

ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

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Royal Empire Society

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

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Members are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses to the Secretary, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
17th July, 1889.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s., and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual *Conversazione*, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

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ERRATUM.

Page 31, line 29, *for* "Middleburg—Elevation in feet, 2,197," *read*
"Middleburg—Elevation in feet, 4,000."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1888-89.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 13, 1888.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, presided.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting (June 12, 1888), which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting 103 Fellows had been elected, viz., 27 Resident and 76 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John Allan, Esq., James Richard Baillie, Esq., James Barry, Esq., John Carruthers, Esq., Harry A. Cook, Esq., Angus Fraser, Esq., Colonel Charles Henry Gardner, Morris Herz, Esq., H. M. Hicks, Esq., Edward Lancelot Holland, Esq., George Norgate Hooper, Esq., Robert Jackson Kent Esq., August Leon, Esq., Leopold J. Maxse, Esq., A. Steele Park, Esq., George Peck, Esq., Edmund Harris Thornburgh Plant, Esq., Charles Champion Rawlins, Esq., Alexander Wood Renton, Esq., Byron Lord Ronald, Esq., Freeman Roper, Esq., Captain George E. A. Ross, James Shand, Esq., Alexander B. Stewart, Esq., Charles H. Stewart, Esq., C.M.G., James A. Veitch, Esq., Seymour Wade, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

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K.C.M.G. (Bechuanaland), *Leon Centeno, Esq.* (Trinidad), *Hon. William Kellman Chandler, M.L.C.* (Barbados), *Frank Cleveland, Esq.* (Western Australia), *Naph H. Cohen, Esq.* (Transvaal), *Henry W. A. Cooper, Esq.* (Transvaal), *Thomas Spencer Cope, Esq.* (Victoria), *Nicholas Cox, Esq.* (British Guiana), *William Holme Davies, Esq.* (New South Wales), *Sir Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G.* (Straits Settlements), *Louis Foucart, Esq.* (New South Wales), *Gerard Ralph Gore, Esq.* (Queensland), *B. Hampson, Esq.*, (Cape Colony), *James Atherton Hampson, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *George Hardie, Esq.* (New South Wales), *Thomas Heslop Hill, Esq.* (Malay Peninsula), *Charles Abraham Holwell, Esq.* (Natal), *William Musgrave Hopley, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *H. H. Johnston, Esq.*, *F.R.G.S.*, *F.Z.S.* (Cameroons), *Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.* (New South Wales), *W. T. King'smill, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *George James Lever, Esq.* (Queensland), *Thomas Loader, Esq.* (Victoria), *Rowley C. Loftie, Esq.* (Western Australia), *J. R. Love, Esq.* (New South Wales), *Andrew Anderson MacDiarmid, Esq.* (Queensland), *Thomas Macfarlane, Esq.* (Canada), *Alexander McHardy, Esq.* (New Zealand), *James Edward McNess, Esq.* (Natal), *Wilson Moore, Esq.*, *C.E.* (Transvaal), *Henry Nourse, Esq.* (Transvaal), *Thomas Benson Nowell, Esq.*, *C.E.* (Delagoa Bay), *George Osborne, Esq.* (New South Wales), *John Hayse Parker, Esq.* (Transvaal), *Lawson Niven Peregrine, Esq.* (Gold Coast Colony), *William Cunningham Petchell, Esq.* (Western Australia), *James R. Ray, Esq.* (Victoria), *Dr. Leonard Redmond* (Queensland), *William Lee Rees, Esq.* (New Zealand), *G. H. Richter, Esq.* (British Guiana), *John Robertson, Esq.* (Queensland), *Henry Robinow, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *Granville Sharp, Esq.*, *J.P.* (Hong Kong), *Max Shoepe, Esq.* (Delagoa Bay), *Augustine William Sinclair, Esq.* (Malay Peninsula), *Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.* (Governor of the Straits Settlements), *Henry Flesher Smith, Esq.* (New South Wales), *William Spencer, Esq.*, *J.P.* (Western Australia), *Hugh Garden Seth Smith, Esq.* (New Zealand), *Otto Staib, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *McLeod Stewart, Esq.* (Canada), *Captain William Keppel Stier* (Delagoa Bay), *John Percy Stuart, Esq.*, *C.E.* (Malay Peninsula), *Frederick P. T. Struben, Esq.* (Transvaal), *Herbert T. Tamplin, Esq.* (Cape Colony), *William Coulson Tregarthen* (Cape Colony), *C. G. Tulloch, Esq.* (Tasmania), *H. W. Venn, Esq.* (Western Australia), *William De Cappe Waters, Esq.* (Victoria), *Edwin James Welch, Esq.* (New South Wales), *Charles Riby Williams, Esq.* (Gold Coast Colony), *Thomas D. Williams, Esq.* *M.E.*, *C.E.* (Transvaal), *Leopold Yates, Esq.* (New South Wales).

It was further announced that donations to the Library had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, from Institutions and Societies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from a large number of the Fellows of the Institute; including, among others, the *Hon. Michael Solomon, M.L.C.*, *C.M.G.*, of Jamaica, who presented *Blome's Description of the Island of Jamaica*, which was published in 1672; this being the oldest book contained in the Library.

The following additional subscription to the Building Fund was reported:—*H. W. Struben, Esq.* (Transvaal), £10 10s.

The CHAIRMAN : Up to the close of last week the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute were in hopes that their Chairman, the Duke of Manchester, would have been able to preside at the opening meeting of this session, but I am sorry to say that the state of His Grace's health has rendered it impossible for him to do so, and I am sure you will all join in regretting the cause of his absence. As, therefore, the paper to be read to-night is connected with South Africa, I have been asked to act as chairman on this occasion. I am sorry also to have to mention the enforced absence of the Earl of Meath, who had promised to attend, and who takes a very great interest in the subject of colonisation, especially in South Africa. As this is the first evening meeting of our twenty-first session, I believe it is customary to say a few words as to the progress which has been made by the Institute since the close of last session, and I am happy to say that those words need be very few, seeing that its advance has been altogether satisfactory, its members now numbering upwards of 3,240. There is also an increasing tendency to seek membership from persons in all parts of the globe, which shows that the labours of the Royal Colonial Institute are appreciated by the Colonies generally. I am reminded, however, by the Secretary that one or two matters have occurred since the last ordinary meeting of the Institute which are of some importance, as we have received communications from Her Majesty's Government upon points which we thought it our duty to press upon their particular attention ; and as it may be necessary during the course of the coming session to take further action on these points, it is considered as well that I should refer to them to-night. First of all, it will be remembered that the Council addressed a memorial to the Imperial Government drawing attention to the effect upon colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, and the disadvantages they labour under in the present state of the law, in terms of which, if a person dies domiciled in the United Kingdom, having property in the United Kingdom and also in a Colony, the property may be liable to pay duty twice over—once to the Imperial Government and once to the Colonial Government. The Council contended that the liability of the estate of a deceased person to pay duty should, as in the case of probate duty, be determined not by his domicile, but by the locality of his estate at the time of his death, and urged the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a measure to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay

legacy and succession duty. I am sorry to say, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, stated that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury could not see their way to adopt the suggestion of the Council, inasmuch as it would involve a considerable loss of revenue, and the change could not be effected without the danger of involving this country in awkward controversies with foreign Governments. I hope that this last argument will soon cease to be used against us, and that the British Colonies will not long continue to be included in the category of foreigners. Another point to which I would draw attention is that since the meeting of the Colonial Conference of 1887 the Council have been in communication with Her Majesty's Government, urging them to take the necessary steps for obtaining legislative sanction for the investment of trust moneys in Colonial Government stock, but unfortunately a clause in the Liability of Trustees Bill of last session which would have enabled this to be done was expunged when the measure was before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons. The Council, however, observe with much satisfaction that under the provisions of a new Rule of the Supreme Court, dated August, 1888, cash under the control or subject to the order of the Supreme Court may, on the order of one of the Judges, be invested in the inscribed stock of any British Colony provided that such inscribed stock shall not at the time of investment be quoted in the Official List of the London Stock Exchange at a price below £105 for every £100 of inscribed stock bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or in lower rated stocks which shall be quoted at an equivalent value. The Council earnestly hope that in justice to the Colonies, and as tending to unite the monetary interests of all parts of the Empire, a similar rule may speedily be applied by Act of Parliament to all trust funds. I will not detain you any longer by enumerating other matters of interest to the Colonies and the Empire that are engaging the attention of the Council, but call on Dr. Symes Thompson to read the paper which he has kindly prepared for this evening.

Dr. SYMES THOMPSON then read his paper on

SOUTH AFRICA AS A HEALTH RESORT.

When the request was made to me that I should read a paper on the climate of South Africa, before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the opening meeting of a new session, I could not but feel gratified by the honour conferred upon me.

I am fully aware that some of my hearers may have spent half a lifetime in Africa; but it is one thing to live in a vast country, and another to collect particulars as to its climate and capabilities from the standpoint of a physician anxious to search into every region of earth and sea which may suit his purpose of giving or restoring health.

Fifteen years ago, when I published my first contribution on the subject,* I was able to record, as the basis of my work, the details of some twenty cases of disease, treated for the most part in Natal and the Orange Free State.

Experience since gained, supplemented as it has been by information acquired during a recent visit, is my justification for venturing to address you on the subject.

On comparing the Southern with the Northern Hemisphere, the first point to which our attention is called is this, that Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Cape Town, only distant about 34° from the equator, have a corresponding mean annual temperature—namely, about 63° —with Naples, Nice, and the Riviera in from 41° to 43° north.

At this latitude in the Northern Hemisphere we are accustomed to regard an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet as necessary to secure immunity from consumption. But the elevation above the sea at which such immunity is secured in South Africa is remarkably low.

In the district of the “Karoo” we find a region characterised by excessive dryness of air and soil, where, at a level of less than 3,000 feet above the sea, remarkable purity and coolness of air are secured, with an almost complete absence of floating matter; together with great intensity of light and solar influence; great stillness in winter; a large amount of ozone, and a degree of rarefaction of proved value in cases of phthisis.

In winter these conditions prevail in greater or less perfection in various places; in summer, however, the heat is apt to prove excessive, the winds hot and dust-laden, and it becomes difficult to take the amount of out-door exercise necessary for recovery.

A physician who is brought into daily contact with those who are seeking relief from climate treatment, is accustomed to arrange his patients into various classes.

* “On the Elevated Health Resorts of the Southern Hemisphere, with special reference to South Africa;” Transactions of Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, vol. lvi., 1873.

First, those who require "change of air" to complete their convalescence from acute illness.

Second, those who need to be sheltered from the vicissitudes of our English winter.

And third, those for whom health can alone be anticipated if they are content to be separated for years, or perhaps for life, from the conditions under which their disease originated.

Our European health resorts supply us with varied means by which we may successfully meet the requirements of the first and second group; but our Colonies must be searched to supply what is wanted for the third.

As regards the first, however, a sea voyage with a short sojourn in a sunnier clime may accomplish more completely what is often sought in a too hurried rush across Europe.

As to the second, shelter from the dangers of a northern winter may be sought and found in the Southern Hemisphere as readily as in the South of Europe, and with less risk of renewed illness during early spring.

The public mind is slowly awakening to the knowledge that the British Empire has climates adapted for every form of constitutional defect. Those in this room may do much to emphasise and to impress the fact that health and life may be secured and maintained at a higher level, and for a longer time, if we select with care and forethought the home for which we are fitted.

It is not enough to decide what occupation or profession should be chosen for our youth, we must also determine in which part of the Empire it may best be carried out. We must look at life from a larger and broader platform, and regard our Colonies with gratitude, as affording health stations for our children and breathing space for our teeming home population.

At home, trained talent and strong health are alike essential.

But there are many whose strength and vitality are not sufficient for success in the high competition of this country. These, if transplanted to a Colony where life is more restful, and competition less keen, would rise to eminence.

It may be true that the Colonies, like the Mother Country, are overstocked; but men of exceptional ability will push their way in every community, and South Africa can boast of many in positions of high trust who could never have attained such eminence in a trying climate.

The present moment does not appear a very favourable one for

settling in South Africa, but who shall say that it may not quickly change its phase, and those who arrive soon may have the credit of being the pioneers of a new and important development in a country the capacities and capabilities of which are unquestioned.

It would be out of place and inappropriate were I to venture here on any detailed description of the cases suited for the climates of South Africa. This could alone be attempted before a medical audience, and it was only yesterday I read a paper on the subject before the Medical Society of London.

In deciding where to send our patients, we need to be not doctors only, but students of character as well. We must not forget that the power of adaptation to new conditions is needful for the health-seeker in a new country.

It is useless to send to South Africa a man or woman whose comfort depends on the luxurious surroundings of home life, and who will never cease to grumble when difficulties arise. We must not expect success if we send to our Colonies those who have always drifted and have never exercised volition, have always been moulded by circumstances, and have never learned to overcome. The dyspeptic who cannot digest hard, dry, or greasy meat will be in perpetual difficulties, and we must not expect those whose main occupation at home is to criticise their food, to change their habit when there is ample scope for its exercise. What is really more important than the nature or stage of disease is the character of the patient, and his readiness to adapt himself to the new conditions of life. He should be a man of resource, able to interest himself in the life of his neighbours. Those so often met with in South Africa, who have regained health there, are, for the most part, men having this aptitude, ready to accept any post, and to undertake any work which may offer in the new country.

I would now say a few words in favour of a short pleasure trip to the Cape, not for invalids only, but for those seeking a new playground wherein to spend a summer holiday.

There are very many people who, tired of the London season, disinclined for the bustle of a scamper to the Swiss mountains or Scotch moors, may well seek pastures new. For such I would suggest a trip such as I have lately taken. Leaving the East India Docks at the end of July, after three weeks of perfect rest in a mail steamer having all the regularity and dependency of an express train on a well-appointed line, you find yourself refreshed and renewed by a time of quiescence unattainable on land.

A vast change has indeed come over the habits of men as regards holidays. In the time of John Gilpin, we have it on the authority of the devoted spouse herself, that they

" For twice ten tedious years
No holiday had seen."

The Pavilion at Brighton gives local expression to the idea—quite a novelty in the eighteenth century—that a seaside haven of rest was suited to a Prince Regent.

But this century has marked an amazing development; the recognition of the necessity for a summer holiday has spread from prince to peasant, and even the poorest of the East-enders count upon an outing in the hop-picking season.

The development of the railway system has brought within reach places inaccessible before, and the application of steam to ocean transit has done much in bringing near, lands previously beyond our ken.

Our schemes of benevolence enable those who add the sorrow of sickness to that of poverty, to gain the benefit of the seaside or the country. My own hospital at Brompton has lately adopted a systematic plan of drafting off such patients as may need it to convalescent homes on the South Coast; and I have helped to establish a scheme by which the health-restoring luxury of a winter in the Engadine may be brought within the reach of those who cannot afford to pay for it.

Our American, African, and Australasian Colonies hold out attractions to those needing a holiday which cannot be surpassed. All members of the Royal Colonial Institute will support me in the opinion that if the idea of our responsibilities as citizens of the Greater Britain has any reality, we should endeavour from time to time to make the money we annually spend on the luxuries of foreign travel, of benefit to those of our own Empire.

Medical men, and especially those whose work takes them in the direction of "climate treatment," may do much to promote this truly national aim, if, before commending a patient to a foreign health resort, they think first, "Is there any haven of our own of equal value?"

I have recently published a paper on water treatment, pointing out that the baths of England have equal virtue with those of many continental spas; and it might be readily shown that and England her Colonies possess all, or nearly all, that can be needed by the health-seeker.

I am no "specialist" who thinks of nothing but chest disease.

Every day brings me in contact with those who have "run down" from overwork, under rest, or faulty adaptation of the human machine to its environment.

A sea voyage is well suited for those who are unequal to active exertion, and to the bustle of a crowded lodging in the country, or at the sea side, where a bevy of children or relations are always *en évidence*, and preventing rest.

We are too prone to think that people with "nervous disorders" are not really ill, and to despise their ailments; and truly the physic they require is not an "alterative" to be purchased at the chemist's, but a change of scene and surrounding such as can best be found at sea. The melancholy patient is sure to find on board a mixed party of fellow travellers, with bright animal spirits and exuberant vitality. The fact that he cannot shut himself in his room away from society keeps him from *ennui*. He will soon be drawn out of himself, and on arrival in South Africa, or when he reaches home, his friends will hardly recognise him as the same. The short stay at the Cape will have added to the value of the change and consolidated the benefit, and two months thus spent will do far more than could have been accomplished in the same time on the shores of England, or even among the Norwegian Fiords.

Remember, there are some to whom new life comes with active exercise on the moors or among the peaks, passes, and glaciers; and others who need rest and quiescence, and for whom the sea voyage or lying on the beach throwing pebbles into the sea is the desideratum. Those who need the first and choose the second, return from their holiday more oppressed than ever; and those who need rest and take violent exertion, return with a strained heart or over-distended lung. Change of work is good for some, cessation for others.

I cannot speak too highly of the comforts, conveniences, and courtesy experienced on board the "Castle" steamers; and I hear that those of the "Union" Company are equally satisfactory.

On arriving at Cape Town, the splendid Table Mountain rises in front of us, with the town spread out at its base.

Not lingering, in the first instance, more than two days at Cape Town, during which I had time to make the acquaintance of a few of the principal inhabitants, I went on in the same steamer round the Cape to Mossel Bay, past the Knysna to Port Elizabeth. The proverbial roughness of the sea at the Cape of Good Hope, of which I had full experience, makes it desirable

to go on in the larger boats rather than in the small mail steamers which ply along the coast.

The Knysna district is perhaps the most beautiful part of South Africa. Its mountains and valleys, covered with varied vegetation, and peopled with large and small game, afford great attraction to the sportsman. Although the rainfall is greater than in the neighbouring parts, it is not excessive. The coast lands partake of the rather unhealthy character prevailing all round South Africa, but at an elevation of a few hundred feet and at a distance of twenty or fifty miles from the shore, these evil influences are lessened.

A plan is in contemplation for the development of this part of the Colony, and it is proposed to build a hotel and provide greater attractions for visitors than exist at present. The beautiful land-locked harbour is open to small mail steamers, and the large vessels call at Mossel Bay, not many miles off.

Port Elizabeth lies in a deep bay, sheltered from all except S.E. winds, which, unfortunately, are at times severe and destructive, as was the case two months ago, when nine vessels were blown ashore. Thanks in a great measure to the energy of the Mayor, it has many evidences of prosperity, and has been called the "Liverpool of South Africa." Water has been laid on from a distance of thirty miles, there is a magnificent sea-wall and promenade, and the greater number of European inhabitants make it more enlightened, more cleanly, and better paved than the other towns of South Africa. Not a tree will grow till the top of the hill is reached, where, protected from the sea breezes, vegetation is luxuriant around the villa residences of the wealthier inhabitants. In summer the climate is cool, and exposed iron rusts, as it does not in the interior.

From October to March the prevailing winds are S.E., blowing right into Algoa Bay, laden with saline moisture and accompanied by high solar heat, thus producing a "local climate" incompatible with the health and comfort of an invalid with bronchial or lung mischief. From April to August N.W. winds prevail, and the sense of oppression in breathing is relieved.

East London has a similar climate; landing is no longer a difficulty, and hence Queen's Town, King William's Town, Cathcart, and Aliwal may be readily reached by railway. It is resorted to in summer by the King William's Town residents.

The temperature of the coast on the south and east is influenced by the Mozambique current, the effect of which is to make all the

coast to the eastward of Simon's Bay warmer than that of Cape Town, just as the Equatorial current that impinges on the east coast of Australia helps to make Sydney warmer than Adelaide.

Graham's Town (1,800 ft.) is beautifully situated, within thirty miles of the sea, although more than one hundred miles distant from Port Elizabeth, from which it is reached by railway. The rainfall is fairly and equally distributed throughout the year, and is not limited, as in so many other places in Africa, to a few thunder-storms in summer. The temperature is remarkably equable.

It is sheltered from the strong winds which render Port Elizabeth undesirable for invalids, and has a delightful climate both in summer and winter. With the exception of the suburbs of Cape Town, it is unquestionably the most pleasant place to live at in the Colony. During my stay there, at the end of winter, the nights were cold—mean 42° F.—but during the day the shade temperature rose to 75°. The atmosphere is distinctly less dry than that of Bloemfontein; the rainfall is distributed throughout the year (see diagram), and excessive dryness is less complained of at Graham's Town than in many other parts.

Graham's Town has been described as the "Winchester" of South Africa. Its ecclesiastical and educational advantages are great; the intellectual and social activities of the place are much like those of an English cathedral town, and any person of culture would find in its public buildings, gardens, and surroundings much to interest and divert. It is situated in the most productive plateau of the Colony, close to the watershed of three river systems; its genial climate, fruitful soil, cheap living, and easy access by rail to the coast, to the bracing mountain air, or to the dry inland plains, make it a desirable sojourning-place for the invalid.

The air is bright and exhilarating. The mean annual temperature is 60°; in summer 63°, and winter 53°; mean range, 15° (17·7° in summer, and 12·8° in winter); an annual rainfall of 22 in., distributed over about 84 days. The rainfall occurs chiefly in summer, and so keeps down the temperature, and secures remarkable equability.

The Eastern Province, of which Graham's Town was formerly the capital, may be thus divided: (1) The coast plateau, warm, genial, and equable; (2) a midland terrace, from 1,000 to 2,500 ft. elevation, cooler, drier, and more genial; (3) a

mountain climate from 2,500 to 5,000 ft., still drier and more bracing, with greater extremes; hot days, cold nights; the range of temperature being double that of the coast-lands. Cradock and Aliwal North may illustrate the high plateau, Graham's Town and King William's Town the intermediate one, and Port Elizabeth and the Cowie the coast.

King William's Town (1,273 ft.) is decidedly hotter than Graham's Town, but otherwise the climate is similar; the social interests are less; and the elevation, geographical and ecclesiastical, is less also.

Port Alfred, at the mouth of the Cowie River, 44 miles by railway (now disused) from Graham's Town, is a pleasant place of sea-side sojourn during June and July, but it is unsuited for cases of phthisis.

Graaff-Reinet (elevation 2,463 feet) is an exceptionally hot place in summer, but may be recommended in winter, as being accessible by railway, and having a competent medical man.

The climate of Queen's Town (3,500 ft. elevation) on the line between East London and Aliwal North, is thus described:—"The mean temperature of the four hottest months (November to February) is 69°; of the four coldest (May to August), 52°. The night temperature is seldom high; 10° of frost may be looked for on two or three mornings every winter. The frosty mornings are followed by glorious days. Only on quiet and cloudless nights does dew fall, and the peace and clearness abide, while the brilliant but no longer scorching sun does his daily journey. The rainfall during the five months from May to September is only three inches. Heavy thunder-storm rains fall in summer, leaving the sky serene, followed by calm nights. This is an admirable place for consumptive cases."

Aliwal North (4,348 ft.) the northern terminus of the Eastern Railway, is 280 miles distant, and may be reached in 24 hours from East London; or the Eastern Railway may be reached from Graham's Town or Cradock in a day's drive. It has two fairly comfortable hotels. Houses are to be had, and rents are low. It is a large village on the Orange River, which runs rapidly after rain, and is never dry; for nine months in the year it is but a stream running in a deep bed. The air is dry and cool, like that of Cradock, but the extra elevation makes it more bracing. A patient, whose disease was arrested at Graham's Town, has been able to carry on his work assiduously and without break since living at Aliwal. In October last he wrote:—"The winter has been splendid: at

night sharp frosts, the days bright, dry, and crisp. The spring rains come down in two or three days, the weather has been perfectly dry since." The Doctor observes that dark-complexioned people do badly, but that the climate of Aliwal suits blondes!

Aliwal is beyond doubt one of the most valuable health resorts of South Africa for phthisical patients. Until the railway is completed which is to connect the East and West provinces, the greater accessibility of Cradock is likely to make it more popular. Aliwal, however, as being on the line of railway from East London, is more easily reached than Bloemfontein, which is likely to remain for years beyond the reach of the "iron horse." The Boers of the Orange Free State or of the Transvaal prefer to make money by transport, and are slow to allow the access of the rail.

Tarkastad (4,280 ft.) midway between Cradock and Queen's Town, is superior to many other health stations, inasmuch as it is not shut in by hills, and has constant breezes to cool the air. It is in the midst of a fertile region, surrounded by large farms mainly occupied by Englishmen; the Golden Valley Farm being among the most beautiful in the Colony. It has, moreover, an exceedingly comfortable hotel, Passmore's, managed by an English lady. There are two capable medical men, and it is much resorted to by invalids who find Cradock, Queen's Town, or King William's Town too hot. There is no time in the year in which it is unpleasant: the summer thunder-storms freshen the air when tending to sultriness. The baths in the hotel are well arranged, and very refreshing after a day's shooting or a long drive. Tarkastad is reached by a five hours' drive from Cradock (180 miles by rail from Port Elizabeth), over beautiful country, which on leaving Cradock becomes more grassy, the karoo bush being superseded by a richer vegetation; yet the air and soil are so dry that a knife left on the veldt for a year or two does not become rusty. If approached from East London the distance to Queen's Town is 154 miles, whence it is a five hours' drive to Tarkastad. The fact that it is off the line of railway makes it superior to more accessible places, where the temptation is great to be flitting constantly from place to place, and thus losing the benefit which in chronic cases can alone be secured by patient continuance for many months in health-giving air.

Dordrecht (5,200 ft.) nearly 1,000 ft. higher, may be resorted to for a few weeks in midsummer, but it is less attractive than Tarkastad, and patients do not so willingly remain there long enough to gain permanent benefit.

Burghersdorp (4,650 ft.), the chief town of the eastern division of the Karoo, has been recommended by Dr. Kannemeyer specially on the ground that it is within easy access of places 1,000 ft. higher, and 1,000 ft. lower elevation, thus affording the opportunity of readily changing the climate at different times of year. To quote Dr. Kannemeyer's description of the climate of Burghersdorp, "The summer months are hot and relaxing during the day; the midwinter nights are cold. During the rest of the year the weather is temperate and delightful; the sun is rarely obscured, never for a whole day, mostly and gratefully by thunder-clouds during the hot summer afternoons. We live practically under a cloudless sky. Our principal rainfall is in summer, sharp, short, and refreshing thunder-storms. The range of temperature in summer is high on the plains. In the Stormbergen Mountains it is more equable, the heat never oppressive during the day, nor are the nights cold; and there is more verdure and humidity. In winter the days are cloudless, rainless, sunny, and very dry on the plains. Between sunset and sunrise the air is very cold and frosty. Snow is rare. The mountainous parts are cold and comparatively damp, frosts heavy, and snow occasionally. Mists or fogs are unknown on the plains; in the mountains they occur frequently."

Phthysical cases do better at Burghersdorp than at Bloemfontein.

Before returning to Cape Town, a few words must be said of Cradock and Beaufort West, Fraserburg, Hanover, and Ceres.

Cradock (2,850 ft.) is accessible by rail (180 miles) from Port Elizabeth, and is regarded in the Colony as one of its principal health resorts. Although apt to be dusty during droughts, it has a good all-year-round climate. It is more accessible than Aliwal or Bloemfontein. Its rainfall is small, occurring only in the form of summer thunder-storms. The humidity is 62 per cent.; the average summer maximum temperature is 91 degrees. Although the days are hot the evenings are cold. The dryness of the atmosphere makes it easy to bear the heat. Asthma is unknown there.

The elevation of Beaufort West (readily reached from Cape Town or Port Elizabeth) is the same as that of Cradock. It is halfway between Cape Town and Kimberley. Trees grow along the streets, and the appearance of the town is more attractive than that of Cradock; but those compelled to stay there for months are apt to mope in either. It is, however, a very good stopping place on the way north.

Hanover, 9 miles from Hanover-road Station, 300 miles from Port Elizabeth, and 539 miles from Cape Town; elevation 4,600 ft.; is dry and bracing; the winter climate is compared to that of the South of France; the summer is hot, evenings cool; rainfall 10 in. The scenery is described as pretty, but it partakes of the arid karoo character. Cases of phthisis and bronchitis in the young and middle-aged do well. Pneumonia, however, is common.

The district around Hanover is available for those preparing to lead an agricultural life, or for sheep farming.

Fraserburg, 360 miles from Cape Town (4,500 ft. elevation), is barren. "Periodical rains" relieve monotony. The winds are strong; the air dusty. Both summer and winter are severe—summer 100 to 110 degrees in the shade; winter, 24 degrees. Rainfall 2 to 4 inches. Railway station 10 miles off.

Ceres (1,700 ft.), 10 miles from Ceres-road Station, which is 85 miles from Cape Town, occupies a beautiful position, and is a very suitable place in which to spend a few weeks before deciding on a more settled home. In elevation it is similar to Graham's Town, but the climate is much more humid, especially in winter. Ceres possesses the great advantage of a comfortably-arranged sanatorium, or hospital, available for invalids, under the highly competent supervision of Dr. Kahn. The streets are well laid out with boulevards of oak trees. A river runs through the town, with well-protected bathing-places. The soil is sandy; the air is dry in summer. Ceres is sheltered by mountains from the S.E. winds, which often render Cape Town and its vicinity trying. An elevated plateau, 2,700 ft. high, is reached in a two hours' drive, having a beautifully cool, dry summer climate, but from May to August strong N. and N.W. winds prevail, and thunder-storms are frequent. The highest recorded temperature was only 84°, and the lowest night temperature 50°.

It was my hope when visiting South Africa, that I might be able to hold it out as a country in which many Englishmen with damaged tissues or hereditary taint might hope to settle, with a prospect of health and affluence. So far as climate is concerned, I am not disappointed; I regret, however, to have to confess that in the present state of financial depression, when men and money have poured into the Transvaal, this is not the case. As regards the highest class of patients, whom we see in town and country living with every comfort and luxury, we could not venture to

send them to a country where the hotel accommodation is so deficient.

The hotels in South Africa are, for the most part, unsatisfactory. The attendance is bad, and the conveniences few. The number of patients going to South Africa is comparatively small, and quite inadequate to fill the various competing health resorts. It would be well if the patients could be all concentrated in one or two, and an enterprising hotel manager willing to lay out capital, in order to provide the necessary comforts, could be found.

At Graham's Town and King William's Town (called "King") the comforts and luxuries of life are as fully attainable as in any other part of the Colony, except the suburbs of Cape Town (which are too humid in winter), or in Kimberley.

As regards the class of clerks, warehousemen, journeymen tailors, &c., it is difficult to promise employment. As to professional men, whether architects, engineers, lawyers, doctors, or clergymen, there is always scope everywhere for really able men. Those who have held their own in the midst of the competition of the old country, are sure to make a position for themselves in a community where the number of really eminent men is necessarily limited.

Open air occupations are at present few, but as the unhealthy mania for gambling in gold and diamond shares which is the curse of South Africa is replaced by patient plodding work on the land, the country will speedily change its aspect. A friend and patient of mine, Mr. Irvine of King William's Town, showed what care and wise outlay could do in converting a desert into a model farm full of flourishing fields, plantations, gardens, and thus setting an example which might be advantageously followed throughout a great extent of barren country.

Such efforts as these increase the value of South Africa as a health resort by reducing the excessive dryness of the air and soil, and by giving something for the eye gratefully to rest upon, and thus rendering those contented who without anything of beauty to look at would soon escape to more attractive lands.

Cape Town, notwithstanding the fact that it is the capital, the seat of government, and the largest town in South Africa, is from a sanitary point of view in a truly disgraceful condition. The European population has deserted the town in favour of the suburbs. The Governor and the General, who are obliged to be in residence for part of the year, escape to Wynberg whenever it is

possible. The efforts at drainage hitherto made have turned the Bay into a sewage outfall, the Breakwater having prevented the "scour" of the tide, the matters brought down by the drains undergo decomposition, poison the air, and develop endemic disease. Until this state of things is remedied it is our duty to see that invalids are not tempted to remain in the city.

When at Cape Town an opportunity was kindly afforded me of meeting the members of the "South African Medical Association" to discuss questions connected with the climate.

More than twenty members of the society were present, representing various parts of the Colony, and in the discussion that ensued, very interesting statements were made and important generalizations arrived at.

A series of papers (33 in number) were placed in my hands, prepared by the medical men of the various districts of the Colony, containing a mass of information from which I was allowed to make extracts. These papers were drawn up in answer to a series of carefully prepared inquiries with a view to obtain definite information on climate, elevation, water supply, &c., together with references to cases of disease treated in the several districts.

Time and space make it impossible to do full justice to these communications here, but I have endeavoured to classify them according to the different areas, some of which are of great elevation, some low-lying, some humid, and others exceedingly dry. I have already described, in as few words as possible, some of the typical places mentioned in these reports, and will now pass to a comparative survey.

Dryness and clearness are the chief characteristics of the air, due to the fact that rain falls at long intervals, and the greater part of the country is glazed with baked clay, from which the water runs off as fast as it falls; there is nothing to retain the moisture or allow it slowly to filter into the earth; this, though bad for agriculture, is good for those for whom a dry, rarefied air is essential.

A glance at the diagrams will show that the rainy season occurs in winter in the West, and in summer in the Eastern Province so that the wet season may be easily avoided by travelling from one part of the Colony to another.

The three winter months are exceedingly trying in the high exposed parts, for the houses are built without fireplaces, and coal and wood for fuel are almost unobtainable; dried cowdung doing

duty for peat, as well as for cement for flooring, and stucco for the walls.

The mean temperature of the Cape Colony is 63° , about the same as that of the Riviera, of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

On the coast lands the mean summer heat is 68° , and in winter 56° .

That the climate is favourable to the growth and development of "genus homo" is shown by the fact that the descendants of the early Dutch settlers who have been in the Colony for 200 years are amongst the largest and most robust of men. It is not unusual to see men from 6 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. 6 in., not lanky, weedy, or ill-grown, but with bone and muscle more than proportionate to their height.

Army statistics show that the Cape and Australia are the most salubrious stations in which the British Army has been stationed. Before the Suez Canal was opened, the Cape was recognised, and justly, as being the sanatorium for broken-down Indians.

The climate of the coast lands—that, for instance, of the suburbs of Cape Town—has been compared to that of Madeira. At Wynberg, Rondebosch, and Kalk Bay the air is clear, bright, and sunny in summer, but in winter overcharged with moisture. It proves enervating to residents, who in a few years are apt to lose physical and intellectual energy. The heat, too, is great in summer.

At Kimberley the mean temperature is 70° in summer and 50° in winter, whilst in London it is 64° and 37° .

The winter is short and mild; the heat of midsummer is more intense than that of July and August in England, but so dry, rarefied, and buoyant is the atmosphere, that the men work all day with ceaseless energy and activity notwithstanding the high temperature, which in December, January, and February rises frequently to 104° or 105° .

Much consideration is needed for the selection of the district suited for each case, and it may be wise to obtain advice, after arriving in the Colony, as to the best places at which to stay at different times of the year. Happily, there are highly competent men at Cape Town and in the Eastern Province ready to give the needful counsel. Some general principles, however, should be recognised before leaving home if our patients are to gain the fullest benefit, although each individual case requires, of course, special consideration and guidance.

The Eastern Province supplies to non-tubercular cases very

many advantages, especially in Graham's Town and King William's Town.

The Karoo district, in which Aliwal, Beaufort West, Colesberg, Cradock, &c., are situated, may be reached from Cape Town or Port Elizabeth in a few hours, and will prove a haven to an ever-increasing number of health-seekers, whilst the Upper Karoo and more elevated plateaux of the interior give scope for the energies of those who, having regained health in the Karoo, desire to secure wealth in the gold fields or diamond mines of the Transvaal or Kimberley.

This extensive district, which occupies some 18,000 square miles, owes its name to the presence of the karoo bush, which dots the whole area and affords food for millions of sheep, who find in its young shoots a highly fattening food.

Spring and autumn hardly exist in the upper Karoo plateau. Summer begins suddenly about September, increases in intensity till January, decreases till the end of April. Dry, warm winds, sometimes dust-laden, prevail during the day, with cool, invigorating breezes at night. Thunderstorms are common in mid-summer (Christmas time), accompanied by rain or hail. These summer thunderstorms infuse new life into every living thing; before these refreshing storms occur, the heat is often oppressive, and the thermometer ranges as high as 110° F. in the shade; but owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the gentle currents of air, and the cool evenings, it is not very oppressive. In winter the air is dry, clear, sharp, and delightful, but very cold, often frosty, at night.

The inaccessibility of this region has made it less known than it deserves to be. Now that the Diamond Fields have opened up the country, comfortably appointed express trains on the American system, having sleeping cars and dining cars, and every convenience, rapidly convey the traveller to places where he can spend the summer and winter months respectively under conditions calculated to secure benefit with the least possible risk. The towns and villages of the Karoo become tree-clad and attractive if the water supply is adequate for irrigation; without this they have a dry, desolate aspect.

The great heat of the sun in the shadeless regions of the Cape Colony can be borne without injury; the air being pure, dry, and generally in motion, sunstroke never occurs. A lower shade temperature where the movement of the air is less, and evaporation, with its cooling tendency, is checked, cannot be so easily

borne. A shade heat of 90° F. is overpowering to those who can sustain prolonged hard work in a sun heat of 120°.

The general conclusion to which the evidence points is that for phthisical cases the Karoo climate supplies all the desiderata, but that the comforts and conveniences of home are here still deficient, and that even where they are to be found there is a want of that incident and variety so important in every case.

Those to whom the delicacies of home life are essential may find the monotony trying, and the coarse conditions of life intolerably irksome. A continuous residence is needed for cure in chronic cases, and no one should attempt such a life who is not content to put up with many inconveniences, and to renounce most of the refinements and avocations of English town life. To many persons, however, the free and easy mode of existence becomes so pleasant that a return to city life is viewed with regret. There is variety for sportsmen, and those who enjoy riding and hunting the four kinds of buck found in the district.

Experience shows that tubercular phthisis is almost unknown in many parts of the Karoo.

Strong and healthy people notice a diminution of appetite and activity at an equable high temperature; whereas weak persons live and flourish in warmth and sunshine, and manifest greater energy of mind and body, and less liability to disease than in cooler and more variable regions suited to the strong and healthy. Conversely, cold climates are well borne by the sturdy, though trying and perhaps destructive to the delicate or ailing.

If the invalid determines to spend the summer in the lower Karoo, or, indeed, in the central or higher Karoo, he must be content to pass the day under the verandah of the house, or in a hammock slung under the trees. The houses are kept cool by closing doors and windows in the early morning; such a close, fusty air is of course quite unsuited to those with chest disease.

As might be expected, the general consensus of opinion points to the conclusion that continuous residence for a series of years is necessary to establish cure in cases of extensive or advanced disease, but that in incipient cases and those of threatened disease a short residence often secures speedy improvement. But suitable hotel accommodation must be provided.

During thirty years of practice I have had ample means of judging the results of climate treatment in New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Canada. I have found these Colonies

prove of essential service to many. I feel satisfied, however, that South Africa, from its accessibility, its dryness, elevation, and other peculiarities, is specially adapted to others. At present it is better fitted for those who are prepared to be pioneers.

It must be remembered in making a comparison between the Australian and South African climates that, whilst the latitude of Sydney corresponds with that of Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, there is no part of South Africa in so low a latitude as Melbourne, or even Adelaide.

The mean temperature of Cape Town is 61.3° F., of Melbourne 57.2° , the same as Bathurst, which is 2,150 ft. above the sea; Washington is 56.9° , Bordeaux 57.0° , Marseilles 58.3° ; Sydney 62.5° , Adelaide 64.6° , and Perth (W. Australia) 64° .

Whereas the rainfall of Cape Town is 25 inches, that of Sydney is 50 inches, of Perth 28.9, of Melbourne 25.46, Ventnor 25.5, London 24, Paris 22, and Adelaide 20.

The elevation of Cradock and of Beaufort West is only 2,800 ft., yet this has proved sufficient in many cases of phthisis. It is difficult to understand that this should be the case without personal experience of the remarkably dry, clear, and healing atmosphere.

In cases of contracted lung after pleuro-pneumonia, collapse after whooping cough, or in cases in which the expanding effect of rarefied air is required, a higher altitude, like that of Aliwal, Tarkastad, or Johannesburg is requisite.

Experience is required also to determine in each case whether (a) it is best to accustom the patient to the dry air of the Karoo at a moderate elevation before making trial of the higher altitudes, or (b) whether the higher elevation should be first sought, and then a settled home be found at a moderate elevation, *e.g.*, 1,700 ft. above the sea.

I have known good results follow from a sojourn in the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony during the winter, and then, taking ship for Sydney, settle in the Riverina between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers at an elevation of some 1,200 or 1,500 ft.

In a communication of this kind it is not possible even to indicate the conditions which guide the physician in formulating a plan for a given case. For instance, I have to-day advised a patient to seek first, the humid atmosphere of the tropics; second, an exceedingly dry and elevated climate; and third, a life-long sojourn in a variable climate, like that of New Zealand; for a

very long sea voyage would certainly have been harmful, and a long stay in the Karoo will probably not be required.

This is not the occasion for details as regards rainfall, thermometric observations, wet and dry bulb readings, force, prevalence, and direction of winds, &c. These facts are recorded in the annual reports of the Meteorological Commission. I have prepared from these reports the diagrams on the wall, which illustrate the monthly rainfall in certain selected health resorts in the east and west provinces of Cape Colony, and I also exhibit a table giving the annual rainfall in inches and the number of days on which rain fell—for the value of the first without the second is greatly lessened. From these it will be seen how much places near together vary in this respect, though no diversity is so marked as that in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town, where it will be seen that the rainfall at Cape Town Castle is 21·74, at Wynberg 43·40 (ten miles off), and at Bishop's Court 56·65. The last is situated half-way between the other two, but the position of Table Mountain determines the rainfall in either case.

Some of the diagrams exhibited have been kindly lent for the occasion by my kind friend Sir Charles Mills, the Agent-General of Cape Colony, to whom our best thanks are due.

The series of framed drawings, thirteen in number, show the rainfall for each month in the year, and for the whole year; from which it will be clearly seen that the winter rainfall about Cape Town is high, whilst in the Eastern Province the winter is dry, the rainfall occurring only in the summer months.

The large coloured diagrams show exactly the distribution of rain month by month at Cape Town, Wynberg, and Ceres, with the almost rainless Pella in the N.W.

Compare those in which the winter rains are heavy, with the diagrams of the Eastern Province, which clearly exhibit the fact that at Aliwal and Colesberg the rainfall in winter is almost nil, whereas in summer it is considerable.

At Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth it will be observed that the rain is fairly distributed throughout the year. This may seem to be a disadvantage, and really is so, in those cases of lung disease in which an absolutely dry climate is the great desideratum. It may, however, be noted that in a region the chief evil of which is its excessive dryness, the free distribution of rain throughout the year in certain oases adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the country, and thus to enjoyment.

The Table shown in Appendix, which gives the altitude and

rainfall of certain selected resorts, has a column stating the number of days on which rain falls, an important point for consideration in judging of climate.

I am saying but little about Natal, having written much about it elsewhere. The climate is good for persons with complaints of the throat and chest, those liable to bronchial affections in England being surprisingly free from them at Maritzburg; it is somewhat too relaxing, and the sudden changes in summer, as the moist sea-breezes or dry land-winds prevail, are apt to try those with irritable nerves.

Durban has greatly improved of late, but the coast lands of Natal cannot be recommended. The country rises gradually until the elevated plateaux of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are reached. These are very dry and salubrious, and will, doubtless, come into favour again. The excessive native population of Natal will necessitate firm and wise government.

In Natal, however, and indeed throughout South Africa, there is no need for the invalid, or even for the colonist, to do any hard manual work, for the native population is large, and the Kafirs are ready and able to work.

On leaving Natal for the open, dreary, desolate Orange Free State, great changes take place in the climate and vegetation; many parts of this now deserted region bear evidence of having been at a distant time densely populous; remains of stone-built villages, with pottery, are found in the gold-bearing districts of the Transvaal and Matebeleland.

Bloemfontein (4,500 ft.), since attention was drawn to it (see paper, R.M.C.S. Trans. vol. lvi.), has proved of essential service to many. Still more favourable health resorts are now opened up, which were inaccessible for invalids before the discovery of gold and diamonds rendered means of transit comparatively easy. Speaking generally, the Orange Free State is dry and cold in winter; its average elevation is nearly 4,500 ft. It is less rich in vegetation and in mineral wealth than the Transvaal. Well-appointed coaches now leave the railway terminus at Kimberley on the arrival of the mail train (32 hours from Cape Town, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Port Elizabeth), those carrying the mails accomplishing the distance to Johannesburg in 57 hours. It will not be long before the railway will be pushed on, and this weary journey be materially shortened.

The sanitation of Bloemfontein is bad; fever, dysentery, and diphtheria prevail. Ladybrand is free from these defects.

The natural seaport for the gold fields, which is only 115 miles from Barberton and 346 from Pretoria, is Delagoa Bay. The railway thence into the interior is now completed for fifty-five miles, and may possibly be extended. Delagoa Bay is unhealthy in summer, and is at present marked by that stagnation which may be expected under Portuguese rule.

When the line is worked by an English or Transvaal company, obstructive influences will be removed, and there is no reason why Pretoria should not be reached in a day from Delagoa Bay—the natural port in South-East Africa.

Johannesburg (5,000 ft.), 285 miles from Kimberley, the present railway terminus, can be reached by coach in 57 hours. To an invalid this drive is so exhausting, that it should not be undertaken. The slow coach, which stops for a few hours each night, is not so well appointed, and is likely to prove even more fatiguing than the fast one. The mud is often more than knee-deep, and even thirty-six oxen may prove insufficient to get the vehicle out of the mire. The crowding is always great, and the discomfort hence arising excessive.

The climate is beautiful, and the soil is only dusty in the town, or where the traffic is great. During the summer rains, however, the air is saturated with moisture and very trying, and during the winter the nights are bitterly cold.

Quarters are so dear that the visitor must be satisfied with a room which would not content him elsewhere, and Club life is naturally expensive where the distance and cost of transit are so great.

One day, when railway communication is completed, and when quarters are good and reasonable, and when the "gold mania" is in a less acute phase, this may perhaps prove a more valuable health resort, but at present it is unsuited for health seekers, and must be left to those who are searching for wealth.

The proverbial unhealthiness of Delagoa Bay, and the whole seaboard north of Durban, Port Natal*, is dependent on the rank grass and humidity of the air and soil. Ten years ago Barberton had the reputation of being at least as fatal to the settlers as Delagoa Bay. Now, thanks to the march of civilisation, to the cutting down of trees, and specially to the burning of rank grass, it has become healthy.

* For the words "north of Durban, Port Natal," read "from thence to St. Lucia Bay." (Note by Author.)

Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal (elevation 4,000 ft.), is said to be an exceedingly attractive place. It is well sheltered, and in summer decidedly hotter than Johannesburg; but scarcely hotter than the hot days of our English summer, and decidedly less hot than Paris.

In the summer months the hills, which rise to a height of 8,000 feet, are covered with mist, and the whole region is healthy.

In Bechuanaland the elevation varies from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. More rain falls than in Cape Colony. Wheat, barley, oats, &c., grow readily in the beautiful valleys, but it is found that irrigation is apt to breed fevers; the gardens are therefore kept at a distance from the houses. Above the level of 4,000 feet the immunity level is reached, and the risk of fever and phthisis is greatly diminished. Should the proposed Bechuanaland Railway be pushed forward, it will open up a country having a fine climate and great possibilities of expansion.

Experience now being gained in Tropical Africa confirms that acquired in India in regard to the immunity level.

In the Neilgherries the immunity level from fever is 4,500 feet. In the latitude of Bechuanaland it must be at a level considerably below this, say 4,000 feet.

The fever is not limited to the oozy, jungly, saline marshes north of Delagoa Bay, but is found too in dry arid tracts where the rainfall is slight, where there are no swamps or signs of superficial moisture; there may, however, be areas of damp subsoil without drainage in which solar heat leads to the development of malarial poison; the turning up of such ground produces an outbreak of fever, but when the drainage and cultivation are completed the unhealthiness is removed.

Anyone settling in the sub-tropical or tropical regions of Africa should master and act upon the rules found needful in other malarious lands, or he will lay his bones beside those of many pioneers of civilisation who would not have died had they followed out wise precautions.

For instance, the rainy season and the still more sickly drying-up season should not be spent in malarious districts. The first clearance and digging up of virgin soil should be performed by those already acclimatised. Malaria being most potent near the ground, and specially when the sun has just disappeared below the horizon, it is important to sleep well above the ground. Houses should be constructed with sleeping rooms in an upper story, the windows being closed at night. The diet should be

nutritious. Drink very temperately used, if at all. Exercise, taken early, should be preceded by a cup of chocolate, tea, or coffee. Protection of the head and neck from the sun should be adequate, drinking water boiled and filtered, and two grains of quinine taken night and morning.

Directions such as these, which are based on Sir Joseph Fayer's experience, will do much to lessen the dangers of ague and fever.

In the first two or three years after breaking up and cultivating virgin land it is important not to live in the midst of the land, and if it is proposed to irrigate the garden, the house should not abut upon it, but should be placed to the windward of it, or a belt of Eucalyptus should be planted between the house and the irrigated fields. Such a belt acts as an effective screen, just as a gauze mosquito curtain keeps the malaria from one sleeping in the jungle.

The Eucalyptus grows readily after the first year or two, during which it needs attention if the season is unfavourable.

The Forestry experiences of South Africa are such as to encourage great development. A wise outlay would change the face of the country, as it has done in the neighbourhood of many of the towns. In this respect Graham's Town is a model. The annual "tree planting," when every child plants a tree (the *Pinus insignis*), is an institution which might be copied in many a neighbourhood with great advantage to the climate as well as to the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

Stinkwood, the "teak of South Africa," is a most valuable wood [specimen].

Ironwood has been found by Sir John Coode of great value for piles driven under water-mark

Bechuanaland and the protected districts extend to the Zambesi. The greater part of the district is suited for pasture; many of the natives wear European clothing, and show a talent for carpentering and mechanics, and the climate is said to be almost perfect. No frost in winter; rain is rare between April and October. Children may be reared as high as the Zambesi latitude (18° S.).

It is curious to note that, under the influence of alcoholics, some of the native races of a low type are dying out. But the Zulus are a powerful race, and resist the access of disease.

Leprosy is said to be spreading among the coloured population in various places.

A peculiarity has been noted in the climate on the Limpopo at an altitude of 2,880 feet, where the road from Pretoria to Khama's country crosses the river : whilst the sun is hot, 99° in the shade, cold blasts of wind, having a temperature of 70° , occur every four or five minutes. Rheumatism is very apt to be thus caused, the moist skin being dangerously chilled by the cold blast.

In the neighbourhood of Lake N'gami, at an altitude of 2,813 feet, lat. 21° S, the sickly season prevails from September to May, when it is wise to avoid this region.

At the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, the river is about a mile in breadth ; although the elevation is 2,580 feet above the sea, it is unhealthy during the summer.

Considering the great importance of this region as a valuable field for emigration and for trade with the interior, it is important that further information should be obtained as to the climate, the means of maintaining health, the time of year at which it should be avoided, &c.

Mission and other stations now extend from the River Congo on the west to the stations of the East African Company on the Great Lakes, and so on to Zanzibar.

The interval between the Victoria Falls and the sources of the Zambesi and of the Congo, which lie side by side, is being rapidly bridged, especially by the marvellous energy of the Rev. — Arnott. A railway, as proposed, to Stanley Pool, would make the 1,200 mile water-way of the Congo accessible. Another short railway will eventually connect the Congo near the Stanley Falls with the Lake system of the interior, thus linking the east with the west ; whilst much will be done to connect the north and the south when the Cape Railway is extended to the Zambesi.

Passing northward of the Zambesi, only the lower parts of whose course are known to be very unhealthy, and to the north of the Island of Zanzibar, we come to the region recently acquired by the Imperial British East African Company, which has rights extending over a section of Eastern Equatorial Africa, between the coast and the Victoria Nyanza Lake, a territory of 67,000 square miles, three times as large as Natal. It is bounded by mountains Kenia and Kilima-njaro, upwards of 19,000 feet in height, with high, cool plateaux forming a large proportion of the country, and affording districts endowed with a temperate climate and temperate flora, well watered, richly wooded, and offering most suitable localities for European settlers. This country is described by Mr. H. H. Johnston in the October number of *The*

Fortnightly Review in a way to attract all who read it. It is the finest botanical and zoological garden in the world, and might become the granary of the East.

Large areas in these districts have a European climate, superior in salubrity to many parts of the Continent. The average night temperature in the hilly districts being 60°, and in the plains 68°, and the greatest heat registered 81°.

The seasons are regular; from June to October no rain, from November to May an abundant rainfall.

At an altitude from 4,000 feet to 8,000 feet, the climate is described by Mr. Johnston as like a Devonshire summer, becoming cooler the higher you go.

Again, Bishop Hannington when crossing the Equator at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, remarked: "The valleys and grassy or heathy downs are very like Devonshire." Above 6,000 feet the tangled forest begins, with dense almost impenetrable undergrowth, which clings to the mountain to the height of 9,000 feet; Kilimanjaro, rising to a height of 19,000 feet, looks lovely in the evening light.

The population around the Victoria Nyanza is very dense, and is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Dr. Livingstone, speaking of the high, dry country of the interior of Africa, says: "It is the complete antipodes to our cold, damp, English winter. Not a drop of rain ever falls between May and August. Damp and cold are never combined; the atmosphere never has that steamy, debilitating effect so well known in India and in parts of the coast region of South Africa. You may sleep out of doors with the most perfect impunity."

There is, however, a dark side to this picture. Central Africa is dotted with the graves of missionaries, devoted men, who have striven to take the Gospel into the heart of the great dark Continent, and have perished in the attempt. Let us not regard them as a failure, but as the leaders of a "forlorn hope," beckoning us onward and upward to victory and to triumph.

Professor Drummond, in his recent work on "Tropical Africa," writes: "The physical features of the great continent are easily grasped. From the coast a low, scorched plain, reeking with malaria, extends inland in unbroken monotony for 200 or 300 miles. This is succeeded by mountains slowly rising into plateaux some 2,000 ft. or 3,000 ft. higher, and these, at some hundreds of miles distance, form the pedestal for a second plateau as high again.

“This last plateau, 4,000 ft. or 5,000 ft. high, may be said to occupy the whole of Central Africa. These plateaux are but mountains and plains, covered for the most part with forest.

“The Zambesi drains an area of more than half a million square miles, and, like the Nile and other African rivers, its reaches are broken by cascades and cataracts, marking the margin of the several table-lands.

“Africa rises from its three environing oceans in three great tiers: first a coast-line, low and deadly; further in, a plateau the height of the Grampians; further still, the higher plateau, extending for thousands of miles, with mountains and valleys. Cover the coast belt with rank, yellow grass, dot here and there a palm; clothe the next plateau with endless forest, with low trees with half-grown trunks and scanty leaves, offering no shade.

“As you approach the Equator, Central Africa becomes cooler, because the continent is more elevated in the interior, and there is more aqueous vapour and cloud than in the more southern lowlands.

“The climate of the Equatorial zone is here, as elsewhere, superior to that on the borders; at night it is cold, two blankets being needed. The shade thermometer rarely reaches 95 degrees.”

The foliage in the tropical regions is luxuriant; in the southern parts of the continent the flora is remarkably distinctive. Trees are specially deficient. Each species is as a rule limited to a small area. Foreign plants are very slow to become acclimatised, many plants remaining for five, seven, to ten years in a dormant state, and only flower when rain and temperature coincide with their requirements. A region generally devoid of vegetation may after rains spring into wonderful luxuriance.

At least one-third of the flowering plants are succulent, and there is a marked prevalence of thorny plants.

The mention of flowering plants reminds me that I am digressing from my subject, which is Southern, rather than Central Africa—a digression which I hope my hearers will forgive, considering the special interest at this moment attaching to tropical Africa, not alone from its political, but from the human interest attaching to the loss of Colonel Barttelot, and we may fear also to that of Stanley himself.

In Cape Colony there are millions of acres of land lying waste and barren for lack of irrigation and improved methods of farming. An infusion of European energy and capital will do wonders, and there is good reason to hope that in Bechuanaland a fresh planta-

tion of European settlers will soon take place, and that in a few years this fertile country may have undergone such development as to make it a haven of refuge for health-seekers as well as agriculturists.

The time has not yet come for a consolidation of the various Colonies, but the solidarity of South Africa is worthy of the consideration of our statesmen, and will one day—let us trust by pacific means—be accomplished. Cape Colony comprises 240,000 square miles. If Bechuanaland is added to this, a territory is formed 420,000 square miles in extent—twice the size of France—having a population of 1,800,000, and a capacity for future development impossible to estimate.

The arid, almost rainless region now belonging to Germany need not be envied; the fever-stricken region, north of Delagoa Bay, need not be grudged to Portugal, seeing that we now have within the sphere of British influence the high central tableland, which forms a healthy line of access to the mountains and lakes, whence arise the Zambesi, the Congo, and the Nile.

The future development of "Congo Free State," and the East African Lakes Company, will be stimulated by the approach of a railway to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. The country 800 miles in length between Kimberley and the Falls, has an average elevation of 4,000 feet, and for the most part is not unhealthy. Those who are willing to follow Stanley's clearly laid down laws as regards place of bivouac, conditions of exposure to wind, &c., may, without great risk, explore and settle in the upper reaches of the Congo and the Nile. The terrible fatality that has fallen upon our pioneers, who have approached the tablelands of the interior from the mouth of the Congo or of the Zambesi, is due to the pestilential nature of the swamps and low sea coast levels. When Equatorial Africa is reached without passing through these fever-stricken regions, it will be robbed of half its dangers.

Had time permitted I might have enumerated some of the classes of disease for which the South African climate may prove of special benefit. It only remains for me to apologise for having taken you over so much arid ground. If you have found the subject a dry one, I may remind you that this dryness is in harmony with the nature of the Great Karoo district, which determines the character of "South Africa as a health resort."

TABLE SHOWING ELEVATION AND RAINFALL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

	Elevation in feet.	Annual Rain- fall in inches.	Annual Num- ber of Days of Rain.
Aliwal North	4,348	18-36	61
Beaufort West	2,792	7-91	25
Bishop's Court (near Cape Town)	250	56-65	102
Bloemfontein	4,540	16-97	70
Burghersdorp	4,552	11-39	41
Calvinia	3,100	4-28	28
Cape Town	15	23-72	70
Ceres	1,493	28-18	67
Colesberg	4,407	12-59	33
Cradock	2,855	9-18	45
De Aar	4,180	19-06	60
Dordrecht	5,200	18-36	61
Fraserberg	4,200	2-92	18
Graaf Reinet	2,463	9-60	39
Graham's Town	1,800	22-33	84
Johannesburg	5,000	..	..
Kimberley	4,012	20-52	64
King William's Town	1,273	16-48	81
Knysna	30	31-84	93
Kokstad	4,153	22-39	67
Ladybrand	5,000	27-10	87
Maritzburg	2,197	31-87	141
Middelburg	2,197	11-38	39
Pella	1,800	0-85	3
Port Elizabeth	181	19-71	84
Pretoria	4,007	30-74	64
Queenstown	3,548	16-70	76
Richmond	4,736	10-53	33
Simon's Town	20	36-02	110
Table Mountain	3,349	55-66	..
Tarkastad	4,280	8-85	55
Worcester	794	7-51	39
Wynberg	164	43-40	94

DISCUSSION.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir CHARLES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.: I was altogether unprepared for being called upon to open this discussion on a paper that really is hardly one which a layman may venture to criticise; but if a layman may be allowed to say that his experience during a residence of eight or nine years in the country spoken of has almost entirely corresponded with that of Dr. Symes Thompson, then I am quite ready to give that testimony. I am sorry to find that Natal, with which I am most familiar, has been so scantily—I had almost said, scurvily—treated in the paper; for I, in common with South Africans

themselves, have always regarded Natal as the garden of South Africa, and that both for the invalid and the man in health to live in Natal was, so far as climate goes, the nearest approach to a residence in Paradise that could be met with in any part of the world, and I often regret that I ever left it. I may say also that in my own personal experience I have found some very remarkable cases of cure of chest disease in Natal. I remember I had hardly been in Maritzburg more than a few hours when a man who had met me only accidentally at home came running across the street to embrace me as the one individual whom he knew in the place. He had come from Bloemfontein, the recognised sanatorium of South Africa, where he had gone from England with one of his lungs severely affected. He told me the place did not suit him, and that he was going home to die. I persuaded him to stay in Maritzburg, however, and now, after a lapse of twelve years, he is in Natal, a comparatively healthy and useful professional man. I certainly have a strong opinion that Natal is not unworthy to be considered one of the health resorts of South Africa. I remember another case in which its health-giving properties have been proved. It was that of a banker, a gentleman well known to many in this room, who went out there only as a last resort, and with but little expectation of surviving for any length of time after his arrival; but the result was that after living in the Colony for more than thirty-five years he died quite an elderly man, and from a disease quite different from that affecting the chest. I would strongly recommend all those desiring a change to try Natal, and, if they do not get such a dry climate there as in other parts of South Africa, they will enjoy the beautiful scenery and agreeable society into which they will be thrown—and agreeable society, let me say, is something of which some parts of Cape Colony are rather deficient. You may say that I am standing up for my own country, and so I am, for I really came here in the hope of finding Natal spoken of as the place to which Dr. Symes Thompson was going to send a stream of interesting invalids. I do not think, however, that South Africa is a place for those invalids who wish to spend only one winter away from the *beautiful* climate which we are being permitted to enjoy here at home just now, seeing that the summer they come upon in South Africa is the most unpleasant part of the year. With such people, then, I do not think South Africa will be a very favourite place, or that it is likely to supplant the Riviera in their estimation. I wish it was, for I thoroughly

agree with the lecturer as to the desirability of diverting to our beautiful Colonies a portion at any rate of that wealth which health and pleasure seekers shower upon the Continent and a number of foreign countries, and which would be of great benefit to all those who are struggling for an existence there with very little capital. Depend upon it, South Africa, like all British Colonies, is all the better for having as much money brought into it as possible. Invalids bring money with them, and for that reason, if for no other, I think it would be a very good thing if doctors would discover that our British Colonies are good health resorts. I do not know that I need say any more, and I will conclude by expressing what must be the opinion of everyone who knows South Africa, that we have had a most interesting and valuable paper from Dr. Symes Thompson, and I trust that other English physicians will follow in his wake, and consider the claims of our Colonies to share in the cure of English invalids.

Mr. L. A. VINTCENT, M.L.A. (Cape Colony): Sir Charles Mitchell commenced by saying that he thought Dr. Symes Thompson had treated the Colony of Natal rather scurvily. If that be so, I do not think it was done intentionally, and, at all events, I, as a resident in the Cape Colony, have no reason whatever to complain of Dr. Symes Thompson's treatment of the Colony with which I am more particularly connected. If the lecturer had this evening confined himself exclusively to the medical aspect of the question, I certainly would not have attempted to come before you as a critic of the paper we have heard read; but, as you are aware, Dr. Symes Thompson has generalised, and has shown a wide sympathy in dealing with questions connected with South Africa generally. And here let me say, in answer to Sir Charles Mitchell, that Natal is included when the lecturer speaks favourably of South Africa as a health resort, because he deals with South Africa as a whole. Dr. Symes Thompson has ranked South Africa among the first of health resorts, but he has also reviewed some of the disadvantages to which invalids making a sojourn there are liable. One of the drawbacks to which he called attention was the difficulty of locomotion at some places, but that is fast being overcome. A few years ago railways were scarcely known in South Africa; at the present moment the Cape Colony alone has upwards of 1,600 miles of railways in full operation, whilst Natal is extending its lines with rapidity. Furthermore, during the last session of the Cape Parliament an extension was sanctioned from Kimberley northwards, and since

I have been here I have learned that it is the intention of a company, formed in this country, to undertake the construction of a line from beyond Kimberley, through British Bechuanaland. I only hope it will be possible to come to an understanding with the Republics, so that they will see that it is also to their interest to link on their lines with those of the Cape Colony and Natal; and if this is accomplished there will be a system of railways in South Africa which will enable travellers to go across the land with comfort and convenience. Another difficulty to which the lecturer referred was want of hotel accommodation, and those who know South Africa must sympathise with him in his complaint; but I say, apply the rule which is recognised in commercial matters—that is, create a demand, and the supply will follow. What has been the practice hitherto? Colonists have come to the Mother Country, but it was a very rare thing for anyone from the centre of the Empire to visit the Colonies; and if you can send to South Africa even a tenth of the tourists who now travel on the Continent, you will find that hotel accommodation will be provided in plenty, and of a kind to suit the needs of all travellers. Dr. Symes Thompson also referred to the want of sanitation in several towns, more particularly Cape Town, and I am sure he will be glad to learn that since he left the Colony the Corporation of Cape Town have secured the services of a well-known and eminent sanitary engineer from the Mother Country, who is now engaged in devising means for putting the drainage of Cape Town in a satisfactory condition. In the course of his very interesting address, Dr. Symes Thompson also remarked that the present was scarcely a suitable time for settlers to go to South Africa, and he then referred to the financial depression which had existed there for some considerable time. Now, there is no denying the fact that serious depression has existed, but I would ask, what part of the world has lately been free from agricultural, or commercial, or financial depression? Unfortunately, a wave of stagnation has passed over the whole of the civilised globe; but I am happy to think that indications are not wanting of the passing away of this depression—certainly it is to some extent mitigated in South Africa. It has been said that we have depended in the past too much upon the diamond industry and gold speculation. Well, no doubt that is so to a certain extent, and the lesson we have learned is that we should not depend exclusively upon diamond digging and gold digging, but that we should give more attention to developing the ordinary, and what

may be called the constant, resources of the country ; and in this regard I think the Cape Colony has certainly been advancing in the right direction. You will have noticed that an Agricultural Department has been recently added to the Colonial Government, and I am happy to say that good results have already followed its inauguration, the wine trade now being in a more flourishing condition, and the condition of the wine itself much improved. Its effect must also have been felt in London by those engaged in the wool trade, seeing that a Scab Act has been passed, and, in addition to that, attention has been directed to the improvement of the breed of horses. We must not lose sight, however, of the discovery of gold in the Transvaal. It is now admitted, I think, as a fact by everyone that the gold industry—at all events in Johannesburg—is established on a firm basis, and that we may look forward in the future to a much larger output of the precious metal than in the past. I do not contend that we must depend solely on this output of gold, but the fact of its existence in the Transvaal must materially and beneficially affect the whole of the trade and commerce of South Africa. I think, too, the day is not far distant when we may look for important developments farther north, in British Bechuanaland and beyond. And here let me say how much I rejoice to learn that a protectorate had been proclaimed, and that the sphere of British influence now extends to the banks of the distant Zambesi. I avail myself of this opportunity of publicly stating that South Africans owe a debt of gratitude to the statesmen in this country and in the Colony, who have sought to keep open this gateway to the interior, because that gateway gives us a position in South Africa which we shall be proud to possess in the early future. If only a portion of the expectations which are entertained are realised, I feel assured that before long the iron horse will be running from the Zambesi in the far north to the Cape of Good Hope in the distant south. And, as you know, in this age of progress it is the iron horse more than anything else which amalgamates conflicting interests and brings together those who have long been separated. As a Cape Colonist, I tender my hearty thanks to Dr. Symes Thompson for his interesting paper, and also for the broad sympathy he has shown in dealing with the Colonies in a way which cannot but tend to promote the union of the whole of the Colonies with the Empire, and to the consolidation of that Greater Britain which we all hope and desire to see established on a lasting and permanent foundation.

MR. JOHN MACKENZIE (Bechuanaland): It has been a great gratification to myself, as I have no doubt it has been to you, to listen to the paper which has been read this evening. For myself it has been a special gratification, inasmuch as Dr. Symes Thompson has been teaching the geography—the medical geography—of South Africa. I have been teaching political geography for some time, and the one throws light upon the other. Perhaps it may have occurred to some of you in listening to the paper that it was directed chiefly towards the case of those suffering from consumption who were in the higher walks of life, who could go to the Riviera if they were so minded, who could have a voice in selecting the kind of hotel to stop at, and all that. But we must agree that, after all, there is another and a larger class of the population also suffering from this dreadful disease, and it would be a patriotic thing to do, in the highest sense of the term, if any scheme could be devised by which those thus suffering, or predisposed to suffer, could be transported to a more congenial place of abode. Not long ago I had my attention directed to a young man in Scotland who had grown rapidly, till he was over six feet in height, and who eventually died of consumption. He had, of course, been under the hands of the family doctor, who had had charge of the case from the beginning. It was only a short time before his death, however, that it was remembered that South Africa was a good place for consumptives, and some steps were taken to send him there, but it was too late. I do not know what is the usual practice of medical men in such cases, but it certainly would be a kind thing to say at the outset of the disease that if the patient remained in this country he would almost certainly die. With reference to what has been said about the relative suitability of the different parts of South Africa, it does not matter whether you are in Natal or Cape Colony, because as soon as you leave the coast line you continue to make a gradual ascent, until you find yourselves in an elevated tract of country. I think, therefore, this fact would be better impressed on our minds if we call this vast healthy region “the Highlands of South Africa.” “Highlands,” you know, is a nice name, and fully and truthfully describes the country some fifty or sixty miles from the sea coast. With reference to the heat of the country, you have been told about the degrees of temperature, and all that, which you will, no doubt, forget; but you will remember how hot it is there if I tell you that, were you standing on the sand talking, and saw a piece of grass growing near you,

you would instinctively move in that direction and take up your stand upon it in preference to the scorching sand. This heat, however, is nullified by our fresh cool nights in summer and our keen frosty nights in winter. Thus, every morning we start fresh and with a cool earth. Then you have been told in meteorological parlance how dry it is ; but I daresay you will forget that, too. Not so, I think, if I tell you that the brass and wooden parts of a ramrod get quite loose owing to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. This means that the hard, dry wood which is selected by the gunsmith in this country gets dried over again and shrinks. In a country like that, of course, a young man or a young woman with consumptive tendency has a chance. I have all manner of respect for those wealthy patients, nervously anxious to be well, and with little else to think of, who are not pleased with this kind of food and that kind of food ; but still, I must say I think more of those poorer people who are willing to be useful and to do good work in the world if they could only stave off this fell disease. I think it would be even a more desirable thing to help such as these to a sphere of useful work than to assist those others to enjoy themselves to a still greater degree who are enjoying themselves already either in the South of Europe or elsewhere. It does not matter much to a country, as a country, where these dear people enjoy themselves. They will enjoy themselves, and they will have the kind of food and drink they want, wherever they may be ; but it is a point which may usefully be studied, how those earnest but consumptive workers, who would be useful citizens in other climes, but who die in this country because they have no means of reaching the better land, may have their lives prolonged and be enabled to serve their family and their fellow-men by being conveyed to a more genial climate. Of course the voyage to the Cape is a most delightful one. I think there could be no more delightful journey. Especially after you leave Madeira, it is just one long-protracted pleasure. With reference to travelling in South Africa, and the wayside accommodation, I do not think that we should seek to set up the European standard too rigidly. I knew a lady out there whose supreme idea was, when, to use a common expression, she felt "run down" through hard work, that there was nothing so refreshing and reviving as travelling in an ox-wagon ; and when she could not travel in reality she would bring her ox-wagon to the door, so that she might at least spend the night in it, and thus half persuade herself that she was

travelling! The fact is that there is nothing so healthful as this simple, open-air conveyance. Travelling in it, you are in the fresh air all day and all night, and yet there is no draught. I am afraid they have been too kind to Dr. Symes Thompson in South Africa, and have not allowed him to travel in this primitive way. If they had, he would have got a good shaking, no doubt, but he would also have discovered that it is a most health-giving mode of locomotion. The cure is being effected as you travel leisurely along. There is one statement in the paper which rather astonished me. Dr. Symes Thompson says there is a kind of fever, which is not found in marshy regions and damp parts of the country, but only in dry districts. I have not come across that kind of fever myself. The only sort of fever not of a climatic nature that I have had to do with was one due to specific contagion—a sort of typhoid fever. A typical case of the advantages of South Africa as a health resort which I would like to leave with you is this. Some time ago there was in Scotland a young fellow who had got to the top of the tree in his profession, and might have occupied that respectable but somewhat circumscribed position the whole of his lifetime. He thought that the tree was not high enough. He thought especially that the health of his wife and children was a matter which he should consider as a far-seeing man, and so, disregarding the position he occupied, and thinking only of the health of his wife and children (his wife belonging to a family in which consumption had appeared), he made up his mind to go to South Africa. Well, he went out first and made the nest, and then took his wife and family over. They are all there now, and doing much better than in Scotland. This dreadful and most deceitful disease can be cured if the person leaves this country in time. But I think that prevention is better than cure. When a man knows that chest complaint is in his own family, or that he has married into a consumptive family, why should he wait until the messenger of death has actually knocked at his door? Why should he not go out to South Africa, where there is a finer sun and a drier, purer atmosphere than you can boast of in this part of the world? And if a lot of nice people go out society will at once be made, but if everybody holds back there cannot be any cultivated society there until it is evolved on the spot by the elevation of the present inhabitants. Dr. Symes Thompson said something about the present commercial depression in South Africa. Well, now surely is the time to get farms cheap. Now is the time for you to go

to South Africa, because times are depressed. Money is scarce, and yours will go further if you wish to purchase land than if times were better. I would commend especially the country with which my name has been connected by the Chairman. If I have not thought it necessary to "stick up" for Bechuanaland, it is because it makes its own appeal as you look at it on the map. It is a big country, and you do not know all about it yet. You have a good map, but it is not quite up to date. Downing-street has got ahead of Northumberland-avenue. A little touch of colour applied to the map up to the Zambesi, and you would see what the Imperial possession of British Bechuanaland means. It means that this vast territory, which begins at the northern border of Cape Colony and extends to the mighty Zambesi, has been conferred upon us by its only actual possessors—the native chiefs and peoples; and I am glad to say, in conclusion, that Her Majesty's Government has announced a protectorate over this splendid addition to her Empire—the possession and the holding of which will without doubt lead to the consolidation and the prosperity of the whole of South Africa.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P.: I should like to pay a compliment to Dr. Symes Thompson which is somewhat in the nature of an Irish bull. So much has his lecture convinced me of the advantages of going to the Cape for a holiday that I took a ticket yesterday to go there for the Christmas recess, and I have naturally taken a deep personal interest in all that he said on that account. He has opened up to us an aspect of South Africa not political, not commercial, but social. There is something of novelty in his suggestion. It is only a novelty, however, to those unacquainted with the conditions of the Cape—climatic, industrial, and social—for those who know them are already aware of the advantage and the interest of a residence there. He speaks as an expert, as a man of science and of practice, and he has not used any exaggeration. He has not spoken with the sort of exaggeration with which men usually recommend their especial hobbies. He has told us, for instance, that the hotels at the Cape might be improved. I think what Mr. Vintcent said is true—that the supply will depend on the demand. Here I would make a suggestion to the enterprising owners of the steam-packets which ply between London and the Cape, and which, I understand, are "floating palaces." It is that they should provide land palaces also, and that we should be able to take in London our tickets for the journey, and that at our destination we should find rooms ready

for us in land palaces belonging to the companies. I hear, however, a very good account of the Wynberg Hotel. There is this great recommendation in regard to the Cape—that the steamboats and the post are very regular, so that you may go there easily, and, when you are there, you do not feel cut off from the rest of the world, for the posts arrive every week. What has been said about the hackneyed-resorts on the shores of the Mediterranean is very true. Why should people so often go to such places when they can find every variety of climate in our own Colonies? What is there to do at Cannes, or Nice, or Algeria, except to attend an intolerable succession of afternoon teas all day long? The difference between going to some foreign watering-place and to a British Colony is just the difference between walking over your own farm and walking over that of your neighbour. The ties which bind us to the Colonies are manifold. There is the political tie, which is founded on law, and that is sometimes broken; there is the commercial tie, which is founded on money, and money, a great authority tells us, is the root of all evil; and there is the social tie, which is founded on inclination. I would appeal to all those who know anything of the Empire whether they do not agree that the last is the greatest of the three.

Sir DONALD CURRIE, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I am hardly prepared to speak to you about “floating palaces,” for this is not the time to do so; but I am ready to offer my warmest acknowledgments to the excellent lecturer, and to thank him, as many others do, for his very valuable and interesting paper. I have been in South Africa, and have seen as much of it as, perhaps, anyone in the room. I can bear testimony to the fact that there are not many good hotels, but you have an excellent climate. It is said hotels will be provided when the necessity arises. Well, I have often been told by parties visiting the Cape that it was very difficult to find suitable accommodation for those who were in delicate health. In some places there is very good accommodation, but there are not many really suitable hotels for invalids. It is not the business of the steamboat owners to provide this accommodation. I did think of it; in fact, the necessities of my own position in travelling about made me desire such accommodation upon land; but I could not see how it was possible for me to take in hand the establishment of hotel accommodation, even near the sea. Certainly I have taken a considerable interest in the hotel now in course of construction at Grand Canary, on the way to the Cape, and I should be very glad to see similar enterprise shown in places

I could name in South Africa, suitable as health resorts. But, as I have said, there are good hotels, some of them very comfortable indeed. This need of good hotels throughout the interior and in health-giving districts is a great want for invalids and ordinary travellers, and, most of all, of course, for invalids. I find frequently that persons entrusted to our care for conveyance to the Cape speak of this matter on their return, and regret that owing to the lack of accommodation, they have been unable to stay as long as they desired, and to enjoy the full benefits of the admirable dry climate, so beneficial to health, which distinguishes that part of the world. The high ground of the Transvaal and the Free State, as well as of the Cape and Natal, is an agreeable and health-giving territory. I have travelled about 1,000 miles by carriage over the Veldt, sometimes good roads, sometimes not. I cannot say that the accommodation provided for the ordinary traveller by wagons, referred to by a preceding speaker, is all one can desire. Every day, however, the means of locomotion are being improved. It must interest people in this country, especially delicate people, to know that South Africa is a place where they might prolong their existence, and lead a happy life. I myself could tell you of many cases of ladies and gentlemen, of young people and old, who have recovered their health through a residence in that country permanently, and of others who after a short visit have derived enormous advantage and permanent benefit. That, however, would lead me into some relation of circumstances connected with their mode of getting there, which would have very much the appearance of an advertisement, and that is not within the scope of my observations. South Africa is, I say, a fine place for health. The necessity for good accommodation on the part of travellers passing to and from the gold mines and the diamond fields will soon bring about for those who seek a health resort the accommodation which is desired. You will find shortly—indeed every day proves it—that there is larger encouragement now given than before to those who can provide suitable hotel accommodation for voyagers, whether in search of treasure and in business, or for restoration of health. Delicate persons require not only a good climate, but good house accommodation and home comforts, with kind and careful treatment. This is one of the first requisites which occur to medical practitioners in advising people to go for health to the Cape or anywhere else. I am sure such provision will be made in many parts of South Africa, and it will pay to do it. Whether your friends go for a longer or for

a shorter period, there is no part of the world in which they can derive more enjoyment and real benefit, or where a more kindly welcome will be offered, as it was offered to me at every step of my journey, by a warm-hearted, hospitable, and generous people.

MR. WALTER PEACE: In Mr. Stanley Leighton's remarks I noticed that he never used the words South Africa, but only "the Cape," and in that he indicated the fact that the bulk of the lecturer's remarks were directed, not to South Africa generally, but to Cape Colony. I do not grudge any tribute to the Cape, but I regret that so little attention was paid by Dr. Symes Thompson to a Colony which is not behind the Cape as a valuable health resort. I assume that he has not been in Natal—at all events, in recent years—otherwise he would not have omitted reference to such places as Richmond, Greytown, York, Ladysmith, Newcastle, and other places in Natal where invalids might go, and where they would not have to mope away, as he says they would in the Karoo. But these omissions are not so important as some remarks I will quote:—"The coast lands partake of the rather unhealthy character prevailing all round South Africa;" and again—"Durban has greatly improved of late, but the coast lands of Natal cannot be recommended;" and again—"The proverbial unhealthiness of Delagoa Bay, and the whole seaboard north of Durban," &c. When I read these remarks, I felt quite sure the lecturer had not been in Natal for, as people say, "the age of a blue moon." I have lived on the coast lands of Natal for sixteen years, but I will not ask you merely to accept my experience: I will quote some figures which Dr. Symes Thompson will admit ought to carry conviction. In his last report, the medical officer of Durban states that the population is 18,433, of whom 9,044 are Europeans, and that during the five years ending July 31 the average rate of mortality was 18·574. This includes cases of persons suffering from Delagoa Bay fever, who were brought to Natal to die, and consumptive patients from England, who had deferred their journey until it was too late. I think that is a rate of mortality that will compare very favourably indeed with London, which is said to be the healthiest city in the world. There is this peculiarity about Durban, that during the past year more than half the whole number of deaths were of children under two years of age. It is not convenient before an audience of ladies and gentlemen to discuss the causes, but I may mention

that the medical officer says these deaths are to a large extent preventable, and have nothing to do with the situation of the town. I want also to point out that in Durban during the past twelve months only sixty-eight persons died who were over two and under fifty years of age out of a population of 9,044. It is quite impossible, therefore, to allege that any unhealthiness whatever prevails on these coast lands. The unhealthiness is very great certainly about Delagoa Bay, but it extends no further downwards than St. Lucia Bay, and I may state that the people residing in the interior of Natal are in the habit of going to the coast land for their holidays, which they certainly would not do if fever was suspected to prevail. As to Delagoa Bay being the natural seaport of the Transvaal, I happen to know something different, but I will not stop to discuss that now. The richest gold fields yet discovered in South Africa are in the region of which Johannesburg is the centre. Dr. Symes Thompson says this is 285 miles from Kimberley, the nearest railway-station, and can be reached by the coach in fifty-seven hours; but as a matter of fact, Johannesburg is seventy-eight miles further from Kimberley than from Ladysmith, and the time occupied in travelling from Ladysmith is only twenty-seven hours (by day) as against fifty-seven hours' continuous journey from Kimberley. I need not now discuss the question as to whether this is the time for people to go out to South Africa; I will only say that there never was a time so suitable as the present for those who have confidence in themselves, and wish to improve their position in the world.

Dr. J. A. Ross: In regard to one point, I would remind you that consumptive patients can get a warm moist climate without going to the Cape—for instance, along some parts of the Mediterranean littoral, where they may enjoy home comforts and luxuries, with amusements. What we want, however, is a climate different from that of the Mediterranean and differing also from that of the Engadine, for persons who have not derived any benefit from spending time in those regions. The climate of the Cape highlands differs, I think, essentially from both. I will take Aliwal North as an example, not because it is the best highland resort, but because it is a very good one, and, moreover, because we have very trustworthy meteorological statistics from it, for which the Cape Meteorological Commission is indebted (and we, too) to Mr. A. Brown. Let me digress for a moment: these meteorological returns are not always accurate, not because the observers are lacking in enthusiasm—they are much interested in the subject. I accidentally found

out the fact that some of the returns, so far as the relative hygrometric state of the air is concerned, are not trustworthy. Matjesfontein is a railway station 2,600 feet above sea level, in the midst of a dry, healthy country. While there one day a warm, dry wind was blowing; yet the hygrometer indicated a large percentage of moisture. I knew this could not be right, and on examination I found the cotton of the wet bulb thermometer thickly impregnated with a salt; the thermometer bulb was also coated. I changed the cotton, and cleaned the bulb in some vinegar, with the result, if I remember rightly, that the relative humidity, instead of being, as at first indicated, 81 per cent., was, as was afterwards indicated, 43 per cent. At another station, some weeks afterwards, I found the hygrometer registered a relative humidity of 77 per cent., instead of 57 per cent., which it should have done, as afterwards ascertained; so that all the returns for these stations most likely indicate a dampness which does not exist. Mr. Logan and Mr. Jackson, the observers at these places, take much interest in this subject, and are now, I believe, using rain water for the hygrometer, the error being due to the large amount of lime salts in the water from springs. To return to Aliwal North: it lies, as you have been told, over 4,000 feet above sea level; it has an inland altitude and dry air, thus differing importantly from Mediterranean health resorts; it has an inland altitude and continuously dry air, with no snow mountains surrounding it, and no damp in spring time when the snows melt, thus differing from the Engadine. Going over the returns for two years (1885-86), I do not find at any time at 8 a.m. (the hour when the observations were taken) that the air was saturated, the dew-point being always lower than the actual temperature; and taking the year 1883, when observations were taken at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., I find that, as a rule, the air was even drier at 8 p.m. than at 8 a.m. This fact is noteworthy, for the heat of middle day would naturally take up any moisture available, and, with the cooling of the air, this would be condensed at sunset. There is a considerably larger rainfall in summer than in winter, but this is due to the thunder-showers, which cool and refresh the air, but do not produce continued dampness—in fact, the relative humidity of the summer months is less than that of the winter. The dryness of air is not too great, the mean relative humidity during 1883 at 8 a.m. being 67 per cent., and at 8 p.m. 60 per cent. I am informed by Mr. A. Brown that he has used rain water for his hygrometer.

The climatic effects of altitude on ocean islands or on the sea coast must differ importantly from those of inland altitude; altitude near the sea must cause, for obvious reasons, an increased relative dampness; but altitude far removed from the sea coast—especially if ranges of mountains intervene—can scarcely do so, for the air has already been deprived of its moisture. It is desirable—at least, so far as the Cape is concerned—that the inland highland resort chosen should have mountains in its neighbourhood, not closely or continuously surrounding it, but studded about at a moderate distance: there being rarely snow, the dry wind comes down, cooling and bracing, supplying the place of the ascending air from below, which has been heated by radiation from sun and ground. Phthisis not infrequently develops amongst people on the coast, and they go inland—so well do they know the value of the highlands. It is stated, too, that cattle become affected with tubercle in low damp mountain valleys near the coast, while those on the Karoo highlands enjoy an immunity from the disease. I have known cases of European invalids, first trying the coast belt, being forced to move upward, until at last upon high ground relief was obtained. Weber, Hammond, and many others speak in favour of altitude with dryness and coolness. Dr. Symes Thompson, whose most able paper I have listened to with interest and advantage, and whose more technical paper on the same subject I had the privilege of hearing last night, I am glad to find speaks so highly of these inland highlands. He criticises the hotel accommodation and sanitary arrangements, which criticism draws from a distinguished Cape colonist the remark that if a demand be created hotels will soon be built. This is not the way the Swiss went to work. They built the hotels first, and created the demand and diverted the traffic. This plan could not be generally adopted at first at the Cape, but I would suggest that *one suitably situated town* provide a comfortable hotel; and I think if this were done sojourners would not be wanting. Irrigation has been touched upon, and it is intimately connected with this subject, inasmuch as it is closely related with quality, quantity, and variety of food. I visited and spent a few weeks in the district of Middelburg—right in the centre of the Karoo—and was impressed with its capacity from what I saw and heard; but, as in most other districts of the Colony, there is no proper system of irrigation—no economic system. Even to the picturesquely situated little town of Middleburg the water is led in an open furrow, the ground on

each side and below soaking it up like a sponge, and the dry warm air lapping it up above. Middelburg has an excellent up-country hotel, celebrated in the Colony for its good food and cooking; and I say, too, that at Wagenaar's Kraal (4,500 feet above sea level), near Beaufort West, there is a farm where a very comfortable winter home with kindly people may be enjoyed, but it is necessary to make arrangements beforehand, for the place is much sought after. An equable climate means, as I understand meteorology, a more or less moist climate, and a dry climate is necessarily, almost in proportion to its dryness, a variable one: in fact, it is the blanket of damp air which makes the equable climate—thus in the Cape there are very warm days, but cool nights. I have long thought that some such experiment as was made in connection with Madeira some years ago might be tried with regard to the Cape highlands—that is, to send out a number of judiciously selected invalids to be supported for a year. This would test the value of the Cape as a sanatorium.

Major-General J. DUNNE: I notice that most of the gentlemen who have spoken to-night have had a personal interest of some kind in the Cape. I stand here totally disinterested in the Cape, except as a soldier who, for some four or five years in bygone times—in the eastern and western districts and Natal—lived a healthy and happy life, who was always kindly received, and who really did not find the excessive want of accommodation of which we have heard so much to-night. I have been pretty nearly all over the world. I have been in the Riviera, in Egypt, in India—and, in fact, in pretty nearly every climate—and I can say that about Grahamstown, King William's Town, and in fact all over the Cape and Natal, an elasticity of spirit—a *verve*—is imparted to people by the bright, clear air which you do not get in any country or health resort in Europe. If you want to give a picnic or take any amusement in the open air, you cannot be sure in this country that you will be favoured with fine weather, whereas there you may make arrangements for five or six weeks ahead, and be sure of a bright, clear day, and a sun which, although powerful, never carries a sting in it. Whenever I have had the opportunity I have pointed out the immense advantages that may be derived by people from time to time using South Africa as a health resort, instead of going to those miserable, doleful places like Madeira, where you see people being carried about in canvas hammocks, and the sight of which is alone enough to

make one feel ill. As to the advice that you should select one particular spot as a health resort, I say that would be miserable. You would have everybody meeting together, and talking of their particular complaints. In that vast continent of South Africa everybody can find a place for himself. I recommend everybody who has the money, and wants to spend a happy winter, to go to the country whose merits have been so ably lectured upon to-night.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE : I have no intention of inflicting a speech upon you. If I had originally had such an intention the ground has been cut from under my feet by the gallant General who has preceded me. I have no interest in South Africa to the extent of a penny, and therefore, had I intended to pose as a disinterested advocate of this health resort, I have been forestalled. I feel I am here under false pretences. I am ignorant of the laws of health, and have but a visitor's knowledge of South Africa also, for I am not one of those who believe that by a few visits one is competent to stand before an audience in the metropolis of the world and lay down the law as to what the condition of things should be in the knuckle-end of the world. I have listened with great interest to a number of gentlemen, all of whom have lived in South Africa, and if I wanted practical evidence of the effect upon the physical, mental, and moral health of residence in that part of the world, I should find such evidence in the sinewy vigour of the speakers and the hue of health which animates their countenances. If I may throw my stone on the cairn of testimony which has been raised to-night, I would say, as one who has travelled in most parts of the earth, that there is no part of the world's surface which combines in so marked and unexampled a degree the conditions of life under which the happiness of rich and poor alike may be secured as under the climate of South Africa. I have had some amount of experience as to the effect of this climate on the health of poor men, and I can only say that I know of no more gloomy destiny for gentlemen of the medical profession than the lot which inevitably follows them when they settle there. The place is too healthy; there is little necessity for them. People go out there with the fragment of a lung—the germ, the protoplasm of a lung—and arrive home with two strong lungs, and live three score years and ten, or like the man in the ballad, often “to the age of one hundred and ten, and die from a fall from a cherry tree then.” But the subject should not be treated in this light

manner. It is an extraordinary thing how in South Africa you see the second generation improve in a manner to which I know no existing parallel except in California. You see men and women in the second generation increase in stature and health to an extent which shows that man may add a cubit to his stature. After the eloquent way in which the advantages of South Africa have been recommended to you, I feel it unnecessary to say a word in addition, and if I did I should be a prejudiced witness, for every time I return to South Africa I feel it lays hold on me in a way which prevents my expressing that impartial testimony which has been placed before you by more eloquent speakers to-night.

Mr. MORTON GREEN: At this late hour I must be brief. Moreover, much that I wished to say has been said by previous speakers. As a colonist of some thirty years' standing, I have simply to endorse the general tenour of the remarks made with reference to this paper. One or two points I may refer to, for we have been generalised about till we have been almost generalised out of existence. In one of his works Mr. J. A. Froude says that in travelling through the Cape Colony he was much pleased to find homesteads on each side of the road, and that cultivation was going on to a great extent; but going through the Orange Free State into Natal he found a beautiful wilderness. If he had inquired into this state of things he would have found that the laws with respect to the tenure of land enable the property owner in the Cape Colony to collect toll from the wagons for grass and water supplied oxen, mules, and horses, and he therefore builds his homestead close by the roadside, for obvious reasons. But in the Free State and Natal a different law exists, for there the proprietor is bound to give water and grass gratis, and the result is that on a 5,000 or 6,000 acre farm the homestead is built as far from the roadside as possible, in order to avoid contagion from cattle diseases. As to the coast lands above Durban being unhealthy, I may mention that the same, right up to the river Tugela, the boundary of Zululand, are occupied by sugar and tea planters, who are in the enjoyment of good health and prosperity. Some months ago, at the close of a Natal summer, I journeyed in company with a young English gentleman (travelling for his health) by rail and post cart, right along the coast to the border of Zululand, where we much enjoyed the hospitality of the tea planters for some days. This gentleman, whose relatives are in this room to-night, returned home in the enjoyment of excellent health, greatly benefited by

his sojourn in Natal. I have, with my family, lived in Durban a great many years, even when the town was but a wilderness of sand dunes. It now possesses well-hardened, well-paved, and well-lit streets, with a tramway running through its centre, and I may fairly ask if you can look on me as a fever-stricken individual. Hence I think Dr. Symes Thompson has rather generalised. The unhealthy portion of coast line really extends from St. Lucia Bay, in Zululand, to Delagoa Bay (Portuguese territory); but Durban is really looked upon as a sort of sanatorium, to judge from the number of fever-stricken patients that come down by sea from Delagoa Bay to take refuge in the Durban Hospital, thus adding to our death roll at times. Just a few words in conclusion with respect to that which is really the gateway to the Cape Peninsula, viz., Cape Town, because first impressions go a long way with travellers. I am at a loss to understand what the municipality of the oldest city in South Africa has been about for so many years. With the great advantages possessed by Cape Town, situated as it is on the slopes of Table Mountain, thus offering every natural facility for drainage, it is, in my opinion, a disgrace that such insanitary arrangements exist. As a fact, Cape Town has all the stinks of Cologne, besides several well-defined stinks of its own. I fully endorse Dr. Symes Thompson's remarks, and I make mine with some diffidence before my friend Sir Charles Mills, but the truth is necessary. With regard to what has been said with reference to the hotel accommodation I concur, and I am only astonished that the enterprise of the Cape merchants and others has not reached the length of combining to build a hotel on modern principles, suitable to the requirements and worthy of the city of Cape Town.

SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.: In regard to the last speaker's personal reference to me, I would say that I am in no way responsible for the sanitary condition of Cape Town. As to the contents of the interesting paper, for which we are indebted to Dr. Symes Thompson, I think we are pretty well agreed that South Africa is one of the best health resorts in the world. I just wish to correct an advertisement which we had from Mr. Walter Peace as to the shortest route to the goldfields. He speaks of a saving of seventy-eight miles by taking the route *via* Natal instead of that *via* Cape Town and Kimberley. But he forgets to mention some eight hundred miles of a by no means comfortable sea voyage from Cape Town to Natal, which usually occupies five

or six days. This, I think, is a fair set-off against the difference of seventy-eight miles in the overland journey of which Mr. Peace speaks. I will not at this very late hour occupy your time by doing more than express my sincere thanks to my friend Dr. Symes Thompson for his excellent paper. He certainly undertook a heavy task, and executed it admirably. In doing this he was actuated by the noblest and most unselfish motives. Instead of taking a holiday and enjoying himself in the ordinary way, he went to South Africa, visited various places, travelled long distances, took scientific observations, and attended professional conferences. And for what purpose? For the benefit and welfare of his fellow-men, and for the relief of human suffering. He has pointed out to us a resort where the sick and weak may recover health and strength, and where the healthy and strong may become wealthy and prosperous. I thank him again most sincerely for the interest he has displayed on so important an object. If other distinguished men could be induced to visit the Cape, the people of South Africa would be better known, better understood, and better appreciated in this country than they are now.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.): After what has been so well and eloquently said, nothing remains for me but to ask you to join most heartily in thanking Dr. Symes Thompson for the paper he has so kindly prepared.

Dr. E. SYMES THOMPSON: I beg to thank you for the vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman and so kindly received by you. I wish time permitted to answer some of the observations made—but I must, even at this hour, refer to one or two. The first is that I am ignorant of the virtues of Natal. Why, I was the first member of the medical profession in England to draw attention to those virtues. For the last twenty years I have spoken persistently in favour of South Africa, and I regard myself almost as the parent of Bloemfontein! Hitherto my words have referred mainly to Natal, of which I have had a more complete knowledge than I had of the Cape Colony; but, inasmuch as I have recently been to the Cape, I placed that first and foremost—as it deserves to be—in cases of lung disease, whilst Natal may be preferred in cases of laryngeal or bronchial irritation. As regards the question of the unhealthiness of the coast lands, I will only say that I should perhaps have expressed myself better had I said that the coast lands were less healthy than the other lands. My point was to call attention to the

remarkable healthiness of certain places—not the unhealthiness of the coast lands. One speaker referred to the tables of mortality, and how wonderfully they proved the healthiness of a place. Few things are really so uncertain as mortality tables. It has been argued that bedrooms are more unhealthy than dining-rooms, because more people die in bedrooms than in dining-rooms, and so a place which has no hospitals, work-houses, or similar institutions seems to be excessively healthy, while a place which possesses them gets credit for a high mortality. In answer to my suggestion that by settling in a new country, where there is scope for energy and room for growth, men might make themselves a name, found a family, be of service to the Colony, and so to the Empire, the Bishop of Grahamstown, in a letter received to-day, writes:—"In South Africa we have the future to create (not the past to inherit), and if good patriots would give out to us their culture and gifts for Church and State, they might find a healthy joy in life, instead of living at congested centres of the Old Country, where men take in that which they might use for the Empire at large." In conclusion, I thank you for having given me the opportunity of reading my paper before this distinguished institution, and I will ask you to most cordially join with me in thanking Sir Henry Barkly for his conduct in the chair, and for having so kindly and ably carried out the work he had to do.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, December 11, 1888, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that since the last meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 13 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

James Wilkie Dunlop, Esq., M. J. Godley, Esq., Alexander Johnston, Esq., The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Thomas Lee Mullins, Esq., W. J. Rohmer, Esq., William Saunders Sebright-Green, Esq., James William Smith, Esq., E. Symes Thompson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., W. C. Thomson, Esq., A. J. R. Trendell, Esq., C.M.G., J. S. Wood, Esq., Colonel J. S. Young.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., M. F. Alfred Canning, Esq. (Western Australia), Herbert Cave, Esq., B.A., F.G.S. (Queensland), Angus Fletcher, Esq. (Transvaal), William Fletcher, Esq. (Cape Colony), Major Hamilton Goold-Adams (Bechuanaland), William Hardie, Esq. (British Columbia), T. C. Kerry, Esq. (New Zealand), Charles Frederick Lumb, Esq., M.A. (Trinidad), Henry Mitchell, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Murray Moore, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S. (New Zealand), James Harry Poland, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Queensland), James Perrott Prince, Esq., M.D. (Natal), Thomas Crossley Rayner, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), Henry Rutherford, Esq., J.P. (Natal).

A list of donors to the Library was also announced.

The following additional subscriptions to the Building Fund were reported :—

Amount already announced	£5,096 0 9
F. P. T. Struben, Esq. (Transvaal)	10 10 0
Percy Whitehead, Esq. (Natal).....	10 10 0
	<hr/>
	£5,117 0 9

The CHAIRMAN, before calling upon Mr. Gisborne to read his paper, said : I need not remind you of Mr. Gisborne's career, as the majority of you well know it, but, for those who are not acquainted with it, I may mention that before settling in New Zealand Mr. Gisborne was in the colonial service when Sir

George Grey was Governor of South Australia. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands at Auckland, New Zealand, from 1848 to 1853, Under-Secretary of that Colony from 1853 to 1869, and Colonial Secretary and for some time Minister of Public Works, with seats, first in the Legislative Council and afterwards in the House of Representatives, from 1869 to 1872. He held the office of New Zealand Government Insurance Commissioner from 1870 to 1875; he became in 1877 again a member of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, and was a member of the Grey Ministry from July, 1879, to October, 1879. He is the author of an "Official Handbook of New Zealand" and of the well-known work "New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen." I will not detain you longer, but will now call upon Mr. Gisborne to read his paper on

COLONISATION.

I am afraid that the title of this paper may have raised in your minds some natural feelings of uneasy apprehension that I am about to inflict upon you a tedious dissertation on a subject which you have often seen and heard discussed—occasionally, perhaps, with wearisome iteration—and which I am not likely to set in any new light or invest with special interest. Colonisation is not only a vast subject, but it branches off into so many winding ways that it resembles a complicated labyrinth, where progress becomes only interminable and perplexed locomotion.

I wish, therefore, at once to relieve your minds as much as possible by reducing my programme to its simplest proportions, by materially narrowing its limits, and by inviting you to follow me along straight roads which lead to definite issues. Another rule which I prescribe for myself is to state what I mean by the terms which I use, when they are susceptible of diverse interpretations. Nothing, I venture to say, leads more frequently to misunderstanding and confusion in the treatment of great questions than the use of the same terms in different senses. Controversy is often essential to the achievement of important practical results; but for that purpose it must be held on conditions which make it genuine controversy, and not merely a vicious circle of debate. Logical insulation, if I may so call it, is as indispensable to practical controversy as electrical insulation is to the proper use of the telegraph. I wish, moreover, only to direct your attention to leading principles, and to avoid overloading

myself and unduly trespassing on your patience with a mass of details.

Notwithstanding, however, all my good intentions, I feel at the very threshold dismayed by the magnitude of my subject, and by my inability to deal with it at all in the way I should like to present it to you this evening. All that I can hope to do is to try to suggest lines of thought on which that part of the subject which I take may be profitably considered, and in that feeble attempt I am sustained by the hope of your kind consideration and indulgence.

I begin by stating that I shall only refer to one branch of Colonisation—namely, that on which hang the relations of the United Kingdom with the British self-governing Colonies. I take Australasia as the type of those Colonies. You will, I trust, see, as I go on, that the conclusions which I draw, or at least the arguments which I use, comprehend principles which more or less apply to other Colonies; more closely to self-governing Colonies, but still substantially, though in modified degrees, to what are known as Crown Colonies. This expression, “what are known as Crown Colonies,” affords me a suitable opportunity of remarking what a vague term the word “Colony” is, even in these days. “Colony” includes all sorts and conditions of British possessions—territories acquired by fighting, obtained by diplomacy, and occupied by right of discovery. Some of them are held for military objects, others for colonising purposes, and others on mixed grounds. I cannot say that I am at all satisfied with the designation of “Colony,” even as applied to any part of Australasia. It tends too much to convey the signification of dependency; of a territory belonging to, but outside of and apart from, the United Kingdom; of something which you hold to-day and may drop to-morrow. I should not be disposed to quarrel with a name, but in this case the name has somewhat of a sinister reality, inasmuch that in its time it has had, and that its tendency is to have, a prejudicial effect on the mutual relations of the United Kingdom with Colonies. When a name is misleading, it becomes a factor of importance; and in the case in question there is no doubt in my mind that the general use of the word “Colony” has done much to influence public opinion in the direction of a wrong idea on the subject of Colonies, and to impair the integrity of the British Empire. In that view, the terms “Colony,” “Colonists,” or the vulgar synonym, “Colonials,” are not only objectionable, but of a seriously mischievous

character. The wrong idea to which I refer is, that a Colony is merely an appendage to the United Kingdom, and that Colonists are a lower class of beings in the political and social scale of the whole nation ; or only guests, as it were, at the great family table. That idea—which I need hardly say has always been utterly repudiated by the Royal Colonial Institute—if practically followed to its bitter end, is fatal to the consolidation of the existing British Empire. That empire would then, like the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream, be partly composed of “iron, mixed with miry clay,” and would probably share its fate. Look at Australasia. The Colonies there are not mere possessions or dependencies. One hundred years ago their territories were enormous wastes, untrodden by civilised man, and only here and there sparsely dotted with nomadic tribes of savages. These territories are now peopled by three and a half millions of our countrymen. Natural causes have made it necessary that the inhabitants should have local administration, local legislation, and local finance ; but they are still as much our countrymen as if they belonged to Yorkshire or Middlesex. They are British citizens. A Colony should be, in fact, only an outlying part of the United Kingdom. It is now, in fact, only an outlying part of the British Empire ; and in order to be exact, and to prevent confusion of terms, I shall use the term “ Colony ” in this latter sense.

It is obvious, on consideration, that so long as the Australasian Colonists are, with ourselves, subjects of the same Sovereign, and that the same Imperial Parliament is supreme over them and us, the necessity which prescribed for them a distinct form of local government could not affect their membership of our common country.

For many years after the foundation of the several Colonies in Australia, of Tasmania, and of New Zealand, the system of local government was the same as that of existing Crown Colonies. The whole administration of public affairs and the legislation were conducted by the Crown at home through persons appointed by it and stationed in each Colony. The system was paternal or maternal, or a mixture of both, for it gave rise to the expressive but rather disrespectful definition of the governing power as Mr. Mother Country. The growth of the communities gradually necessitated change. First, municipal government was granted to boroughs. Next, after considerable hesitation, representative institutions for legislative purposes in local matters were

conceded. There were at that time many persons at home, including even some eminent statesmen, who were of opinion that the concession was a dangerous experiment, that it would not work satisfactorily, and that it would destroy the ties which bound the Colonies to the United Kingdom. I do not suppose that there is any man now who regrets the concession, or who would deny that the system, with all its imperfections and apparent anomalies, has on the whole admirably succeeded in promoting the welfare and the progress of the Colonies concerned, in bringing contentment to the Colonists, and in maintaining their loyalty to the Crown. At all events, I have never heard of any serious suggestion of any other system of government as at all likely to have produced the same effects. On the other hand, the home country has no cause to repent of the change. The English taxpayer has been relieved of considerable Colonial expenditure, and the Imperial Government have been freed from responsibility in matters which they could not, from the circumstances, properly administer.

The introduction of a Representative Estate into each Colonial Legislature brought with it, as a matter of course, the system of Responsible Government. Within the sphere of local affairs the governor of each self-governing Colony took the constitutional place, as it were, of the Sovereign in relation to Ministers, and these Ministers were practically chosen from time to time by the representatives of the people. The Governor continued to be appointed by the Crown, and was subject to instructions from home, but those instructions were limited to matters of Imperial interest. Legislation also was similarly subject to the veto of the Crown. It may be easy enough to prove on paper that such a system could not be successful. The conclusive reply to objections of that kind is, that within its sphere the system has during the last fifty years succeeded on the whole as well as, if I may compare small things to great, its grand model, the British Constitution, on the lines of which it was framed. In the British Constitution powers are vested in the several Estates, which if strained to the utmost by any one Estate would destroy that Constitution; but a Constitution which is adapted to the genius of a race is worked by that race for continuance and not for annihilation. And this is equally the case in the Colonies as in the United Kingdom. I make these observations because I wish to apply them at another stage of my argument. My chief object, however, at present is not to criticise forms of government, but to show that, although

circumstances imposed the necessity of adapting systems of government to Colonies, still those Colonies remained and are now integral, though outlying, parts of the British Empire.

The course of time has now brought into notice another phase of the political relation of the United Kingdom to the self-governing Colonies. For the sake of convenience, I still refer to the case of the Australasian Colonies. I have stated that in local affairs those Colonies obtained self-government. As they increased in population, in wealth, and in their industrial and commercial operations, their interests outgrew the sphere of local affairs, and began to occupy more or less the sphere of interests which were common to the whole Empire, or at least to Australasia and to other large parts of the Empire. But in the administration and adjustment of this other class of interests, the Australasian Colonies have no constitutional voice. They are not represented in the Imperial Parliament or in the Imperial Cabinet. I take the foreign policy of the United Kingdom as an illustration of my argument. Foreign policy and Colonial interests are in these days inseparably interwoven. In confirmation of this view I quote from a high authority on the subject. I take the following short extracts from a speech of the Earl of Rosebery, one of your Vice-Presidents, in October last to the Chamber of Commerce at Leeds :—

“ Our foreign policy has become more of a Colonial policy, and is becoming every day more entwined with our Colonial interests. Formerly our foreign policy was mainly an Indian policy ; it was mainly guided by considerations of what was best for our Indian Empire. That brought us into many complications which we might otherwise have avoided, but which we felt were rightly faced to save so splendid a possession ; but now, owing to causes which I will point out to you, Colonial influences must necessarily overshadow our foreign policy. In the first place, our Colonial communities are rising to a pitch of power which makes it natural for us to listen to them whenever they make representations on their own behalf ; and they do make constant representations on their own behalf. In the next place, we find that the other Powers are beginning a career of Colonial aggrandisement. We formerly did not have in our foreign affairs to trouble ourselves much with Colonial questions, because we had a monopoly of Colonies. That monopoly has ceased ; but consider for a moment, as matters stand now, how largely our foreign policy is a Colonial policy.”

After referring to other cases in corroboration of this view, he refers specially to Australia in the following words :—

“Pass on to Australia. In the Pacific you have two spheres of influence, of England and Germany, as accurately marked out as the division between Yorkshire and Lancashire. You are a coterminous Power with Germany in the Pacific. In questions relating to the Pacific the voice of your Colonial community in Australia must be loudly heard; the voice of Australia must be almost paramount in the councils of the Foreign Office with regard to these questions.”

Support of the argument of the Earl of Rosebery may be also found in the fact that foreign policy involves Colonial defence, and may at any time involve the Colonies, as a part of the Empire, in war with great foreign powers. Setting aside for the moment other Imperial interests which concern the Colonies, foreign policy amply suffices to prove that there is an important class of affairs which seriously affect the Colonies, but in the management of which the Colonies have no constitutional voice. The problem for solution is how to secure that object. Sooner or later that problem must be solved, if you wish to secure the permanent consolidation of the existing British Empire. It is morally impossible that the present loose relations of the United Kingdom with the Colonies in Imperial affairs can long co-exist with the integrity of the Empire. The nature of those relations is abnormal and unsound. The strength of the connection must be measured by the strength of the weakest link, and this link cannot long withstand severe and continuous strain. I say this without the slightest idea of impugning Colonial loyalty, which I hold in the highest estimation. Separation might occur as a matter of amicable arrangement, but even in that case it would in fact be a disintegration of the British Empire; and at this stage my line of argument assumes that any disintegration of that Empire would be a calamity.

The object of Imperial Federation is to place the integrity of the British Empire on a secure and permanent foundation. I use the term, Imperial Federation, because it is well known, and because, in my mind, it conveniently expresses that object; but you may select any other name so long as the object itself is not ignored. In this case the name alone is of little import. The essential thing is to weld together the constituent parts of the Empire into one harmonious whole, so as to render their separation, humanly speaking, impossible. There are three classes of objec-

tors to any proposal of this kind. One class tells us it is impossible to give it practical effect. Another deprecates interference with the Colonies, and bids us to let well alone. The third class, a small one, sees no cause of alarm in the probable separation of the Colonies, and feels rather cheerful than otherwise at the prospect. Let me say a few words to each of these three classes of objectors. With regard to the first I will say that alleged impossibility in these days is not a conclusive objection. We know not what is possible till we try our best to succeed. The object in view is well worth a strenuous and persevering attempt to attain it, and honest failure would be preferable to inaction. Inaction is really the advice of the second class of objectors, and on that point I would observe that things, as they are, cause us now perpetually to interfere with the Colonies, and that, while we wish to let well alone, we wish to cure what is not well. Foreign policy, as has been shown, closely affects Colonial interests; and what can be more mischievous interference than that the Colonies should be compelled to bear the consequences of a course which we adopt without their constitutional assent; and in the conduct of which they have no constitutional influence? The question of trade has been indicated as a probable cause of interference. Speaking for myself, I do not see the force of that argument. The primary object is to consolidate the British Empire by enabling the various members of that empire to enter into combined and lasting union for common defence against aggression. Even in the attainment of that object voluntary action is pre-supposed. It follows, of course, that any other common interest which it may be advisable to deal with imperially should be unanimously agreed to be so dealt with. There are probably many great questions which may be advantageously included in the category of Imperial interests; but, according to my view, there should be no such inclusion without previous unanimity of agreement on the part of the United Kingdom and of all the Colonies to that inclusion. Another question may be shortly referred to in connection with the question of interference. It may be said that the Colonies do not now contribute, except in a few instances, towards the cost of Imperial services, and that Imperial Federation would entail on them additional expense. Well, there is no doubt that any constitutional system of enabling the Colonies to have a legitimate share in the administration of Imperial affairs would carry with it the corresponding Colonial obligation to defray a proportionate share of the

cost of that administration. All I can say on that subject is, that the whole transaction would be a voluntary undertaking by all parties thereto; and that if the advantage to be gained is not worth the indispensable cost, there is an end of the whole matter. To my mind there can be no question between the immense benefit in view and the small sacrifice to be made for its acquisition. As things are at present, the Colonies are subjected, directly and indirectly, to probably much greater expenditure, under certainly more unfavourable conditions. I am not referring to exceptional arrangements for special purposes, but to the general effect of the absence of constitutional principles governing the relation of the United Kingdom to the Colonies in matters of foreign policy. This question, however, like the others, is not left to arbitrary decision, but it must be settled on principles to be determined by the deliberate and unanimous consent of the interested parties. In fact, I may generally say on the subject of alleged interference that there is, so far as I am aware, no pressure implied in the proposal of Imperial Federation. On the contrary, the pressure, if there should be any pressure, should rather come from the Colonies than from the United Kingdom. The acceptance and the organisation of a system must be altogether voluntary on both sides; and the organising work depends on hearty co-operation. All that can at present be done is full discussion of the subject, so that in every quarter it may be fully understood, and thus pave the way for future action.

I come now to the third class of objectors, who care nothing about the retention of the Colonies, and who rather lean to the idea of separation; to combat which view this Royal Colonial Institute was founded nearly twenty-one years ago, its motto, "United Empire," being the watchword of those who, in presiding over its destinies, have consistently advocated a policy which has had no small influence on public opinion in this country. The wish to maintain the integrity of the Empire is, I think, with most of us rather an instinct than a process of argument. Love of our country makes us proud of its extensive dominion; and our hearts revolt at the idea of it falling into fragments. There are men who pride themselves on being what they term practical, and who sneer at sentiment. Sentiment, however, in its true meaning, is a feeling which we should cherish. Sentiment of that kind ennobles human life; it inspires great actions, and creates philanthropists, patriots, and heroes. It is that sentiment to which we mainly owe, in this century, the Emancipation of Slaves, and

the self-devotion of a Florence Nightingale and a Charles Gordon. We need never be ashamed of a sentimental wish to hand down to our descendants the existing British Empire—consecrated as it is by glorious traditions, rich in honoured associations, and fraught with incalculable good to the whole world—as a precious possession, permanent and inviolate. At the same time, I admit that feeling, however elevated, cannot alone sustain an empire. We must more or less formulate that feeling into practical shape. It is on that account that I have already pointed out the necessity of preparing to deal with the question of bringing the United Kingdom and the Colonies into closer constitutional union in the conduct of Imperial affairs. And it is on that account that I now point out three great classes of material advantage secured by our possession of Colonies. In the first place, that possession adds substantially to our national influence and power. The exercise of that influence and power is committed to the whole Empire as a trust for enabling it to do more and more good. It is suicidal to abdicate our commanding position in this respect. Secondly, the possession of Colonies is an enlargement of our national trade, and in that way an increase of our national prosperity. Lord Rosebery, in the speech to which I have referred, stated that if the Colonies left us we should not find them such good customers as they are now. In proof of this conclusion, he compared our commercial relation with the United States, a Colony which had left us, with the Colonies which we still have. During the last ten years the United States have taken of our home produce an average amount of about 8s. per head of their population. Canada, during the same time, had taken of our home produce at the average rate of 30s. per head of its population, or nearly four times what the United States had taken from us. Australia, during the same time, had taken of our home produce at the rate of £7 a head of its population, or more than seventeen times what had been taken by the United States. This comparison was perfectly fair, because during the whole time the tariffs of all the countries in question were quite independent of each other and of the United Kingdom. Thirdly, the next great class of material advantage which I believe can be reaped, if proper steps were taken for the purpose, is systematic emigration.

This last-named subject, systematic emigration, is what I wish to occupy the remaining part of my paper. I wish to draw your special attention to that subject, for it forms an important part

of Colonisation, in the particular phase in which I venture to present that question to you this evening. I am anxious to submit to your consideration the idea which I have been led to form with regard to systematic emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies.

I begin by stating what I mean by the term "systematic emigration." I hold it to be the transfer of persons from the United Kingdom to the Colonies on such conditions as will induce those persons to go with the best prospect of becoming permanent colonists, whether as individual emigrants or as units in the formation of special settlements. I also mean to convey that labour and capital, in due proportion to each other, should form part of that system of emigration. And, further, I mean that systematic emigration should mainly be a State policy on the part of the United Kingdom conjointly with a similar policy on the part of each Colony willing to receive such systematic emigration, on terms mutually agreed to, both as regards administration and as regards cost. You will, I trust, be able to gather from what follows my reasons for taking this view.

It is, I think, almost universally admitted that redundant population in the United Kingdom is the cause of much misery and crime. Without troubling you with the opinions of political economists on the point, I think that I may safely say that redundancy of population lessens wages, throws numbers out of employment, entails insufficiency of food, clothes, and house accommodation on the great body of the people, and reduces a multitude of persons, who, from bodily infirmities or from other causes, cannot obtain sufficient employment to enable them to provide necessaries for themselves and their families, either to starvation or to parish relief. Pauperism arises from redundancy of population, and is a social curse in the United Kingdom. Pauperism directly and indirectly condemns a large mass of the people to wretchedness and degradation; it blights social improvement, and it saps the foundations of social existence. The accumulation of an enormous amount of capital unable to find adequate employment, and held by comparatively few individuals, aggravates the evils flowing from an excess of population. The total population of the United Kingdom is now, in round numbers, 37,460,000; or, on the average, there are 310 persons to every square mile. The latest official returns show that there are in the United Kingdom 1,035,992 persons in receipt of parish relief; that is to say, a fraction more than one person in every 34

of the population. During the year 1886-87 the amount of poor rates expended within the United Kingdom in the actual relief of the poor was £10,444,733; and during every year, from 1880 inclusive, the amount so expended has not been less than £10,000,000. You will therefore see that, in addition to all the incalculable moral evils, direct and indirect, resulting from pauperism within the United Kingdom, the public yearly local charge for the relief of paupers is above ten millions sterling. The problem is how to relieve this terrible human and monetary congestion, and how to improve the circulation in the body politic. If it be not possible—as I think it is not possible—for the United Kingdom, of itself and within itself, to solve this problem successfully, is it not wise to consider carefully whether, with the aid and co-operation of other parts of the Empire, the desired end cannot be satisfactorily attained?

Turn to the Australasian Colonies. The estimated population is now a little more than three and a half millions, or a fraction more than one person to the square mile. If all the present population of the United Kingdom were in the course of a few days transplanted into the Colonies of Australasia, the density of the population there would still be not more than about one-twentieth of the existing density of the population now in the United Kingdom. Pauperism and poor rates are unknown in Australasia. Private benevolence, aided it may be in exceptional instances by small public grants, adequately provides for the few cases of destitution brought on by sickness and infirmity. Capital and population are urgently needed in Australasia to develop the infinite resources of a vast territory. Turn your eyes westward, and you see Canada. The population there is nearly five millions, and there are only three persons and a fraction to every square mile. Consider then for a moment the relative positions of these three great countries, all parts of one great common empire. The United Kingdom groans under a plethora of population and of inadequately employed capital. On either side, Australasia and Canada, enormous territories, are comparatively waste from dearth of inhabitants and capital. Surely it is not impossible for these three portions of one empire to devise among themselves a system, or systems, under which the excess in one country can be advantageously absorbed in the other two. The issue of such an arrangement, if successful, would confer unparalleled benefits on the country which gives and on the countries which take; and the result would be a threefold accumulative gain of immeasurable

value to the same empire, which is our own. I am well aware that, easy as the problem may look on paper, the difficulties of practically solving it with success are many and very great. It is not a question of merely turning a tap, and of letting water run from a full cask into other comparatively empty casks. The conditions under which the practical solution of the political problem can be approached are complicated, delicate, and, it may be, insuperable. But a strenuous and persevering attempt, dictated by prudence and conducted by combined action with care and judgment, may, if not altogether successful, do much to mitigate the existing evils, and facilitate in the early future complete success. It remains for me shortly to state the general principles which, in my humble opinion, should govern and guide statesmen who may make the attempt.

I have said that systematic emigration should be mainly a State policy. I draw attention to the qualifying word "mainly," because I do not wish to be understood to exclude the effective co-operation and aid of individuals, or of associations, in promoting suitable emigration. On the contrary, I attach considerable importance to their auxiliary efforts, and I would hail them as fellow-workers with the State in a great cause. Many of you are aware that South Australia and New Zealand owe their first colonisation to the work of colonising companies. In New Zealand, under almost unexampled difficulties, the New Zealand Company were the founders of the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wanganui, and indirectly Otago, and Canterbury. In later years, the Emigrants' and Colonists' Aid Society (now called Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation), presided over by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Chairman of your Council, successfully established a settlement on the south-west coast of the north island of New Zealand. The "Manchester Riding," as it is called in the Census, was in 1871 an unpeopled waste, and is now, chiefly owing to that Association, the busy scene of an industrious settlement, containing a population of more than 2,000 souls. Villages, farms, churches, schools, municipal councils, roads, a railway, and comfortable homes, where "content sits basking on the cheek of toil," have taken the place of the forest, the swamp, and unbroken solitude. What has been done there can be done as well, and often on a much larger scale, in countless other places within our Colonies. All that I wish to convey by advocating systematic emigration as mainly a State policy is

that, in consideration of the difficulties, the responsibilities, and the important issues involved in the system, and of their affecting large portions of the British Empire, the system mainly needs the status of public policy, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

The first principle which, I think, should govern the establishment and conduct of a State system of emigration is that it should be organised and administered under joint agreement between the Imperial State and the local State; in other words, between the United Kingdom and the particular Colony to which the system is proposed to be applied. The system must not be uniform and Procrustean, but it must be in each case jointly framed and adjusted, according to time, locality, and other special circumstances. The proportion of cost to be borne by each of the two great parties—namely, the United Kingdom and the Colony concerned, and probably in many cases to be shared by the emigrants themselves—should in like manner be determined. The adjustment of details would also be a matter of mutual arrangement. I may be here confronted at the outset by two classes of objections. It may be said that the House of Commons would not sanction any expenditure on account of emigration. That may possibly be the case, but the fact remains to be proved. Should it be possible to hold out to Parliament the prospect of a feasible public system of emigration, by means of which redundancy of population in the United Kingdom would be beneficially reduced, room given for the profitable investment of a large amount of unemployed British capital, pauperism and poor rates sensibly diminished, and the interests of the Empire generally promoted, it is not unreasonable to hope that Parliament would agree to a moderate expenditure for contributing to give practical effect to a system calculated to produce such results. The second class of objections probably would be to the effect that the self-governing Colonies had already set their face against payment out of Colonial funds for emigration. The answer to objections of that kind is, that a fair and comprehensive policy of systematic emigration has never been put before those Colonies. Hitherto, emigration as a policy has been a one-sided arrangement, unfavourable in some material respects to the Colony concerned. The public cost has been altogether, so far as the United Kingdom took part in the matter, a Colonial charge. The class of emigrants has been wholly one which directly and at once competed in the labour market. As a rule (I am now

speaking of the rule, and not of exceptions), the mere influx of emigrants was obtained, while their permanent settlement was ignored. The admixture of capital with labour, a process essential to the success of systematic emigration, has been omitted. Here, again, should a feasible system be proposed, under which the cost and conduct of administration should be shared, provision be made for the formation of settlements as well as for mere emigration, the class of emigrants be suitable, and facilities afforded for combining capital with labour, I doubt much whether a Colony would refuse to accept such a system, and to aid in giving it practical effect.

Shortly, what I say on this first principle is, that the system of emigration to a particular Colony should, as a State policy, be jointly adopted by the States, if I may so term them, of the United Kingdom and of that particular Colony, and be jointly administered, and the cost shared in respective proportions to be mutually determined. My argument is based on the fact that the United Kingdom and the Colony concerned are both materially interested in the success of that emigration. Details, for instance, such as to any share of the cost devolving on the emigrants, and as to the inducements to be held out to them, whether in employment, or in land, or otherwise, would also be the subject of mutual adjustment. What I venture to deprecate with respect to any charge on emigrants is a system of loans to them on their promissory notes to repay at some future time the money lent. I hold such a system to be improvident and unwise. Experience, as a rule, has proved it to result in failure. Arrears accumulate, the emigrant starts in his Colonial career with a load of debt, and in a large proportion of cases the lending State loses both its men and its money. As a matter of business and in the public interests, it is better and more politic to make no advances, except perhaps in comparatively few cases, on substantial security for their repayment.

The second principle which I advocate in systematic emigration is that the class of emigrants should be good, from whatever branch of industry it is drawn. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the United Kingdom is only interested in the emigration of the lowest class of its population. Were that the case, there would be no possible prospect of systematic emigration at all, in the sense in which I use the term. It is idle to imagine that the Colonies would consent to accept or aid in administering a system under which paupers and a horde of persons unable, or

unwilling, to work—or, it might be, a criminal class—would be imported into their respective countries. On reflection, it is obvious that the United Kingdom would be in a very great degree benefited by the emigration of persons from relatively higher classes, and of good and industrious character. What is needed is the diminution of redundancy of population. That numerical diminution could be, generally speaking, equally effected wherever the outlet for systematic emigration was made. Diminish population, and give more room, by extending the area, for the profitable employment of capital, and you at once introduce into the country the leaven of improvement which will permeate the whole mass of population to its lowest depth. Work at systematic emigration in the higher strata of the people, and you will proportionately uplift those in the lower levels. Numbers who are a dead weight and a public burden will become active workers and contributors to the general welfare of their country. It is Utopian to think that all the United Kingdom has to do is to induce the dregs of its population to emigrate. No country would help in the adoption of such a policy, and without help it would be impracticable. Of course, under the most favourable circumstances, the systematic emigration to which I refer cannot be expected to cause pauperism and its innumerable train of evils to disappear at once; but if gradual progress be made in their mitigation, every step taken in that direction is to that extent an advance in the course of public improvement, and a nearer approach to general public prosperity. Moreover, material progress stimulates moral improvement. Moral degradation is often caused more by pressure of poverty than by innate depravity of character.

Before I proceed to state the next principle of systematic emigration I may say here, once for all, that I assume throughout that systematic emigration carries with it the consent of those who emigrate; for, of course, emigration is essentially the deliberate and voluntary act of the emigrant.

The third principle almost goes without saying; it is that there should be an approximate equality of the two sexes of emigrants. I may add that I attach great importance to ties of family, of other relationship, and of local associations among them. Community of feeling in groups of emigrants tends much to their success as colonists. It is also very desirable that the formation of special settlements should be included within a system of emigration. Each plantation of that kind, if judiciously made,

ids to open up adjoining waste territory, and becomes the nucleus of far-outspreading colonisation.

The fourth principle is the prudent combination of labour and capital in due proportion of the one to the other. Labour and capital should go hand in hand in the heroic work of colonisation. I hold this principle to be essential. Its practical adoption would, I believe, materially aid in removing the popular objection now strongly entertained in many colonies against their support of State emigration; and it is, in my view, an indispensable element of success. No doubt a special system would be needed for encouraging the emigration of small capitalists, and for promoting larger investments on the part of those capitalists who will not emigrate; but whatever system it may be, it should be indissolubly connected with the system of what, in its stricter sense, is commonly known as emigration.

I have mentioned these four principles, because I consider them to be of essential importance to systematic emigration. But there are subsidiary conditions, to some of which I have shortly alluded, which may be, more or less, classed as details, innumerable and infinite in their variety. The first principle, that which makes mutual consideration and agreement obligatory on the part of the United Kingdom and of the particular Colony concerned, provides in effect for the satisfactory adjustment of all conditions and details.

Resuming the thread of my argument on the subject of the retention of the Colonies in the British Empire, I would point out one conclusion as incontrovertible: namely, that no systematic emigration, such as that which I have indicated, could possibly be established between the United Kingdom and foreign States. Treaties to that effect are out of the question. Moreover, the general advantage to the whole Empire would in that case be sacrificed. The key-stone of the arch is the oneness of the Empire. Take away that key-stone, and the whole fabric falls to the ground. It follows, then, that the proof, so far as it goes, of the inestimable benefit likely to result from this systematic emigration is also to that extent a proof of the corresponding value of the Colonies to the United Kingdom. Another reason—and that perhaps the strongest one in a material point of view—is thus given for maintaining, so far at least as the Colonies are concerned, the existing integrity of the British Empire.

Should I have been fortunate enough to enable you to follow me on the general subject of this paper, you will have observed

that, in treating of Colonisation in the particular phase presented for your consideration, I have excluded all reference to the policy of founding new Colonies, and have classed my remarks under two heads: first, the closer consolidation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies; and secondly, systematic emigration. I have taken this course, trusting that it would better enable you to concentrate your attention on those two questions. They are interwoven with each other, and both bear on interests the extent and importance of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. The principles which I have advocated on the subject of consolidation apply most forcibly to the great self-governing Colonies, but they are more or less applicable to all our Colonies. The principles advocated in regard to systematic emigration apply mainly to the Australasian Colonies and to Canada, but they also apply, with modifications, to South Africa, and possibly to some other Colonies. In both branches of the subject Colonial assent and co-operation are indispensable. My object has been to suggest lines of thought on these matters, in the earnest hope that, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the correctness of my views, thought and consequent public discussion may lead to beneficial results.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. the Earl of MEATH: It has naturally been a satisfaction to me, as chairman of the National Association for promoting State Colonisation, to hear the paper which has just been read, for in it the lecturer has distinctly endorsed the principles which the Association I represent has always laid before the public. He has said that emigration should be systematic, and he has also said that a State system of emigration should be organised and administered under a joint agreement between the Imperial and the local State. He has also said that the cost of Colonisation should be borne partly by the Mother Country and partly by the Colony; and, further, he has given us to understand that he believes these islands are at this moment over-populated, and that redundancy of population lessens wages, and consequently increases poverty and misery. I wish the lecturer had given us a little clearer definition of Colonisation. He spoke a great deal about emigration, but I do not think he laid quite sufficient stress on the difference between Colonisation and emigration. It appears to me there is a vast difference between these two ways of placing our country people upon the shores of

Greater Britain. In the case of emigration, as generally understood, we send out our country people and place them on the shores of the Colonies, and when they get there they become competitors in the labour market with the working classes in those Colonies. The result is, the working classes in the Colonies have gradually become averse to what is called simple emigration. But that is a very different thing indeed from Colonisation, and I believe the object of the paper has been to recommend Colonisation rather than emigration. Colonisation, to my mind, means the sending out of those who could not otherwise get to the Colonies, but who are distinctly not paupers, who are distinctly not incapables, and who are quite fit when they get to the shores of our Colonies to settle upon the land as farmers. There is a vast difference between settling on the land as a farmer and going to a Colony for the purpose of competing in the market with the working classes who are already there. In the case of the colonist who settles on the land he becomes almost instantly an employer of labour. He requires implements of agriculture, and, in a very short time, labourers to assist him in working his farm, and the result is, instead of competing in the labour market, he becomes an employer of labour, employing not only the manufacturer and the artisan, but eventually the labourer himself. Consequently, I firmly believe that if colonisation be advocated openly in the street of any single town in our Colonies, and if the people will only listen to the arguments, it is quite impossible any sensible working man should decline to have anything to say to the plan. It is distinctly to his interest that the land should be taken up, and that there should be a greater demand for his labour. What is the advantage of Colonisation to us in this country? It is just as great as it is to the Colonial workman. The lecturer has told you that the population is increasing at an enormous rate. It is increasing at the rate of some thousand a day—that is to say, every day we have to feed a thousand more mouths than we did the day before. How are we to find the food to feed these mouths? We know that these islands will not expand. We know that the land is going out of cultivation. We know that even if it was profitable to grow corn in this country we could not feed the population we now have in case of a blockade. It is absolutely necessary to obtain food from elsewhere. But we cannot obtain food unless we pay for it; and how are we to pay for it? We can only pay for it by our manufactures. It is absolutely necessary we should have purchasers

for our goods : and where are we to look for them ? The lecturer has already told you—quoting a speech by Lord Rosebery—that our best purchasers are not to be found in Vienna, or Paris, or Berlin, but in our Colonies ; that if we want to increase our customers we must look to those broad expanses belonging to our gracious Sovereign the Queen. We have heard that an Australian purchases £7 worth of our goods, whilst I may add that the Frenchman purchases only some 8s. or 9s. worth, and the German very little more. It is, therefore, distinctly to the interest of both the workmen in this country and the workmen in the Colonies that they should support some system of Colonisation. The lecturer has said he believes in a State system of emigration. He has not very distinctly, so far as I could hear, told us why he believes in a State system as against a voluntary system. The reason I find myself in sympathy with those who desire a State system of Colonisation is, that I do not believe it is possible to deal with the enormous numbers we desire to see in comfort—aye, even in luxury—on the shores of the Colonies, unless they are assisted out there and supported for a certain time by a loan, not raised by the State, but the credit of which shall be guaranteed by the State. I am pleased to see on the platform to-night the Chairman of the Parliamentary Colonisation Committee—Sir William Houldsworth—a committee composed of some 160 members of both Houses, and whose object is ever to keep in the forefront of Parliamentary debates and in the minds of Ministers the fact that some day or other we must have some kind of regulated State Colonisation. Apart from that, let us consider whether it is not for the interest of this great Empire that the unpeopled tracts of our Colonies should be inhabited by our race. What are the causes of the wars we have had in our Colonies ? Has not the cause in almost every instance been that our own race were either in a minority or in so weak a state that they could not hold their own without recourse to arms ? In the Cape, should we have had the wars we have had, had there been an overwhelming majority of the Anglo-Saxon race ? Is there not a nationality question in the wars that have taken place at the Cape ? I ask you, also, whether the war in which our great General first distinguished himself, and the subsequent little wars in Canada, were not in a great measure the results of race feeling ? I ask you, again, whether the bloodshed that has occurred in New Zealand has not been because in the olden time the settlers were so few that they were unable to maintain them-

selves against the Maoris? In every case where war has occurred in our Colonies, it has been because the Anglo-Saxons were not in the majority, or at all events not so strong as they ought to have been to maintain themselves without fighting. It always seems, to a certain class of minds, an impossibility that the Colonies and the British Islands should ever really be brought into close contact. But let us remember that times have changed, that the means of communication are so rapid that it is infinitely easier to transport oneself from this country to the shores of Canada, than it was to go from London to Dublin in the time of our fathers. My own father told me he was once a fortnight in sailing between Holyhead and Dublin. It is a well-known fact that in one of our large public schools—I mean the College of Eton—and I expect in other schools also, it was customary only a few years ago to give a boy an extra fortnight, or an extra week's holiday, if he came from Ireland. This shows how difficult communication was at the time this custom originated. In those days people made their wills before they travelled from Scotland to London. I have no doubt our chairman could inform you that some of his ancestors were in the habit of doing that; not because they were afraid of having their heads cut off on Tower Hill, but because of the inconvenience and dangers of travelling in those days. Now we think nothing of going to Canada, and very little of going to the Cape or to Australia. The other night a distinguished lecturer gave you an interesting account of his visit to the Cape in an interval of his professional work. And so, what with the telegraph and the steamboat, it is absurd to talk as if British subjects in Canada, and the Cape, and Australia were not united with Great Britain in a way that was never the case before. If we can only induce Her Majesty's Government seriously to consider this subject of Colonisation, I believe thoroughly we shall find that a question in which many of you are more particularly interested—the Federation of the Empire—will be hastened in a marvellous manner. It is a matter for congratulation that in this very session Her Majesty's Government have appointed a select committee to consider the question of emigration and Colonisation in connection with the Crofter population of Scotland. [Mr. KIMBER, M.P.: The committee will not now be appointed till next session.] That is just as good. It shows that the Government are aware there is a great feeling in this country—that the feeling in respect of Colonisation is rapidly

growing, and I may say, as Chairman of the Association I represent, that whereas a short time ago, when we held public meetings, we were opposed by certain classes of the working people, we are now received with open arms by all the best portion—what I may call the aristocracy—of the working classes of the country. A great change, I say, is taking place. The other day I addressed a meeting in Leeds, called together by the Trades' Council, and I think such a fact alone shows that this question is gaining ground at a rapid rate. I am very grateful to the lecturer, as I am sure you are, for his able address, and beg to return him my most sincere thanks for having brought the subject of State Colonisation so prominently to your notice.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.: I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure to the interesting paper which has been read to us. Varied and important as are other subjects engaging the attention of this Institute, I do not believe that any subject could have been presented to your consideration of greater moment at the present time than the question of Colonisation. The fact that these islands are admitted to have become over-populated—the fact that every year hundreds of thousands of British subjects in this country are compelled to seek homes elsewhere—furnishes the best possible evidence that this question of Colonisation is one of vital importance. The great difficulties that beset the Government of this country, and the great subject that now almost exclusively occupies the attention of the Legislature, find their cause in the great mass of poverty that exists in Great Britain and Ireland; and when we remember that the same country that is thus struggling with the giant evil of pauperism possesses in the outlying portions of the Empire the means of giving profitable employment to her people, I think you will admit the question is one the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The very fact that in the great provinces of Australia, and in the great Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere, land is lying uncultivated that will furnish the £100,000,000 worth of corn and cattle you annually consume over and above what you are able to produce, shows that this question is one to which, as I have said, too great importance cannot be attached, and that the subject is worthy of the most profound examination and consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the Parliament of this country. The more the question is examined the more practicable it will be found, I believe, to devise means by which the unemployed, and by which the waste

portions of the rich heritage belonging to this Empire, shall be turned into the means of producing personal happiness and comfort as well as great national wealth. The lecturer dealt more particularly with the conditions of Colonisation as applied to Australia, and I followed his remarks with great interest; but there was one observation to which—however applicable that observation may be to the case of Australia—I venture to take exception, and that is, that you must not burden the emigrant with any charge. It is perfectly practicable, I hold, to meet that difficulty by a broad and comprehensive system of State emigration, and I am delighted to think that the views so ably and eloquently presented by Lord Meath are taking hold of the governing classes of this country, and that they are beginning to appreciate the vital necessity of the State grappling with a question in which its interests are so gigantic, and which affects so closely large masses of the people here and abroad. Take the case of Canada. If you look at the map, you will see that the great continent of North America is divided almost equally between the United States and Canada; and I say that from Canada alone, under proper cultivation, this country can be supplied, at no distant date, with all the bread she requires to obtain from outside her borders. I see a country rich beyond compare, hundreds of millions of acres suitable for settlement, and, to a great extent, wheat-growing land, a soil that will yield the largest amount of wheat per acre of any virgin soil on the face of the globe. All that is wanted is that the Government of this country should grapple with the question in the spirit indicated to-night, taking it as an obligation on their part to lift out of their position the unemployed in this country adapted to agriculture, and transfer them to a place where by their labour they will become, at no distant day, not only happy and independent, but able to return, without the slightest difficulty, every penny of the money that has been used in sending them from this country, and giving them a fair start; and the money thus furnished by the State, and secured on the land given by Canada, would then come back, to be used over and over again, until all had been accomplished that is susceptible of being accomplished by such a process. There is another point on which I am afraid I must differ from Mr. Gisborne's views. I refer to his remarks on Imperial Federation. No person has witnessed the agitation of the question with greater pleasure than myself. The lecturer has not read Lord Rosebery's speech at Leeds with

more unqualified delight than I did, and I rejoice to think that a nobleman so distinguished, and a statesman of such undoubted powers, has shown the importance—the supreme importance—of not only preserving the connection between the Colonies and the Crown, but of drawing the bonds, if possible, closer and tighter than before. But while I feel that immense good has been done, not only in this country, but in the Colonies, by the agitation of this question, I am not prepared to go as far as the lecturer has gone in the following sentence:—"It is morally impossible that the present loose relations of the United Kingdom with the Colonies in Imperial affairs can long co-exist with the integrity of the Empire." Having had over thirty years' experience in Colonial Parliaments, and having given great thought to the relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country, I am glad to say I am not prepared to endorse the statement that we must either radically change the existing system, or this Empire must go to pieces. No person can over-rate the importance of drawing the bonds more close, and rendering them enduring for all time. The interests of this country demand it. With all her great resources and wealth, what would become of England shorn of the outlying portions of her Empire? She would lose that commanding position she now occupies, and which makes us so proud of being connected with her. I can conceive no greater misfortune for the Colonies, too, than that they should be deprived of the priceless institutions they possess in connection with the Crown of the Mother Country. But when I look at what the Colonies were fifty years ago—either Australia or British North America—and their position of commanding importance to-day, how, in the face of such testimony of what the existing system has been able to achieve, can I commit myself to the proposition that we must either go to pieces or change all that, and change it for something which, with all their energy and ability, the best statesmen have not yet been able to devise? How can I commit myself to the statement that you are going to pieces unless this undiscovered panacea is found? I cannot, I say, go that length, and I say so fully and frankly, and at the same time giving the fullest credit and consideration to those who may differ from me. I believe the public men of this country can turn their attention to no more important question than the means of maintaining indissolubly that connection between the Crown and the Colonies that is vital to the progress and prosperity of the Empire. The British Empire has attained

commanding proportions. How much of that is due to Colonial development? The question of trade has been mentioned. The fact stands out in bold relief that while the foreign trade of England has absolutely declined, that decline has been more than compensated by the great increase of Colonial trade. I am afraid you will think I am in rather a captious mood, but there is one other point on which I am obliged to express dissent from the lecturer. I do not think there is anything humiliating in the term "British Colonist." I consider the name "British Colonist" is one of the proudest names in the world. Great as are the questions engaging the attention of your Government and of Parliament, I say that the men who are administering and developing these unpeopled and uncultivated deserts, and making "the wilderness blossom as the rose," have earned the respect and confidence of their fellow-subjects, and that in developing the untold resources of your great Colonial possessions, they are performing a work as great and important as that performed by statesmen and Parliaments here. As British colonists, we have all that you have. Your literature, your statesmanship, the achievements of your great generals and scientists, are the heritage of British colonists. For these reasons, I see nothing humiliating in the term "British Colonist." And now my objections to anything that has been said in this interesting paper are at an end. With all the leading arguments as to the vital importance of Colonisation I heartily agree, and I feel sure the advocacy of such sentiments as those to which we have listened will make us, one and all, attach more importance than we have ever done to the means of making this great Empire continue in a career of unbroken progress and prosperity.

Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G.: There is at any rate one point—and it is pleasant to say so—on which we are all agreed, and that is in a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Gisborne for his able, comprehensive, and eminently suggestive paper. Unlike the last speaker, I am compelled to say I rather sympathise with the portion which deals with the Federation of the Empire than that which touches on a system of State emigration. I have for many years been an ardent advocate of Federation, because I believe the ties which now bind the Colonies and the Mother Country are ties which are liable to be rudely broken, and that we are fortunate, perhaps, in nothing of the kind having happened during recent years. Those who see what is passing, both here and in the Colonies, must know that the question is attracting considerable

attention as to whether it is open to the Colonies to become separated from the Mother Country. A strong party has grown up in Australia, the motto of which is "Australia for the Australians," and, although it is yet in a very considerable minority, the very fact of such a party having grown into existence is highly suggestive. When I speak of Federation I speak of a Federation which is indestructible—indissoluble. In any other case it seems to me Federation would have no inherent strength, and would be eminently a mistake. It would be far better that the Colonies should continue as at present to work out their destinies, and live as long as they can in harmony with the Mother Country, than that a Federation should be formed on a basis that would permit of any member of the federation leaving it. If a Colony were to break away from the Empire now, the direct effect would lie between the Mother Country and the Colony, but in the event of Federation the effect of such a breaking away would strike not only the Mother Country, but every portion of the Federation. It is seventeen years since a Secretary of State told me that England would never burn another ounce of gunpowder to retain a Colony that wished to separate. If that be the case, it would be a great mistake to attempt to form a Federation; but I do not believe it is the case, I do not believe it would be open to any great Colony to leave the Mother Country, any more than it is open to Ireland to do so. It is true the connection is not so intimate, but we must recollect that parents may have a great deal of affection for a child, although it may not be the favourite one. In my opinion, the people of Great Britain will not permit the secession of the Colonies. I do not believe any Sovereign of Great Britain would consent to hand down a less dominion than he or she inherited. It is a cruel thing to allow the impression to grow up in the Colonies that at some future time they will be free to leave the Empire; for in my opinion they would not be free to secede, even if it cost fire and sword. If, then, they are not free to secede, I consider that a declaration to that effect, made by Parliament and the Sovereign, would open the way to Federation; because then the Colonies would say: "If we are to remain portions of the Empire indissolubly, then we ask for a Federal Constitution that will give us a voice in external affairs, such as the great issues on which peace or war depends." In regard to assisted emigration, there are, in my opinion, two difficulties in the way. The first and lesser one is that the several Colonies of Australia would not arrange to

contribute separately, because of the liability of emigrants to pass from one Colony to another, the means of communication being so easy. But there is a more fatal objection. The population of Great Britain is divided broadly into three classes. One I will call the effective population, which ranges from the highest person in the kingdom to the labourer who is able to be sure of making a living whilst he remains in the kingdom. Then there is what I will call the non-effective population, consisting of those who have recourse to crime or who suffer from disease, or who are incapable of working, or who do not care to work—that broad class of incapables, in fact, who have already been referred to. But between the non-effective and the effective there is a belt which I will call the semi-effective, from which in times of prosperity the effective class is largely recruited, but from which, in times of depression, the non-effective class is still more largely supplied. I do not believe the British taxpayer would agree to spend money to send away the effective population, and I am sure the Colonies would not agree to spend money to obtain either of the other classes to which I have referred. Think for a moment of the temptation to a Government which had money to spend in sending away its population. Think of the temptation to send away the worthless population. How perilously near they might come to a breach of the comity of nations, which forbids the sending of criminals from one country to another. I recollect some years ago, when New Zealand was bringing out emigrants, I directed that application should be made to the authorities in England for permission to exhibit our placards at the various post-offices. The permission was granted after awhile, but in the meantime the suggestion was made that we should post them in the poorhouses and casual wards. I will only say, in conclusion, that I do not consider there is any possibility of a successful partnership where the interests of the parties are so diametrically opposed as a partnership in which the Imperial Government strove to send away the worst population, and the Colonies were willing to receive only the best population. I trust I have said nothing that will at all seem to diminish any feelings of gratitude to Mr. Gisborne for his very suggestive paper. Further, I express the opinion that it is still open to statesmen to create a Federal Empire, more powerful for strength and more benign for good than any Empire that has ever been established in this planet.

Sir W. H. HOULDSWORTH, Bart., M.P.: I should have been well content to remain a silent listener to the interesting paper;

and to the interesting discussion which has been carried on in this room for the last two hours, and I have not the least intention at this hour of going through the various topics which have been raised. Without undervaluing in the least the usefulness and importance of the paper, I may say that if it had a defect it was this, that it did not suggest, and perhaps was not intended to suggest, any practical mode of carrying out that which forms an important feature of the paper, namely, a system of Colonisation. Now, I am in a position to give you in a few words a sketch of a practical scheme, which, although I do not profess it is either final or perfect, seems to me, and those who have taken an interest in the matter, to contain at any rate the main principles on which beneficial and successful operations can be carried out. It is a scheme which in a short time will be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government and of Parliament. Without going into details, I may say the plan goes on the principle of asking four parties to help. It asks, first, the capitalists—the investors of money of this country to help. We believe we can show them, I do not say a profitable investment, for we do not intend to give them any profits, but a safe and practical investment. We then call to our aid, of course, those who are intended to be the settlers and colonists; we ask them to join us in this enterprise. Of course we do not mean the useless or the incapable; we mean strong, healthy, vigorous agricultural labourers, with their wives and families. Then we call on the State, the Imperial Parliament and Government, to help us; and we ask, also, the help of the Colonial Governments. The capitalists we ask to subscribe to what we call a land rent-charge stock, and our inducement is that we intend to put it out on good security, namely, the land; and we ask the Imperial Government to guarantee interest at 3 per cent. for thirty years. Of course the capitalist runs the risk of the principal, but we have proof that the investment will be safe. We give him 3 per cent. for thirty years, and we believe that we can show him that in all probability he will receive 3 per cent. afterwards, even though it be not guaranteed by the Government. We then ask the settler to go out. We ask him only to pay the interest on the amount we advance to take him out and to put him into a position to earn his livelihood. We propose that each family shall receive a plot of land about 160 acres in extent, and that they shall be provided with house, implements, and subsistence for one year. We do not give the family anything; we provide these things for the family, and the cost is £150 per

family. We ask the settler, after the second or third year, to pay interest. We say nothing about the principal. The Imperial Government we ask, as I have said, to guarantee 3 per cent. The settlers we charge 5 per cent. Thus there will be a margin of 2 per cent. The Colonial Government we only ask for free land. We shall be glad, of course, if the Colonial Governments will come forward and assist us materially, but in considering this question we thought that if they give us free land, we have, perhaps, no right to ask for more. I think this scheme would work. I foresee only two difficulties. One is—Would the Imperial Government guarantee the 3 per cent.? That depends entirely on whether the people of this country will support our scheme and urge it upon the Government. We believe that no responsibility will fall on the tax-payer of this country. We believe we shall be able to repay every penny ultimately, but the guarantee is required simply in order to induce the investor to invest his money in the first instance. The other difficulty is whether the Colonial Governments will assist us with grants of free land. We have communicated with eleven Colonies, and have had answers from, I think, five. I am sorry to say the majority of the answers are unfavourable. Western Australia, I am glad to say, enters heartily into the scheme, and Natal also; and I have little doubt, from what I know, that we shall have a favourable response from Canada, and also from New Zealand. If that should prove to be the case we shall have plenty of land to work upon for many years to come, and we hope to be able to go heartily forward with the scheme.

MR. NATHANIEL L. COHEN: I think we must all share the large-hearted and large-minded aspirations in the first part of the paper read to-night. Those apt and eloquent words will at least serve to draw further attention to the question of Federation, in addition to that which has already been paid to the subject under the guidance of my friend, Sir Frederick Young, and other members of this Institute. If the Colonies are able to give attention to the questions on which they happen to be agreed, leaving aside those about which they differ, perhaps—I will not say, after the eloquent speech of Sir Charles Tupper, in this generation, but in the next generation—they may be able to attain some system of concerted action. But my attention was most given to the last part of the paper, and, following the example of the Earl of Meath, I propose to speak on the hypothesis that the lecturer did not desire to advocate the systematic emigration of workers for employment by private

individuals already established in the Colonies, but that he had chiefly in his mind the formation of agricultural settlements in the British Colonies. I think the essential point in the scheme which he laid before us was the need of the Colonial Governmental responsibility—not necessarily financial responsibility, but actual responsibility—for the successful working of the Colony. I do not think that confidence would be generally felt in the good management and successful working of a large Colony to be administered from London. Also, both the capitalists and the Imperial Government would require to have stated to them very precisely and clearly all the details of the Colonial arrangements for the supervision and management of the proposed settlements. I submit that the successful working of a plan of Colonisation depends mainly on the details of the arrangements for working management. Merely to propose the formation of agricultural settlements, without explaining at all how they are to be worked, does not seem to me to advance in any material degree the practical realisation of the project. I have in my mind the reception given to the deputation from the Society over which the Earl of Meath so ably presides, when they presented to Lord Salisbury certain vague proposals which did not, I think, admit of definite and exact analysis. I would also submit that in order to secure Parliamentary and popular support you would do well to show in detail the difference between the probable net return from an agricultural settlement on some of the cheapest good land in England and the average yield of land in the Colonies, less the cost of emigrating the workers and the additional cost of marketing the Colonial produce. If a project of Colonisation is presented to Parliament without giving attention to these considerations it will, I think, excite a good deal of hostile criticism and agitation—which, I believe, might be obviated by attending to the suggestion I venture to make. I would further point out that you must be prepared for a certain amount of natural distrust on the part of the people whom you desire to assist. Rightly or wrongly, they consider they are to a certain extent regarded as an encumbrance by the well-to-do classes in this country. They have here a statutory right to food and shelter : when you invite them to “move on” to another part of the world you must be able to show them, in a way they can readily understand, that the conditions of life you offer them are a reliable improvement on their present lot. It is also for this reason that I strongly support the

contention of our lecturer that Colonial Governmental responsibility is essential to the good working of a satisfactory scheme of State-aided Colonisation. There is one other matter that occurs to me. I never attend these meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute without feeling that there is a great waste of the special ability and special Colonial experience possessed by most of our members. I am sorry that, besides belonging to the general body of the Institute, members are not further organised into separate groups or committees corresponding to the Colonies or sections of Colonies with which they may happen to be most familiar. I earnestly hope that our Council, which has administered our Society so admirably in the past, will consider the desirability of some such sub-divisional groupings of our members associated separately with each Colony. Such groups or committees represented on the Council by their presidents, and furnished with honorary secretaries, and meeting periodically or specially to consider any question referred to them by the Council, might be able to aid greatly in working out on practical lines any suggested general project of State-aided Colonisation. They could also report, with the knowledge of experts, on such schemes, and on many questions concerning the Colonies which might be outside the scope of the official duties of the Agents-General. Their reports would be, of course, published in the Proceedings of the Institute, and thus receive the criticism of the general body of the members. I venture to think that such committees might perhaps do more to formulate an acceptable scheme of State-aided Colonisation than even the deliberations of such a body of busy public men as constituted the hybrid Committee of Parliament, which issued a report really giving little beyond the mere "copy-book texts" of the question.

Mr. CHARLES BETHELL: Having recently returned from the great Western Colony of Australia, which occupies one-third of that continent, but at present has only a sparse population scattered along its seaboard—no more in all its millions of acres of territory than gathered in one day at our late Colonial Exhibition at Kensington—I have been asked to say a few words, but at this late hour I will only detain you while I state that I travelled over a great portion of the inland districts of the Colony, and I can testify that there are many fertile tracts thoroughly suited to the purposes of such a scheme as Sir William Houldsworth and others have sketched to us. The Western Australians are most anxious to people their waste lands, and I trust that in any

scheme of Colonisation which may be carried out the claims of this great Colony will be duly considered.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE : Although Sir Charles Tupper is no doubt as decided an advocate of the permanent unity of the Empire as one could wish to meet, he has certainly this evening administered a slight amount of cold water to the advocates of the great policy of Imperial Federation in calling it an undiscovered panacea. I believe, however, that Sir C. Tupper has done this purely out of sympathy, and from the most friendly motives possible, because he knows very well that the advocates of Imperial Federation have grown up and flourished under copious administrations of cold water and wet blankets. We have been told over and over again that our policy is impracticable ; and the very few men who advocated Imperial Federation a few years ago were regarded as if they had something on the brain. But, in spite of cold water and wet blankets, Imperial Federation has become a great question of practical politics, and its advocates have largely increased, and although at times we may have to undergo this bracing tonic treatment, and although there may be ebbs and flows in the progress of the question, still I hope the advocates of Imperial Federation will remember the famous motto of Abraham Lincoln, and go on "pegging away," feeling assured that if Imperial Federation make as rapid progress in the future as it has done in the past its accomplishment will be very much sooner effected than many people anticipate. With regard to the application of Imperial Federation to the subject before us, I believe the opener of the discussion was most judicious in saying what he did on the matter. He took as the keynote of his policy the principle that the unity of the Empire should be maintained, and that it is very little use trying to organise in this country schemes of emigration if this grand Empire of ours is to be split up and dismembered. There is no doubt whatever—briefly to speak of the latter part of the subject—that the two great things required in order to carry out the ideas of the opener may be expressed in two words—money and organisation. Hints have been thrown out as to the various means by which the money can be obtained. I believe when you have got the money you have only got half of what you require, because the great consideration is organisation. If you had large sums of money to invest in any scheme of emigration or Colonisation, you might do a great deal more harm than good unless those schemes were thoroughly well organised. In the past, emigration has too often been made unpopular by the

manner in which emigrants have been cast on the shores of the Colonies without consideration as to the particular needs of those communities. No doubt we have in the Empire lands which may be said to be thirsting for population, and we have in this country a great reservoir of population. If in summer time, when the weather is very dry, you go into your garden and dash water on your grass or your flowers you do more harm than good; but if you gradually water your grass and flowers the water is absorbed, and you accomplish your end. So it is in regard to Colonisation. If you thrust a thousand people into one of our Colonial capitals and leave them there, you disarrange the labour market, you make the emigrants discontented, and the Colonial workmen cry out; but if you take them out, and by a judicious system of organisation—consulting people who have local knowledge—send 100 to one place, 50 to another, and 10 to another, you absorb the whole 1,000 soon after their arrival, and the Colonial workmen will be none the worse for their coming, but, on the contrary, everybody will be the better for it. Whatever you may call the plan, that organisation will be one of the main secrets of success. By judiciously distributing emigrants in the manner I have indicated you will help to build up the Empire, to strengthen us against every foe, and at the same time to further the great cause of Imperial Federation. In conclusion, I will only say that I think Mr. Gisborne—who was an active member of the provisional committee which organised the Imperial Federation League—has most judiciously blended the two subjects in the paper we have had the pleasure of hearing to-night.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD: At this late hour I will confine my few remarks exclusively to the subject of State-assisted emigration. We have heard a great deal about colonising the waste portions of the Empire. I think there can be no dispute that this would be a benefit. It does not follow, however, because it is a good thing that the waste portions of the Empire should be colonised, that the State should undertake the work. In the first place, we are asked to change the system that has prevailed, with small exception, ever since the Colonies were founded. The population of the Colonies is owing in a very inconsiderable degree to the assistance of the British Government, for the Colonies have been peopled either by voluntary emigrants or by emigrants brought out at the expense of the Colonies themselves. New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land were no doubt peopled originally by State-assisted emigrants, but I do not

know that that is a precedent on which we can look back with any pleasure. I do not know that those Colonies would not have made greater progress even in those days if they had been left to the operation of voluntary emigration. We see that New Zealand, to which convicts were never sent, has become a populous and flourishing community. I will not go this evening into the general question which has been raised by a philosophical writer, Mr. Herbert Spencer, of the proper sphere of governmental action, but will merely ask what need there is for the Government interfering to promote emigration. But I may remind you that emigration has gone on for a number of years, by thousands, and sometimes by hundreds of thousands. Look at the time of the famine in Ireland, when hundreds of thousands left those shores! Look at Australia during the time of the gold discoveries. The population of Victoria rose to three times its previous number in the course of a few years, and that principally by voluntary emigration. Consider the extent to which emigration is proceeding even at the present time from Ireland, and from this country, and from the Continent. The people of Germany are, as a rule, poorer than the people of this country, and yet there is a great amount of emigration from Germany to America. In backward countries like Spain and Italy, even, this process is going on. Lord Meath brought forward two arguments. He said that formerly the facilities for travelling were much less than they now are. I should have thought that was an argument against his case. If it is easier to travel now, there is surely less need for Government assistance for travelling. Again, he says that wars have taken place in the Colonies because the emigrants were in a minority as compared with the native population. I do not raise the question of the justice of the wars in New Zealand and South Africa, but there is no fear now of native wars in New Zealand; and if the people of South Africa would be content to occupy and use the vast territories they already possess, without seeking to intrude on those which are in possession of native tribes elsewhere, there need be no fear of wars in South Africa. What is the great advantage of State-assisted emigration? I fail to see it. At present a suitable class of emigrants go out. The people already in the Colonies write to their friends and tell them how well they are doing, and that incites others to go. Mr. de Labilliere wants proper regulations to secure that of the emigrants so many shall settle in one part of the Colony and so many in another. I want

to know when Government machinery has ever been capable of such nice adjustments. If you leave the matter to the people themselves, they know where to go, and there no fear of the "gluts" to which reference has been made. If you have a State-assisted emigration, I believe you will check voluntary emigration. A man thinks he would like to go to the Colonies. He saves money for that purpose, and perhaps gets his friends to assist him. But let it be known that the Government is going to establish a wide system of emigration, and these efforts will be checked. The people, instead of practising economy and saving money, will hang for weeks about the doors of Government offices, in the hope that they may be among the lucky few who will be selected as emigrants. The result would be, moreover, that you would not get such a good class of emigrants as you have at present. If we are to have a Government system of emigration, let the emigrants be selected by the Colonial Governments, who know what class of men they want. Leave the matter to the Colonies, I say, or to voluntary emigration. The system has worked well hitherto; why introduce a new system?

Mr. W. L. REES: The necessity for emigration cannot be met, as Mr. Wood seems to suppose, by individual effort, because the class who most need to avail themselves of emigration have not the means of accomplishing it. The scheme put before us by Sir William Houldsworth seems to me to be no scheme at all. Apart from the fact that you have got to make four or five contending people agree, the weakness of the scheme lies in this, that the economic question is not recognised. You must have capital and labour combined, and I hold that the end in view can only be accomplished by organised associations upon a commercial basis. It is a good thing that public attention should be directed to these matters. I am sorry to say that the Government and Parliament have not paid sufficient attention to them.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.): I am sure we have all listened with great interest to what has very properly been called the suggestive paper by Mr. Gisborne, and that you will be very grateful to the gentlemen who have joined in the subsequent discussion, which has ranged over a large field. I don't know whether Sir Charles Tupper will thank me for taking up the cudgels for him—he is much more able to give hard whacks than I am—but I think there is a little misapprehension of his remarks when we are told that they throw cold water over the project of Imperial Federation. I am sure

that nothing could be further from his mind, and that what he deprecated was the somewhat exaggerated language that is sometimes used. In that I entirely agree with him. It seems to me that those who say the British Empire is in a state of spontaneous combustion, and that we are likely to split into pieces unless a certain remedy is applied, are using exaggerated language. If we take up those things which the representatives of the Colonies wish us to take up, and which we can honestly take up for the weal of the whole Empire, we shall, I think, be pursuing a policy that will keep the Empire together; and as one of the members of this Institute I may mention that the Council have recently taken up a matter which has been repeatedly urged on the Government of late by the representatives of the Colonies, namely, the prohibition of investments of trust money in Colonial Government stocks. The resolution passed by the Council is as follows:—"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are deeply impressed with the grievous injury which is done to the credit and interests of Her Majesty's Colonies by the maintenance of the prohibition of investments of trust money in Colonial Government stocks; that those stocks are unquestionably as safe as any of the investments open to trust money; and that, therefore, the Council urge upon Her Majesty's Government, in justice to Her Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, to take the necessary steps for withdrawing the prohibition." I hope the representatives of the Colonial Governments will go on "pegging away" in this matter, and that the Royal Colonial Institute will support them in this most just and necessary demand, which can only be resisted from a petty and unnecessary spirit of protection of a certain class of British funds which require no protection. I think Mr. Cohen made a very good suggestion in regard to committees, and Mr. Rees having proposed one Colonisation scheme, and as other gentlemen are constantly proposing others, I think it would be a very good thing if the Institute were to appoint a standing committee for the investigation of such schemes as they come forward. At succeeding meetings we should be able to present authoritative reports pointing out the good features of such schemes, and where they must necessarily fail from inherent defects. I will only once again thank Mr. Gisborne for having been kind enough to take the trouble to prepare his paper.

Mr. GISBORNE: I am very grateful to you all for the kind manner in which you have received this paper, and I am very

much gratified with the interesting discussion which has followed. I will only correct two misapprehensions. Lord Meath said I did not draw a proper distinction between "systematic emigration and Colonisation," but I could not draw the distinction, because in the sense in which I used them they are synonymous. Systematic emigration is a system which would create Colonists, and I believe that to be Colonisation. The other misunderstanding is more serious. It seems from Sir Charles Tupper's remarks as if what I said implied there was something derogatory in being a "Colonist:" such an idea is abhorrent to my feelings. All I meant to say was that the word is often used popularly to represent a class outside and apart from the United Kingdom. I believe that popular misuse of the word is at the bottom the cause of what Sir Julius Vogel was told by the Secretary of State, and of the indifference felt as to the continuance of the connection between the United Kingdom and the Colonies. What we really want is some descriptive word showing that Colonists are really British citizens living away from the United Kingdom, engaged in colonising the outlying parts of the kingdom. I will only now propose that we should carry with acclamation a vote of thanks to our noble chairman for having kindly consented to preside on this occasion, and for the able manner in which he has discharged that duty.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation, and the meeting separated.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 18 Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 8 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Arthur S. Benjamin, Esq., John Coley-Bromfield, Esq., Francis Goode Cunningham, Esq., Theo. H. Davies, Esq., Edward Brodie Hoare, Esq., M.P., Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., Richard Cecil Kestin, Esq., George Livesay, Esq., C.E., Henry Pasteur, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General Alex. Turnbull, M.D., R.N.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

C. Paul Chater, Esq. (Hong Kong), T. S. Hargreaves, Esq. (British Guiana), Walter Gurney Hay, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Captain Hesketh Jones (Western Australia), Edward Kenyon, Esq. (British Guiana), Flavien E. Lezard, Esq. (Cape Colony), O. Ransom, Esq. (Ceylon), Frederick G. West, Esq., C.E. (Straits Settlements).

A list of donors to the Library was also announced.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the meeting the names of Gisborne Molineux, Esq., on behalf of the Council, and William Westgarth, Esq., on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute, in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The following additional subscription to the Building Fund was reported :—Alfred Radford, Esq., £1 1s.

The CHAIRMAN, before calling upon Mr. Johnston to read his paper, said : I may remind you that in 1882 Mr. Johnston visited the River Congo, in order to study its, at that time, very imperfectly known natural history, and he made a most successful expedition. In 1884, Mr. Johnston undertook a mission promoted by the Royal Society and the British Association for the purpose of making an exploration of the mountain region of Kilimanjaro. On that occasion Mr. Johnston ascended to within 2,000 feet of the summit of the Kilimanjaro range, which, I

believe, attains an altitude of 18,000 feet, and he made large and important contributions to our botanical knowledge. Mr. Johnston is no doubt known to many of you also as the author of several works on Africa, works which have been received with great favour, and which are most valuable contributions to our knowledge of Africa. Mr. Johnston has occupied the important office of Vice-Consul for the Oil River and the Cameroons; and his appointment as Her Majesty's Consul for Portuguese East Africa, residing at Mozambique, is now announced. This is one of the most extensive of the consular districts, extending from the River Boirunna, in about 10° S. latitude, to the confines of Amatongaland, on the Zulu frontier, near the tropic of Capricorn. It is a most important office. In fact, all posts are important which are connected with the opening up of new fields for commercial enterprise, and, what is still more important, which afford to the men who hold them the opportunity of spreading our civilisation into dark lands, lands which greatly need the light that we are able to give them. I have to announce that letters of apology for inability to attend have been received from the Earl of Onslow, who, as you know, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand; the Earl of Kintore, Governor of South Australia; and Sir George Goldie, the Deputy Governor of the Royal Niger Company. I will now call upon Mr. Johnston to read his paper, which, I am sure, you will find of the greatest interest.

Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON then read his paper on :—

BRITISH WEST AFRICA AND THE TRADE OF THE INTERIOR.

The vast regions which as Colonies or protectorates or spheres of influence represent the British Empire outside the British Isles come under two categories from the point of view of the political economist. There are those lands which lie outside the tropics, and by their temperate or cold climate and the sparseness of their indigenous population are fitted for colonisation and exploitation by people of our own race, who are thus enabled to create other Britains beyond the sea; and there are those appanages of the British Crown which are situated in tropical or torrid regions where immigrants of the white race can scarcely hope to make a permanent settlement, not only on account of the unsuitability of the climate to their present physical condition, but also, and chiefly, from the fact of those lands being already occupied by a

numerous and thriving population which is native to the soil. In such lands as these, as for instance India, British Guiana, and Western Africa, the object of their absorption into the British Empire is a different one from that which has actuated us in the acquirement of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. We do not aspire to make them new homes for the British race, but we merely desire to so govern and control their inhabitants, who are almost always of a lower mental development than ourselves, that they—the natives of these hot lands—who, it may be, belong to quite a different variety of man, may be instructed to develop the resources of their country to the greatest possible advantage to British trade, and, I need hardly say, to themselves. No philanthropy is sound and lasting that is not based on self interest, and it is only just that, in return for the magnificent, pacifying, regenerating work we have carried out in lands like India, we should be rewarded by an enormous increase in our trade with the East, and consequently in our national wealth. There is no civilizer like the railway, and to build a railway through an uncivilized country is to centuple its existing trade or to create commerce if none exists: the railway saps race prejudices and dissolves fanaticism. Similar results, if less apparent and rapid, are attained by the establishment of a line of steamers to the ports of a barbarous country: but what body of philanthropists even in quixotic, philanthropic England would subscribe together and construct a railway or establish a line of steamers without some slight prospect of eventual gain, some sign that their money and labour had not been thrown away? Consequently, it should always be our endeavour to show that we profit by the half unreasoning instinct that urges us as a race to meddle with other peoples' business, and not to rest satisfied with letting rich countries lie idle because the natives, who cumber them often to little purpose and with little right, are too brutish and ignorant to appreciate or make use of the advantages with which their native soil has been naturally endowed. Left to themselves, is it credible that the native inhabitants of India—that is to say the various Negrito, Dravidian, Mongol, and Aryan tribes who arrived there before we did—would in the year 1889 have carried out an almost perfect topographical survey, have criss-crossed India with railways, have constructed canals and dams and reservoirs, have built hospitals and orphanages and universities, have established steam navigation between every port, and generally have brought up the mean of the country to the level of a civilized European

state? I think not, and although I fancy there are still a few ignorant, narrow-skulled fanatics existing in England, whose intelligence conceives little beyond the limits of their local vestry, who still cherish the notion that it is kindest and best to leave the uncivilized and the savage to wallow in their half-animal existence, I scarcely think there can be anyone in my audience of to-night who doubts but that India has been vastly benefited by our hundred years of rule, and that we, too, have been not ill-rewarded in our commerce and the enlargement of our national intelligence by this close contact with the most eastern East.

I have inflicted this preamble on you because I wish to show that Western Africa is a portion of the world similar in many respects to India. While there are mountainous districts in the interior where, no doubt, European settlers could live and thrive as well, or better, than in Ceylon, or Guiana, or Mauritius, yet the bulk of the country is certainly unfitted for European colonisation, not only because, as I have said before, the climate is unpropitious, but because the land is already occupied by a sturdy, prolific, indigenous race.

Left to themselves, I doubt whether the Negroes would ever rise much above their present low condition. They seem to have no power of originating great ideas; but if they are lacking in originality, they are quite wonderful in their imitative faculty, and surpass all other low-grade varieties of man in the facility and readiness with which they can assimilate new ideas and profit by the instruction of a superior race. With and through the Negroes only can we develop tropical Africa, and I have no doubt that both of us will profit by the partnership. Whilst instructing the Negro in the development of the splendid resources of his country—which in many respects he completely ignores—and asserting our control over him sufficiently to compel him to abjure his hideous and insensate religious rites and superstitions, or, at any rate, to exchange them for our own more reasonable dogmas, and in asserting the *Pax Britannica*, and compelling the quarrelsome and vindictive savages to turn their swords into ploughshares and their spears into sickles, we shall confer the same benefits on the inhabitants of Western Africa as we have done on those of India, and shall, I am convinced, derive an equally great profit for our own commercial enterprise.

One point on which I am anxious to claim your attention is, that if we decline to develop and explore those parts of tropical Africa which are legitimately within the sphere of our influence,

other European nations will not be behindhand in supplanting us, to the very great injury of our trade. If Free Trade were an established principle with all the nations of the world, it would matter very little to our traders which Power controlled the new marts for our commerce; but, inasmuch as the first effort of every other European nation when they acquire a new and unexploited possession is to shut out, by fair means or foul, British enterprise and competition, it is a matter of really serious import nowadays into whose hands each unoccupied district of Africa is to fall. How much British trade exists in the whole French—Empire I might almost say—of Senegambia? Is not our commerce in the Gaboon and French Congo confined by every possible restriction to an infinitesimal amount? Can we say that our commerce has attained the same development in Portuguese East and West Africa as it would had those regions been governed by a Power like ourselves, who gave a fair field and no favour to all traders of every nationality? Without going further into these matters, which might involve feelings of political acerbity at the present time, I think you will all agree with me that in many uncivilized parts of the globe, as in Western Africa, the hand of our Government has been somewhat forced of late, owing to the activity of other European Powers contending for political influence over new fields for commerce or Colonial enterprise.

The geography of true Western Africa—I am not here referring to the coast below the Cameroons, which may properly be considered as coming under the designation of “Central” or “Southern” Africa—is comparatively simple. It consists of little else than the basin of the great Niger River, with its eastern affluent, the Benue. In fact, if you draw a short line from the upper waters of the Senegal River to the Upper Niger—a distance of only a few miles—you might, with these two great streams form the northern boundary of the district I am reviewing. Beyond lies the great Sahara Desert, which separates northern, temperate, Mediterranean Africa from true Africa, the land of the blacks. The fauna and flora of Western Africa, which is bounded on the north in the way I have described by the Senegal and Niger, and somewhat vaguely on the east between the water-parting of the Niger and Lake Tsad and the River Shari, and the divide between the southern affluents of the Benue and the streams that flow into the Cameroons estuary, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean, are of diverse characters. There is the ordinary Ethiopian sub-region of tropical Africa generally, which is

especially characteristic of Eastern and North-Central Africa, and there is the remarkable West African sub-division, which is confined to the narrow coast-belt between the Gambia River and the mouth of the Congo, stretching inland from south of the Benue to the shores of the great Equatorial Lakes. What I have called the Ethiopian sub-region is generally a concomitant of the interior plateaux and parklands of the continent. It is characterised by a somewhat sparse distribution of forest, the prevalence of immense tracks of grassy country, by the presence of many thorny trees and shrubs, and a great want of variety in the more prominent forms of vegetation. This is also the land of big game, where the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, and a myriad forms of antelope abound, few of which penetrate into the humid forest regions of the littoral. This, too, is a far healthier country than the coast-belt. On these breezy, wind-swept plateaux, with a semi-desert climate, there is very little risk of ill-health to such Europeans as take proper precautions for avoiding undue exposure of the head and back to the direct rays of the sun. In these districts, too, of Western Africa, cattle-rearing might be carried on with as much success as in Australia and America, and indeed, the natives of these countries are almost invariably great cattle breeders, besides possessing and riding the camel, horse, and ass.

Mohammedanism has become the dominant religion of these great interior districts, which come under the Ethiopian sub-region as regards the character of their flora and fauna, and, for the sake of avoiding vagueness, I might say that the districts I am referring to are those included in the great bend of the Niger, and north of the Benue, and west of Lake Tsad; in fact, the lands behind the watershed of the West Coast, which give rise to the relatively small rivers entering the Atlantic from the Gambia to the Cameroons, where the camel, and horse, and ass cannot be ridden, there the extension of Mohammedanism is really stopped, although it may have a few sporadic and uninfluential settlements beyond. It is, in fact, with the power of riding, with the rapidity of transport it affords, and the awe-inspiring influence it exerts over timid savages who fight on foot, that accounts for the successes of the Mohammedan invaders over all the countries of North Central Africa, which, from their nature, have admitted of the introduction of beasts of burden; and it is because the humid climate of the coast regions and their dense covering of forest are prejudicial to the rearing of horses and camels, and obstructive to

the action of cavalry, that the Mohammedan religion, with its concomitant depopulation and abortive civilisation, has failed to absorb the littoral of Western Africa within its unprofitable domain. The great races inhabiting the Niger basin, north of the confluence between the Niger and Benue, where the coast region may be said to commence, are, beginning on the west, the Mandingo—or, as they should be called, the Malinke—the great conquering Ful or Ful-be people; the Songhai, who represent a very old and once very powerful tribe of Negroes on the northernmost bend of the Niger; the wide-spread Hausa peoples, and the numerous Negro tribes of the southern half of the Ful empire of Sokoto; the semi-independent kingdom of Nupe; and the almost unknown negro states lying between the upper waters of the Niger and its lower course in the district of Yauri, where it cuts through the interior plateau on its descent to the sea.

In all the coast region between the Gambia and the Cameroons the most extravagant development of tropical vegetation is seen, except in such isolated spots of arid country as are found in the vicinity of Akra on the Gold Coast. Whereas the great future wealth of the interior plateaux will most certainly lie in their mineral deposits, the riches of the West Coast region lie in its numerous and valuable vegetable products, of which the most striking are palm oil, and oils obtained from a numerous variety of other sources, such as ground nuts, benni-seed, shea butter, rubber (from about five different kinds of trees and creepers), gums, spices, cotton, dyes such as camwood, cocoa-nuts, and valuable timbers, among which ebony occupies a prominent place. With regard to animal products, I might mention the ivory which is chiefly brought from the Niger regions, and monkey skins, which are an article of sensible value in the exports of the Gold Coast. Whereas some of the great races of the interior, such as the Mandingos, and Fulbe, and Hausa are rather Negroid than Negro, and in the case of the Hausa, speak languages which distinctly connect them with the Hamitic and Semitic families—for in race and language there is almost every link necessary to connect the Arab with the Negro—the native inhabitants of the Coast region of Western Africa are all that there is of most typically Negro in character. Yet in saying this I do not mean to indicate they are races of particularly low development, physical and mental; on the contrary, there are degraded Negroes, as there are degraded Europeans, and the typical Negro is rather a fine specimen of man in his physical development, and is by no means as low in his mental stage as the

savage races of Polynesia and America. As a good specimen of what I call a fine and useful development of the Negro, I may cite the invaluable Kru tribes of that portion of West Africa which is known as Liberia, a country inhabited by an industrious, energetic, hardworking, stalwart population of free men—races who have never at any time submitted to slavery—who, considerably to their astonishment, are informed that they are governed in the eyes of Europe by a scattered number of loquacious, pretentious American ex-slaves, or descendants of slaves, who have at various times been landed in their country and who, without any original right or justification, as far as I can find out, such as purchase or conquest, have proceeded to institute themselves the owners and governors of a land already in the possession of its own races. This same deleterious element of heterogeneous ex-slave settlers among the indigenous tribes of the coast may be found in some parts of the Colonies of Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, though to a much greater extent in the first-named country. These people unconsciously represent the Nemesis which invariably follows national crimes. We, and especially our American children, indulged at one time to probably a greater extent than any other European nation in the African slave trade, and as our wrong-doing was violent and exaggerated so to a certain extent was the abrupt reparation which followed. It should be a matter of deep thankfulness to us that we should have succeeded in completely stopping the exportation of slaves from West Africa, but although I would not like to minimise the work done by our long blockade on the West African Coast, it is a great question whether the abolition of the slave trade from this side of the Continent was not even more effectually brought about by the victory of the Northern States over the Southern, and the consequent abolition of slavery in the United States of America. The small remaining markets in Cuba and the Brazils did not offer anything like the inducement to continue the traffic in spite of our blockade which the great demand for slaves in the Southern States of North America had originally done. But one result of our suppression of the slave trade in West Africa has not been advantageous altogether to the condition of that Coast. I refer to the slave colonies established at Sierra Leone, and, to a lesser extent, at Fernando Po and other points of the coast which were then, or are now, more or less under our control. As a matter of fact it may be taken as a general rule that the slaves which are exported from any country or district

are the least worthy people in it, and the result of this is that a large proportion of the present population of the town of Sierra Leone is descended from the sweepings of West Africa, and has not yet passed through sufficient generations to eliminate the ancestral badness of its progenitors. So although here and there a brilliant man with the skin of a negro and the mind and disposition of a well-bred European has stood out as a bright particular star, and shown us what the negro can attain to under favourable circumstances, still, the bulk of the "S'a Leone" people who are scattered up and down the Coast as petty traders, petty lawyers, petty journalists, and doubtful pastors of religion, are fellow-subjects of an undesirable character, and are the cause of an indiscriminating blame on the part of superficial observers which is most unjustly laid on the shoulders of the entire population of West Africa; whereas many of these indigenous West African races who are under Her Majesty's rule are really superior in intelligence, enterprise, and integrity to any of our negro fellow-subjects in South Africa or the West Indies. What admirable and useful recruits to civilised society can be obtained from many of these people may be instanced by such men as Bishop Crowther, Archdeacon Johnson, Archdeacon Crowther, Samuel Lewis, and other eminent divines and lawyers and Government officials in West Africa, who are in every way on a par with well-educated white men, and in some cases superior in intelligence and acquirements to many of the whites with whom they come in contact. It is absurd, however, to regard the Negro race, as a whole, on the same average level as the European; they are far below us. Take them in their native wilds, untouched by European or Mohammedan influence, and they are what we were before Julius Cæsar landed in this country; or indeed, in many cases they are not two thousand years behind us, but ten or twenty thousand. They are in the condition of some of the earliest inhabitants of Britain, and Gaul, and Spain, whose history we can dimly spell out from their implements and scattered remains, who were undoubtedly cannibals and probably naked, and leading a brutish life. Just as by his own deliberate interposition and manipulation of the forces of Nature man is enabled to force on with artificial rapidity the operation of natural laws, and thus produce in a few years a new species of Orchid or Primula, or a new variety of the domestic dog, fowl or pigeon, which it would have taken Nature herself a thousand years or so to differentiate, so we can deliberately raise races of our backward fellow-men out of the Stone age into the

age of Steel. We can in a few years drag them from the condition that prevailed two thousand years before Christ, into the year of grace 1889. We can take a cannibal from the Upper Cross River, who is what our forerunners in Britain were in the early part of the post-glacial epoch, and transport him to the centres of civilisation in England or America where everything represents the utmost result of our present development and is dated with the "day of to-day," but what will be usually the result both with the individual and the race? That the savage mind will be unable to grasp and assimilate one-third of the wonders presented to its consideration, and will probably even suffer from the shock. With the newly-established variety of plant or animal how frequent is the tendency to throw back! Even after twenty centuries or more of pigeon-breeding, the most confirmed varieties of the domestic pigeon are apt to revert to the Blue-rock. You cannot—to use a somewhat hackneyed simile—turn a wolf into a sheep-dog in one generation; in like manner we cannot expect the negroes of West Africa to become all at once and in one or even three generations normally intelligent, self-governing people. For many years to come we of the white races must consider ourselves their natural guardians and educators, and just as one cannot always reason with a child to convince it by ratiocination of the necessity of going to school and tasking its brain with sums in long division, so we must—if I may thus put it—educate the negro by force if necessary, leaving him to thank us and understand us afterwards, when by our teaching we have raised him to a condition to do so. This, then, is emphatically our mission in West Africa: to patiently instruct the natives first of all that idleness is the eighth deadly sin—the parable of the ten talents in fact should be printed as a broad-sheet in every native language and sown broadcast among those who can read, and thanks to the missionaries their number is increasing; next, to so instruct the native as to the existence of the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of his country that he will be enabled to develop and utilise them to the utmost, while we, in common with the rest of civilised mankind, will profit by the exploitation of this natural wealth; and, lastly, to educate him gradually and thoroughly in the principles of civilised society by which we ourselves are governed, and so assimilate his views and sympathies with ours that we may be indissolubly bound together with the ties of commerce and Empire.

Beginning on the West, the first British possession we

encounter on the coast of Guinea is the small and somewhat retrograde Colony of the Gambia, where by supineness and want of commercial energy we have allowed the French to obtain a considerable hold. Not only has the Upper Gambia been recently taken under French protection, but by far the greater part of the commerce of our Settlements at the mouth of the Gambia is French. The official coinage is in French five-franc pieces, and the European language most commonly heard in the shops and on the quays is French. This is a great pity, because at the beginning of this century our influence on the Gambia extended very far inland, as may be easily understood by any one who reads the travels of Mungo Park and other African explorers, eighty or ninety years ago. Moreover, the Gambia is the most readily navigable water-way in the interior, in fact almost the only navigable water-way for any distance inland which is to be found on the West African Coast, west of the Niger Delta. It is indeed a water-way leading to the very heart of the French possessions in Senegambia, and had we shown any energy in the past, and had a greater patriotism and geographical knowledge prevailed among our West African merchants, there is little doubt that we should have considerably extended our rule in these regions, to the palpable benefit of our trade. It was really the cessation of the slave traffic that brought about the downfall of our prosperity in the Gambia, for, unlike the other districts further east, the Gambia does not possess the oil palm ; and ground nuts, which are now its chief article of export, were not sufficiently in vogue during the first quarter of this century to supply the place of slaves as a source of profit. When our merchants had reduced the prosperity of the Gambia to its lowest ebb by their want of enterprise, it occurred to several of our Colonial Ministers in succession, that, as the river was now of little use to us, and of much value to the French, we should do well to effect an exchange with it for other French possessions towards which our commerce was directed, and with this view arrangements were nearly come to with the French Government, both before and after the German War, by which the Gambia would have been exchanged for the—to us—valuable possessions of the French Gold Coast, Porto Novo; and even the Gaboon ; but the stupid resistance and loud outcry of such British merchants who were still lingering in a semi-bankrupt condition, burked the proposal, and the Gambia has remained a restricted and not very valuable British possession, our actual rule being confined to a very small

area, just at the mouth of the river, and one or two islets in its middle course. The native inhabitants of the Gambia represent several very distinct negro races. There are the fine, handsome Wolof people, some of whom are Mohammedans; the pagan Felups, negroes of rather low development; and various Mandingo tribes; and even Fulbee along the Middle and Upper Gambia.

Sierra Leone is not a Colony about which we can boast very much. It is about one hundred and two years old, thus considerably younger than the Gambia, which almost ranks with Newfoundland as being one of the very first British possessions abroad. Sierra Leone, however, compared with many other tropical portions of the British Empire, has not much to show for its century of British rule. Its frontier along the coast now extends for about one hundred and eighty miles from a little to the north of the great Scarcies River to the Liberian frontier to the River Mana, and reaches inland for an average distance of one hundred miles, nominally, although we exercise effective rule over only a limited portion of this area. The harbour of Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the only good harbour on the West Coast of Africa, between the ports of the Cape Verde Islands and the Island of Fernando Po, off the Niger Delta. As such, and as one of our fortified coaling stations, the importance of the retention and development of this Colony cannot be lost sight of. The native races of Sierra Leone belong principally to the Timani and Bulom and Mandingo families. The two former—the Timani and the Bulom—are connected linguistically with other coast tribes that extend between the Gambia and the Sherboro River, and speak rather remarkable languages, which in their grammatical construction strongly resemble the great Bantu family of South Africa. The Mandingo tribes that I have mentioned, who principally inhabit the eastern part of Sierra Leone, known as the “Sherboro” country, are represented by the Mendi, the Bum, the Krim, and the Vai, who all speak languages which are little more than dialects of the Mandingo mother-tongue. There are, however, one or two obscure races, like the Galinas, which appear to be related to the Kru tribes of Liberia. The town of Sierra Leone is most beautifully situated at the corner of a peninsula, and at the base of fantastic wooded mountains. Much else of the Colony is flat and even swampy; and this little mountainous peninsula jutting out into the sea probably represents the highest ground within the limits of this possession. At the back of Sierra Leone we practically have the Upper Niger, the sources of which are

not many days' journey from the Sierra Leone boundary. Here at present the great Mohammedan chief, Samadu—called by the French Samori, which rather appears to be his title than his name—is the actual ruler, and has created one of those rapidly-constructed African empires which are easily reared by successful robbers with extravagant bloodshed and widespread depredation. Samadu has several times fought the French on the Senegambian frontier, but of late he is said to have concluded peace with them. His overtures to the British have been of a friendly nature, and at his request a British officer was sent to his court, in the person of the much regretted Major Festing, whose recent death at the city of Timbo was reported the other day. The productions of Sierra Leone are those of true Western Africa, and the Colony may be said to be rich and well-favoured in vegetable wealth. It exports palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gum, and camwood, besides skins and benni-seed and ground nuts. This country has the honour of still holding within its forested recesses the chimpanzee—that most intelligent and nearly successful of all Nature's first attempts at man. The chimpanzees of Sierra Leone have figured prominently in the records of zoological gardens and menageries as of exceptional vivacity and docility, and I was privileged on my return journey from West Africa to travel with one of these distinguished representatives of Sierra Leone, who was the most cultured and sweet-tempered ape I have ever known.

Liberia is, of course, British in language, and to a great extent in such culture as it possesses, although it enjoys an independent government. But its excellent native inhabitants, the Kru-boys, I believe, are under the innocent delusion that they are British subjects "of a sort," and do not admit of any political connection with the Americanised Negroes who claim to govern them, and to whom the Kru-boy somewhat contemptuously refers as "them Melican man." On the eastern side of Liberia, between the Liberian frontier and the Western boundary of the French Gold Coast, is the Ivory Coast, about one hundred miles in extent, and one of the last portions of the African coast—certainly the last in West Africa—which remains unclaimed, unprotected, and unannexed by a European Power. Such trade as is done with it is purely British, and is chiefly with the town of Bristol. Its inhabitants are allied to the Kru races of Liberia.

The British possessions of the Gold Coast extend over a coast line of about 350 miles, and are separated from the Colony of Lagos by a short interval, which is filled up by a wedge of German, two

wedges of French territory, and the narrow strip of independent Dahome coast, which was until recently under the protection of the Portuguese, who, however, finally abandoned it at the end of last year. The inland limits of the Gold Coast Colony are vague and variable in extent. Behind our actual protectorates or possessions, however, our political influence largely extends, and might be exercised much to the benefit and commercial development of the interior were we less timorous about asserting it. In spite of several alternations in our Ashanti policy, now intervening and then abstaining from intervention in the affairs of that State, we may, nevertheless, consider the Ashanti kingdom as being well within our sphere of political influence. For the matter of that, it rests solely with ourselves to assume a protectorate of the important kingdoms of Gyaman, of Salaga, and Yandi, which States have frequently sent embassies and presents to the Governor of the Gold Coast, and have several times intimated their willingness to place their territories under British protection. It would not, indeed, be a difficult matter to extend British influence from the Gold Coast right up to the great bend of the Niger, and thus, without unnecessary meddling with the internal affairs of the interior States, to secure them to British commercial influence. When we think of how much has been effected in the consolidation and extension of our Gold Coast territories since the year 1871, we may confidently hope for a further extension and a great future for this rich and important Possession. The littoral of the Gold Coast, with the exception of a semi-desert patch round Akra, is of the same moist equatorial character in its climate and scenery as might be presumed from its position. The typical West African forest country ends, however, on the northern frontiers of Ashanti, and the characteristic park-like grass land scenery of Central Africa begins in the plains through which the Upper Volta flows. Much of the big game of Africa is abundantly represented, and beyond the Volta and the countries of Gyaman, Ashanti, and Brono, the inhabitants are mainly Mohammedans, and apparently belong to a stock related to the Mandingos, although there is a large infusion of immigrant Hausa traders and fighting men. In some of these lands a proportion of the Hausa Constabulary of the Gold Coast is recruited. Although the inhabitants of the Gold Coast, especially in those regions directly under British administration, belong almost entirely to what may be called the Ashanti family, speaking either various Ashanti dialects, or the allied languages of Waso, Ahanta, and Akra, or, on the other side of the Volta, of the

Dahome and Ewe tribes and languages, yet increasingly the Hausa language is becoming the commercial tongue of the natives, although English, as at Sierra Leone, has a great hold and is also extending. The influence of the Hausa, no doubt, is aided by the presence of the Hausa Constabulary, who are either recruited on the Niger or at the back of the Gold Coast. Numbers of these so-called Hausa police are not actually Hausas by race; more correctly they might be defined as Mohammedan negroes. I have met among them Kanuri people, from Bornu; Fulbe, from Adamawa, or the Central Niger States; inhabitants of the old kingdom of Mosi, midway between the Gold Coast and the Niger; and even Mandingos from the Upper Niger. But as they all use the Hausa tongue and are Mohammedans, as contrasted with the doubtful Christianity or rank paganism of the coast tribes, they have a certain homogeneity, and may be very fitly termed the "Hausa" force. A most valuable arm they are likely to prove. They are very brave, very sober, and very loyal to their white officers.

Not only is the Gold Coast gifted with the same vegetable wealth that characterises Sierra Leone and the Niger territories, but its soil is full of valuable minerals, foremost among which, of course, is the metal which has given its name to the coast, and which in common with slaves was the first incentive to the white people of Western Europe to exploit this part of Western Africa. The gold which is generally obtained on the Gold Coast is merely that which is found in the beds of rivers which the torrents have washed out from the soil of the interior plateaux and mountain ranges, and I am convinced that the great gold-finds of the future will be made in the districts of the interior between the Gold Coast and the Niger, where we have a great deal of evidence both of natives and Europeans to indicate that the rocks are full of gold deposits.

The Colony of Lagos, far younger than the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, in that instead of reckoning its age by centuries it can only calculate its existence in decades (and as a matter of fact has only existed as a British Colony since 1862), is as regards its finance more prosperous than any of our other West African Possessions. Since it was taken over by our Government its trade has increased by leaps and bounds, and it is a standing text from which to preach a sermon on the advantages of British rule. Its trade in the first year of our possession (1862—3) amounted to £329,479. Its trade for the year 1887 was £906,812 in value. And yet Lagos has few

natural advantages to boast of. Its dangerous and shallow bar makes the entrance to its capital impracticable to any but small river steamers. It has a certain amount of natural canalisation, a network of creeks running right through the colony at a short distance from the coast, but there is no other place on its littoral between the French boundary at Appa and the River Benin (where the colony is supposed to terminate on the east) where a landing can be safely effected on account of the heavy surf which breaks on the steep sandy shore. The only *raison d'être* of the prosperity of Lagos lies in the direction of its good and settled Government, and the wise fiscal policy by which the export and import duties are made exceedingly low. Thus Lagos in times past even more than at present has diverted a large section of the Niger trade through the Yoruba country; for Lagos, owing to the bend of the coast, is situated not more than 220 miles from the River Niger, in the kingdom of Nupe. If measures were taken to materially deepen the entrance from the sea to Lagos harbour, so that big ocean-going steamers could safely enter and load and discharge at the quays of the town instead of being obliged as at present to lie rolling four or five miles out at sea and tranship their cargoes at considerable risk, or else proceed down the coast for the purpose of loading and discharging at the first good harbour—the River Forcados—I should hesitate to put limits to the prosperity and importance of Lagos, which has already received the designation of “The Liverpool of West Africa.” Lagos owes much of its present importance to the foresighted policy of the many admirable men she has had the good fortune to secure as Governors, not the least worthy of whom is the present occupant of that post, Captain Moloney, who takes a great interest in Economic Botany, and has established a useful Botanical Garden—the first in West Africa—in the Colony for the purpose of instructing the natives in the development of the great natural vegetable wealth of the soil, and for the introduction and plantation of useful trees and plants not indigenous to the land. The intelligent development of our West African Possessions has been so grossly neglected hitherto, such an apathetic ignorance—I had almost said contempt—of the sciences of botany, zoology, and ethnology prevailed in the past throughout the long careers in these West African Possessions of many whom the Mother Country sent to govern and administer, that I have the greatest pleasure in signalling the intelligent and useful efforts of Governor Moloney.

Although the Lagos Colony extends on paper as far as the right bank of the Benin, no actual authority is exercised by the Lagos officials further east than Leki. At Benin River begins the British Protectorate of the Niger territories, which extends along the coast of the German boundary of the Cameroons at the Rio del Rey, and inland for an immense distance along the main streams of the Niger and Benin—in fact, one might say right into the heart of the Western Sudan, to places such as Ribago on the extreme Upper Benin that are actually in touch with Darfur, Egypt, and Tripoli. The Niger territories are mainly under the administration of the Royal Niger Company, to whom a charter was granted by Her Majesty about two years ago. But a considerable portion of the Delta and the basin of the Cross River beyond has been, and still is, temporarily under the administration of Consular Officers, who, by virtue of certain orders in Council, govern the country through the native chiefs. It was in occupying this function that I have recently been employed in West Africa. It is understood, however, that the Government are engaged in the consideration of a scheme for placing the Niger territories not at present administered by the Royal Niger Company, under some more definite and direct administration, and to better attain this purpose, a commissioner is to be dispatched early in the present year for the purpose of reporting on the views and wishes of the natives. When the Niger Delta is endowed with a permanent and energetic Government, I think it will prove to be one of the most valuable and easily governed of all our West African possessions. I shall not, however, further dilate on this occasion on the natural features of this district, because I delivered a dissertation on the Niger Delta at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to which I would refer those interested in the matter, for further details.

I will now conclude what, I fear, has already proved a terribly lengthy Paper, by a few remarks on the trade and traders of these regions. From statistics I have carefully compiled, I find that the entire trade of Great Britain with the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa for the year 1888—or let us say from the 1st of December, 1887, to 1st of December, 1888, amounted to an approximate value of £5,012,210, that is to say £2,423,840 worth of imports and £2,588,370 in exports. To any who may doubt the accuracy of these figures, or are desirous of knowing how the calculations were arrived at, I shall be happy to give further information, with which I will not

detain you now. I think, however, the figures I have quoted, which, as I have said, represent only the trade of British West Africa with Great Britain (a further amount being with Havre and Hamburg, and that, moreover, carried in British ships), will convince you that our trade with West Africa is no trifle to be despised and neglected by politicians, especially by the class of politician which is, alas ! too abundant in Great Britain, whose intelligence rarely goes beyond the petty interests of his provincial town or London suburb. I had the honour of meeting a prominent personage of this description at a dinner the other day, a man whose whole soul was absorbed in questions of School Board, and water rates, and local option, with a passing excitement about his deceased wife's sister and the enfranchisement of women—who learnt on inquiry that I had of late resided in Old Calabar. He asked if that was not near Zanzibar. I told him they were only some three thousand miles apart; but, quite unabashed, he turned on me and protested that he neither knew nor cared anything about outlandish places of that description, and that he was not ashamed of his ignorance, for, said he, “if I had my way”—and there have been occasions in the past when unfortunately this gentleman has had his way—“I would keep ourselves to ourselves, and never meddle with the affairs of these out-of-the-way-places.” Holland, he informed me, would have been, to his thinking, a perfect nation if she had had no Colonies. He looked forward to the day, he went on to say, when England would have shaken off all these outlying possessions, and confined her energies to improving and developing her own land. This poor creature, before he came out that evening, had probably washed his hands with soap made of West African palm oil; he had shaved himself before a looking-glass the frame of which was made of West African ebony; by the light of candles made of West African oils; and had brushed his hair with brushes backed with West African ivory; and all these things had come sensibly cheaper into his possession by the fact that they were brought direct from West Africa to England by British ships, and had been procured by the enterprise and industry of British merchants, who, unless they had been, in times past and present, backed up by the British Government, and had been enabled to secure a foot-hold in West Africa under British forms of government, would have been driven from the trade by the protectionist policy of our European rivals.

The trading operations of Europeans in West Africa are carried

on much after the following manner. The trader selects a site that he deems suitable—generally by the side of a river or creek, or along the seashore—and comes to terms with the owner of the soil or the native chief of the district for the leasing of the land ; for almost invariably in this part of Africa the land is not sold, but leased for an indefinite number of years, the natives still retaining a theoretical dislike to alienating any part of their country. All these trading establishments are constructed mainly of corrugated iron, with iron framework, though the interior may be lined with timber. As a rule, the houses are well built, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished, and have all the appearance of a bright, pleasant home. The establishment usually consists of an agent, who is a person of great importance, and is paid a handsome salary by the firm he represents ; his two, three, or more assistants, who, like himself, are Europeans ; a black house steward, generally a native of one of the British West African Colonies, who has a number of house boys or native servants under his command ; a black cook, who is usually a native of the Gold Coast ; black carpenters and coopers, who make the palm oil casks ; and, lastly, invariably concomitant in these trading establishments—the indispensable gang of Kru-boys, who perform the rough labour, and from among whom are chosen the crews of the boats, steam-launches, or canoes employed by the merchants. With every trading Colony of any size—that is to say, where there are more than three or four trading houses—there is a medical officer, jointly paid by the various firms.

Perhaps in no body of Englishmen abroad has such an improvement taken place as in the class of men who now conduct the trade with the natives in West Africa. In former times, of course, and especially in those districts not under British administration, we had the utterly unscrupulous scoundrels and pirates who carried on the slave trade between West Africa and America. To them succeeded the scarcely more polished “ palm oil ruffians ”—the masters and crews of the sailing vessels which would anchor for about a year in some one of the Oil Rivers, fill up their ships with native produce, and then sail away again. The conduct of the masters and seamen of these trading vessels was often outrageous. The captain would sometimes be an ignorant, brutal man, with a crew of ruffians who, when drunk, were like dangerous wild beasts—a crew that had to be ruled with a rod of iron, and were only kept under control by threats of having their brains blown out by the ever ready pistol. Sometimes the master of the

ship became a tyrant of that peculiarly cruel species which long isolation at sea, and the possession of absolute authority such as belongs to the captain of a vessel, would seem to develop. Cases have occurred where the captain of a trading vessel has confined his wretched clerk, or super-cargo—a young man of greater education and refinement than himself—for days in a large hen-coop placed on a sand-bank in the blazing sun; or he has compelled him to dig with a spade during the hottest hours of the day, like a black slave. The way in which those earlier traders treated the natives was simply regulated by the power of the natives to avenge ill-treatment. With the missionaries it can well be imagined how these ruffians came in conflict; and so angry were they at the prospect of the missionaries protecting their victims, or interfering with the unbridled satisfaction of their lusts, that they bribed and frightened the native chiefs, and used every effort to prevent the missionaries obtaining any hold on the country. The increase of steam navigation, and the consequent supplanting of these sailing-vessel voyages; the more permanent settlement of European merchants on shore, where they began to build houses; the establishment and growing influence of various forms of administrative government; and, it may also be said, the spread of civilisation, refinement, and sobriety among the seafaring class generally, brought about a better state of affairs in the trading Colonies of West Africa. Yearly the improvement continues; more and more the great trading companies of Liverpool and Bristol have realised that their interests are better served by men of good manners and refinement.

With the present class of trader very little fault can be found. The agents representing the great British trading firms are very rarely men lacking in education and sobriety, or in uprightness in their dealings with the natives. Indeed, taken as a whole, the trading community of West Africa offers about as satisfactory a set of genial, good-hearted Englishmen as could be found out of England. At each of these trading establishments that I have described you will find all the leading newspapers subscribed to, and a variety of interesting books placed at the disposal of the inmates. Pianos, billiard tables, and lawn tennis courts, and other means of amusement in the hours of recreation, are provided, and it goes without saying that, to a passing European, the hospitality offered is unbounded.

A like change for the better has attended the reorganisation of

our West African Colonies which, more or less, dates from the Ashanti War. In former times, it is to be feared that sufficient attention was not always given by the home authorities to the suitability of candidates for employment in the minor posts in these then much-despised West African possessions. Not infrequently, to apply for employment in West Africa was deemed by a certain section of the gilded youth of Britain—whose gilding was very much tarnished—from the point of view of an honourable suicide. In cases of financial embarrassment, where the emotional Frenchman or Spaniard would have shot himself, the English man-about-town who had “come a cropper” in racing, or Stock Exchange gambling, or in some cases who was disappointed in love, did his best to obtain, through influential friends, an appointment in the West African service. This type of young man—generally known as “Freddy”—was of the kind for whom his female relatives would be ever ready to make excuses, and, as palliation for such a fate as service in West Africa—which they looked upon as a respectable form of self-immolation—they would explain that “dear Freddy had been so dreadfully imprudent.” When “dear Freddy” arrived on the West Coast in a few rare instances he showed there was good stuff in him, and cast off the slough of his previous indolence and vacuity of mind, perhaps developing into a really energetic, useful official; but, alas! more often he endeavoured to drown the sorrows of his exile in what was then the ever-flowing bowl, and, either with this or other excesses, soon fell a victim to the pitiless climate—pitiless as regards the prompt punishment of excesses—and added another name to the long death-roll of white men in West Africa. Of course the philosopher will say, in cold blood, that Nature was right to expunge the useless and unfit; but Freddy’s relatives, when they were relieved of any further debts to pay, would evince great sorrow and consternation at the loss his family and country had sustained, and Freddy’s papa or uncle would write to the papers to inveigh against the wickedness of sending white men to West Africa. But all this has greatly changed. The growing importance of the West African trade, and the general *éclaircissement* which followed the operations of the Ashanti War, has brought about an altogether different spirit in the administration of these Colonies, and the present Colonial service in West Africa is in no degree inferior to any other branch of the Colonial service in other parts of the world, and, moreover, of late has furnished a considerable proportion of remarkable men who have

distinguished themselves on the West Coast of Africa, and have been justifiably raised to posts of great influence and distinction elsewhere.

I think, however, that decidedly more might be done to encourage such work as I have referred to in Lagos, namely, a thorough and scientific examination of the natural history and ethnology of these lands, so that we can be better guided in our administration of them, both by increasing our knowledge of their natural resources and by becoming more acquainted with the character of the races whom we are to rule. Especially should the learning of native languages be fostered among Colonial officers in such a manner as, I believe, is done in India. This movement has been already begun on the Gold Coast by Sir Brandford Griffith, and in Lagos by Captain Moloney, but I do not think any official steps have been taken in the matter. In nearly all the great divisions of Africa there is some *lingua franca*—some wide-spread language of general use among native traders, or the ruling caste, such, for instance, as the Ibo of the Niger Delta, which would be understood everywhere, from Benin to Old Calabar, and up the Niger to its confluence with the Benue; the Yoruba tongue, which is prevalent throughout Lagos Colony and right away to the kingdom of Nupe; the great Hausa language, which is a good deal spoken in the Gold Coast Colony, and which is one of the leading tongues of the Niger basin; the Mandingo, which in various forms is widely-spread as a commercial language over the Sierra Leone Colony; and the Wolof, which is much spoken on the Gambia. In the learning of each one of these great languages in their respective sphere of influence, Colonial officers, especially those occupying judicial functions or officering the local forces, should be encouraged by small bounties or some palpable reward. The languages referred to are fairly simple in construction, and are illustrated by grammars and dictionaries published by the various missionary societies.

Whilst thanking you for your kind and patient attention to this long discourse, I cannot find it in me to apologise for my prolixity, because I believe so earnestly in the importance of my subject. I believe that if we have not parted with the energy and resolution which, as a Government and people, have characterised us of old; if we shall frame and patiently carry out a sensible, settled policy in these regions, yielding to no sentimental clamour from false philanthropists, nor ignoring the just rights of the natives and our responsibility towards them as

their guardians and instructors, we shall make of Western Africa another India, equally worthy of our renown and equally profitable to our trade.

DISCUSSION.

MR. T. RISELY GRIFFITH: I have listened with a great deal of interest and attention to the very excellent paper which Mr. Johnston has favoured us with this evening. I am well aware of the keen interest which Mr. Johnston takes in Africa generally, and how thoroughly and energetically he identifies himself with everything that tends to the improvement of the people of that great continent, and, although I am very much at variance with him in his general estimate of the condition and character of the people of Sierra Leone, I consider he has given us a very clear and concise idea of the wants of the inhabitants of Western Africa, and our duties as Englishmen towards those of its people upon whose lands we have settled. I will confine the few remarks I have to make to the Gambia and Sierra Leone—Colonies with which I am well acquainted. I deplore, equally with Mr. Johnston, the present retrograde state of the trade of the Gambia. I account for it not so much by reason of the want of commercial energy on the part of our merchants, but to the pushing Government policy of the French in Senegambia, who have thrust themselves on to our borders, and carried their trading operations into countries with which the English had dealings, and were looked upon as friends. It appears to me that there is a general feeling amongst many English politicians of all opinions that we should do well to leave tropical Africa alone, and content ourselves with the narrow strips which are represented in the map by the thin red lines on our coast. But the fact cannot be too frequently or too forcibly brought to notice that we cannot afford to neglect our interest in this part of the world simply because it is unhealthy, or it is troublesome, or that it is comparatively insignificant in regard to our trade with other parts of the world. I believe I am correct in saying there is an unrescinded resolution in the House of Commons that we are not to increase our annexations in West Africa so long as such annexations bring with them increased responsibility of protection. Whilst this remains, it is no good seeking to attach blame or apathy to the English Colonial Office, or

either of the Colonial Governments, and our merchants must seek to obtain the influence and support of statesmen of various shades of opinion in England. I do not recommend that we should go to the extent of the French Government, who subsidise the Colony of Senegal with an annual payment of 2,000,000*fr.*; but do not let us be so fearful of moving a few policemen or a few soldiers against small native African tribes that settle upon our borders, and prevent peaceful trading intercourse by plundering the would-be bringers of such produce into our settlements. Let such unruly people be punished, and made to know and feel that they must respect their neighbours. It is a false philanthropy which leads some people to think that we should not interfere with them because they are not upon ground which is actually under British protection. I say, unhesitatingly, it is this policy which impoverishes the settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone and stops their progress. Mr. Johnston has referred to the possibility of effecting an exchange, with the French, of the Gambia for some other portions of territory on the West Coast which they have acquired contiguous to our own, and thus consolidate or enlarge the sphere of one or more of our other possessions in that part. Now, as an individual opinion, I say, emphatically, I should be extremely sorry to see the Gambia given up. I believe it is capable of being converted into a place of great importance under certain conditions. The Gambia river is a grand and noble water-way, running for a great distance into that part of Western Africa, and is really the only river of any size or great importance, if we except the Senegal, which is French, from the Mediterranean to the Volta. It is capable of being turned to great account. I do not think Mr. Johnston himself desires we should give up the Gambia, and, if I correctly interpret his meaning, it is only that rather than do nothing at all, and allow our influence to diminish or even remain in its present limited area, he would, of two evils, choose the least and exchange the Gambia, which, undoubtedly the French do want, if we may judge from the way they encroach upon our boundaries, for some of their other possessions, for the purpose of consolidating and enlarging our remaining settlements. I should, I consider, be doing a great injustice to the people of Sierra Leone, amongst whom I have lived so long, if I passed over in silence the very severe and disparaging comments of Mr. Johnston, whose desire is, I know, to be always accurate and truthful in his criticisms; and I can only say that Mr. Johnston must have been singularly unfortunate in the

representatives of Sierra Leoneans that he has met with on other parts of the coast. A residence of nine years in Sierra Leone has proved to me that a very large majority of the residents of Freetown and the villages in Sierra Leone contain as law-abiding, intelligent, quick-witted, respectable, and loyal a class of people as are to be met with in any British colony where black people speak the English language. It will not be denied by the Sierra Leoneans themselves that there are a great many rascals to whom even Freetown gave birth; but, as they do not often succeed in taking their fellows in twice, they probably leave for fresh fields and pastures, where possibly Mr. Johnstone has had the misfortune to meet with and hear of them. There are two other points in the paper which I think are most important; one is the desirability of teaching the people of West Africa the value of certain vegetable products of their own country, and the economical methods of collecting, preserving, and transporting such products. Experience has shown me that, however desirable it may be to educate people in the cultivation of plants not indigenous to the soil, nature invariably asserts herself, and produces such plants or trees as are best fitted for growth and cultivation, and that it is as well to proceed with these and foster their growth, provided there is a market for them, before endeavouring to introduce new plants, the cultivation of which the inhabitants have to learn and become accustomed to. A botanical garden has been started in Sierra Leone, and I consider an official grant should be made out of Colonial funds to aid in its maintenance and upkeep. Such help, I take it, is the mainstay of the botanical garden in Lagos, to which reference has been made. The other point of great importance is the learning of native languages and dialects by Colonial officials, both European and native. There is, I know, a gentleman in this room to-night who has just been appointed a travelling commissioner for the districts around Sierra Leone. I believe he has a slight acquaintance with one or more of the native languages, and I have no doubt, having resided amongst the natives of the Sherbro and Sulymah districts, he would testify to the immense advantages derived from a knowledge of their dialects.

Mr. SAMUEL LEWIS (Sierra Leone): I have listened with very great attention to the paper which has been read by Mr. Johnstone. That the paper is interesting nobody will deny. Its purposes I take to be this—to create in the minds of Englishmen and English traders the sympathy which we ask them to extend

to us in Africa, and to point out to Englishmen that in the creation of that sympathy they are likely, and certainly able, to gain material advantage to themselves. I am unable to agree with all the displays of moral philosophy to which Mr. Johnston has given utterance. With some portions of the paper, he will permit me to say, I am unable to agree, but, taking the paper as a whole, and the main idea pervading it, I think the carrying out of the idea would be of great service to Africa, and extend the already serious obligations which the people of Africa owe to England. As my time is limited, I pass at once to the Sierra Leone question. I think the reply to that part of the paper which has been given by my friend, Mr. Griffith, may cause Mr. Johnston to consider that it is possible he has made a mistake. Mr. Johnston is not the first who has made that mistake. I believe he has lived in Sierra Leone only a very short time, if ever at all, and perhaps he is stating the results, not so much of his own experience, as of what he has heard and read. How has this opinion of the people of Sierra Leone, which was started over twenty years ago, arisen? It is well to remember that many of the things which we read about Africa and Sierra Leone are not true. Now, in Sierra Leone a remarkable portion of the African race is strongly represented. I am not ashamed to admit that I belong to that race—a race liberated by your philanthropy, and many of whom returned to their native shores. I am, I say, a result, through my father and mother, of your philanthropy; and in my country you will find a vast number of people like myself, who, being indebted to your benevolent action, are only too glad to take every opportunity of giving you their unfeigned thanks for your action in the past, and who, therefore, feel very strongly on the matter when accusations are made to detract from your sympathy towards us. I feel very strongly on this point. I feel it not so much because our race is misrepresented—in fact, we who have been in England once or twice know that little boys in the streets use opprobrious terms, and call us in derision “black men.” We don’t mind that. But when these depreciatory opinions are spread amongst people to whom we are so much indebted, and from whom we expect further benefits, we think the time has come to declare that the statements are utterly untrue. It is impossible for me to touch on all the different branches of the paper, but in reference to this question of race and of the people of Sierra Leone being almost the scum of the people of Africa—“sweepings,” I think, is the expression used by Mr. Johnston—I say that is

really too bad and extravagant. Had Mr. Johnston merely professed to state his own opinion I should not so much have minded, but when he submits as a philosophic axiom the statement that those only succumb to slavery who are the worst lot in their country, I ask to be allowed to tell him that he probably has not studied enough of slave-trade history to know that sometimes the best men of a country have become slaves. Has he read Victor Hugo's "Slave King?" He will then be in a position to realise how it was very possible for even a proud negro king of influence, commanding a considerable army—no doubt a small one in comparison to yours—the possessor of numerous slaves, to be, in the general confusion of the times, involved in ruin, and become himself a slave. I know, as a matter of fact, that many of the people of Sierra Leone have been able to trace back their origin, and show that they are not descended from the "sweepings" of the people of Africa. The Yoruba people, from whom a large number of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone spring, and whose general character is strongly impressed upon the negroes of the Colony, are very much like the English in their aptness for trade, and they are intelligent and industrious. Hence the Sierra Leone people have forced their way to the forefront almost everywhere on the West Coast. Though they are humble, they cannot bear insult, and with the education the English have given us in Sierra Leone, and with the exercise of the faculty of imitation, of which we are often accused, we have perhaps copied some of the chief vices of the English character. It is probably in that we have contracted your vices of independence and straightforwardness, and the open declaration of our opinion, even in opposition to some who claim to be our superiors, because we have—to use the language of our detractors—copied your ways that have made you great, and because we in Sierra Leone do not allow ourselves to be kicked about in the way in which, it may be gathered from Mr. Johnston's paper, some of my countrymen farther south are treated, that a certain class of your countrymen—not the best—do not like us, and studiously spread evil reports of us. Mr. Risely Griffith has observed that we should not blame the administrators—Colonial or Imperial—for not taking such portions of African territory as would subserve British interests. In Sierra Leone we, and almost every negro on the coast, cannot understand why the English people should have rescued us from slavery, and given us the idea we were to become a great people, who should have opportunities for develop-

ing the resources of their country, and yet should leave us only a miserable strip of the coast. Mr. Johnston says that Sierra Leone has failed. It is now 102 years old. Up to about twenty years ago the whole extent of Sierra Leone was only 18 miles by 16. What great things do you expect from such a miserable strip of country? We have long clamoured for larger room in which to develop ourselves, but we have been told the British people do not want more territory in those parts. I would here observe that Mr. Johnston has done great service by pointing out that you want more territory. What has happened? When the adjacent native chiefs offered more territory—rich territory—they were refused. The French then stepped in, and little by little took this territory. It seems to me that in this they showed greater statesmanship than our Colonial Governors. Now—twenty years after—the British Government would, I believe, be only too glad to obtain this territory; and, in fact, we are told that the Gambia has been offered in exchange for what had been voluntarily offered to Great Britain, and refused through your Colonial Governors. About ten or twelve years ago the trade of Sierra Leone with Great Britain amounted to £500,000 per annum, but since then—since the French became more active in these regions—the trade has been reduced to £190,000. This shows the importance of your seizing every legitimate opportunity of extending your influence in these parts. At the back of us are Bouré, where there were large deposits of gold; Sangara, where also there were large amounts of gold; Falaba, and other places, from which a considerable trade to Sierra Leone flowed. I fear that unless some action is taken by the British Government that territory will fall—if it has not already fallen—into the hands of the French, and the result may be—this is a prophecy—as Mr. Johnston says, that Sierra Leone will become *Urbs et præterea nihil*. I hate to think of such a thing. Instead of depending on my own resources for a living, instead of tilling the ground and working the minerals of our own country, we may then be dependent on you to supply us with even the necessary means of governing ourselves. We shall have to ask you to pay taxes to keep up—what? What would become a sham of a Colony. It would merely serve you as a coaling station. I hate the idea, and so, I am sure, would the Mother Country. The feeling of loyalty to this great country, which I am sure pervades the mind of every negro in Sierra Leone, would be destroyed by their having to clear out of the

Colony—a Colony in which they could not live—and by their having to betake themselves to, perhaps, the negro nation in the South—a nation which has been unjustly disparaged to-night—I mean the Republic of Liberia. I will only, in conclusion, express my sense of the imperfect manner in which I have dealt with this very wide subject, owing, in part, to the necessary limitation of time at my command.

MR. FRANCIS SWANZY: We have had from Mr. Johnston a paper full of interest from beginning to end—a paper replete with information—and a speech also of great interest from Mr. Lewis. I think, however, in regard to the paper, that merchants will be a little disappointed that Mr. Johnston has not dealt more fully with the statistics of trade. He has referred to the extraordinary increase in the trade of Lagos, and I think this might with advantage have been compared with the increase of trade from portions of Africa in the hands of the natives. It is true this is not the only consideration, for, apart from trade, there can be no question that British annexation in West Africa has done an immense deal of good, and we must all wish that such benefits may gradually be extended. Not that I for one would desire to see us increasing our territory at an abnormal rate, for we must develop and consolidate the Colonies we already possess. Mr. Lewis has very properly pointed out the false economy of securing only a small strip along the coast, and not troubling our heads about the interior. Mr. Risely Griffith has mentioned that the Colonial Office has appointed Commissioners for the interior, and I believe that is the very best policy we can pursue. If that had been done years ago, we should have saved a great deal of bloodshed, as well as of British money. We should have learned, for instance, what were the real intentions of the Ashantis during the scare of 1881. The Commissioners, I have no doubt, will be of vast service in a number of directions. They may be the means of preventing bloodshed; they will negotiate with the tribes; and there is no doubt we shall have a considerable increase of trade, along with which, as we know, comes civilisation. Mr. Johnston referred to the fact that the trade in palm oil originated from the suppression of the slave trade. In my opinion we must look forward to the time when Africa will be developed, to some extent at least, by the freed slaves from America. Mr. Lewis referred to Liberia and Sierra Leone. I cannot help thinking that we should not look down on these American negroes, and that, as Western Africa is not a place for colonisation by Europeans, we

must rely largely on the instrumentality of the original inhabitants. My excuse for offering these remarks is that I have been connected with the trade of Western Africa all my life, and my father and grandfather were engaged in it. I have some belief in the natives of these regions, and I was sorry that Mr. Johnston, while giving the chimpanzee of Sierra Leone the best of characters for docility and intelligence, had such a poor opinion of its inhabitants.

The Rev. J. MILUM: I am very pleased to have had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Johnston's paper. Many things that I should have said have already been well said by Mr. Risely Griffith and by my friend Mr. Lewis; and, speaking of Mr. Lewis, I am glad this audience has had an opportunity of looking upon a native of Sierra Leone. Mr. Johnston, no doubt, tried to walk very carefully, but in regard to the question on which Mr. Lewis touched, he has, I think, made a slip, and I am sorry for his sake, as well as for the sake of our friends in West Africa, that he has done so. The notion to which he has given voice prevails very largely in that part of West Africa where Mr. Johnston has chiefly resided—the Niger Delta. There, if you will, some of the “sweepings” of West Africa have reached, and yet in Lagos and on the Gold Coast I have met with some excellent specimens of the negro race from Sierra Leone. In this paper the question is asked, “What would be likely to happen in case the natives were left alone and uninfluenced by Europeans?” Having been connected with Lagos and the Yoruba country for some ten or eleven years, perhaps I may be allowed to say a word on that point. I will take the Yorubas. What were they before they came into contact with Europeans? Certainly not savages. They had smelting furnaces, and they made iron and excellent steel. They were dyers, and to this day their dyes are the envy of European countries. They wove their own cloth. They were not by any means naked savages, for they dressed in the most decent manner, and I should like to commend the native dress of the Yorubas as a most fit and proper costume, and as being superior to the European style. I stand here as a missionary, and as in some sense holding a brief for the natives; but I am not here, of course, to contend in any way with the traders, to whom I have been indebted on many occasions, and I am able to confirm all that has been said in reference to the European traders and merchants. They give one a right royal reception, and many times, as I have said, I have enjoyed their generosity. But, looking upon the native with missionary eyes,

I see what sometimes the trader does not see, and I am quite willing to admit the trader may see what I do not see; but after so long a residence in these parts, I think this audience will give me credit for knowing a little of the native races when I say I am quite sure, speaking generally, that the natives of West Africa are not 20,000 years behind us, nor even 2,000, that they are most apt scholars, and that with proper treatment you may make them your peers and equals in all matters of trade. On the subject of the development of our trade, I should like to make a short statement. A few years ago I had the opportunity of meeting some traders and merchants on the Gold Coast. They furnished me with the following particulars of exports, which may be taken as typical instances :—

<i>Winnebah.</i> —Exports, 1883—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Palm kernels, 935 tons, value.....	7,221	0	0			
Palm oil, 1,790 casks, value	22,228	0	0			
Rest in Guinea grain, kola nuts, monkey skins, rubber, gold dust, ground nuts, porcupine quills, fibre, shallots	948	0	0			
				30,397	0	0
<i>Winnebah.</i> —Exports, 1882				28,011	0	9
<i>Appam.</i> —Exports, 1883				17,986	8	9
“ “ 1884, January to October				16,765	16	7
<i>Mumford.</i> —Exports, 1883, almost all palm oil				745	1	8
“ “ 1884, January to October, all palm oil except about 20 tons kernels				1,036	13	3
<i>Salt Pond.</i> —Exports, 1883—						
Palm oil, 695,831 gallons.....	55,000	0	0			
Palm kernels, 312 tons.....	3,000	0	0			
Various	118	0	0			
				58,118	0	0

These traders tell me that there should be eight times as large a quantity of kernels as palm oil. What becomes of the kernels? How can we remedy this waste? Those who have looked into the matter maintain that there should be a railway from Cape Coast to Denkira—a distance of about 30 miles. There are no engineering difficulties in the way, and the estimated cost is £50,000. Such a line would tap the oil districts, and bring straight to Cape Coast the whole of the produce, hundreds and thousands of tons of which lie rotting in the interior. The casks of oil shipped a little further down the coast are rolled some six miles to the beach. The merchants and others are morally certain that such a line would not merely be a benefit to them as regards the conveyance of their produce, but would be a paying

concern, and all that is required is that the Gold Coast Government should give a guarantee of, say, five per cent. on the outlay. As, according to my standpoint, the natives are by no means indebted to the British race—regarding them from the beginning of their history—and as the Gold Coast Government had in 1883 a balance to the good of nearly £100,000, it seems to me that we ought to guarantee the interest for the construction of such a work. Further down the coast, embraced in the great bend of the Niger, there is the Yoruba country, containing a population of 4,000,000, all speaking one language. I have been through this country. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the people are born traders, and if the Government would help them by constructing a railway, which would be an easy matter, trade would be largely increased.

MR. R. E. POWNALL: I confess I am a little disappointed with the paper. The subject of particular interest to me was the trade of the interior, and about that we have heard very little, except from the last speaker. In regard to the Gambia, the map distributed with the printed lecture shows how, with the exception of the small area on the coast, the whole of the surrounding country to the interior has been practically cut off from us—a country containing the whole of the upper regions of the Niger, from Timbuctoo, which is really the northern point of the Niger, towards Sierra Leone and the outlet of that river, which is under the dominion of the Niger Company. The whole of that upper region was in times past a sort of *terra incognita*, and was the subject of a great amount of exploration. Little information was derived, but that little showed how amply the opening out of that country would be repaid. Nearly the whole of the country from Timbuctoo down towards Sierra Leone is now under the dominion of one potentate, and I believe England has never really recognised the fact that there is in that region so important a potentate as he has proved himself to be. The French have been a little more cautious and far-looking in the matter. They have extended their stations along the banks of the Senegal. The distance between the Niger and the Senegal, which is not great, they have endeavoured to bridge by various stations, and in the June of last year they were successful in constructing a steamer on the Niger, and in sending her to Timbuctoo, whence she returned. In connection with that expedition, I believe the treaties mentioned by Mr. Johnston were made—treaties which ensured to the French the almost exclusive use of the trading facilities of that region.

The difficulties to which we have been most subject in the trade from the coast to the interior are in connection with the middle-man. The whole of the middle country was, and in great part still is, occupied by tribes subject not to one but a number of masters, and all the trade from the interior has to pay toll to each one of these tribal chiefs. Of course, the English on the coast are not in a position to say much to the adjacent interior tribes in regard to the amount of these contributions, because we do precisely the same thing ourselves. But the great thing which would facilitate the interchange of commerce, is the keeping open of the roads through the whole of these districts, and that is one of the objects—or the great object—which Samadu has put forth for coming down towards the coast. In the same way we are interested in the opening of the communications from the sea towards the interior. There are only two ways by which these trade routes can be kept open—either the intervening country must be placed under our protection, or we must come to some arrangement with the tribal chiefs. Treaties of this kind have been made, but they have not always been kept, and they have probably not been kept because they were not made with the right persons. They are made in many cases with persons who have not the power to keep the promises they have made, and so a state of things has come about worse than that which prevailed before. What I would like to say in conclusion is that I think the discussion has wandered from the proper point. Mr Johnston has given us history, but the proposals for the future are what we want more especially to discuss and to arrive at a satisfactory understanding upon.

MR. C. S. SALMON : I lived about ten years on the West Coast, and there, both as a merchant and a Government official, had great opportunities of coming in contact with the natives. I think the paper is a valuable paper, and one that will be appreciated far beyond the precincts of this room. It will, I hope, have the effect of drawing the attention of Englishmen everywhere to the importance of our position in Africa. It is the more necessary to draw the attention of Englishmen to this matter because, in my opinion, we have been distinctly retrograding during the past twenty years. The cause of this state of things is, in my opinion, the bad policy pursued by the Imperial Government. But, before saying anything on that point, I will venture to criticise one or two statements in Mr. Johnston's paper. I lived in Sierra Leone some time, but it is not necessary a man should have lived there to see

at once that the position taken by Mr. Johnston must be false, because if the results of our being at that little place for over one hundred years are such as Mr. Johnston describes, it would obviously be a very good thing for Africa if we were to clear out altogether. As a matter of fact, I found the people of Sierra Leone as good as the people of Germany, or France, or England, taking them all in all. Anyone who knows the people of Sierra Leone, knows that they are capable of becoming clever and learned men. They likewise form an important class of traders along the whole coast, many becoming wealthy. Like Scotchmen, they are found wherever money is to be made, and they successfully compete with white traders in the rivers. What may, perhaps, be called the prejudice some people entertain against negro races in general is due more to colour and appearances than to anything else. It may, indeed, take thousands of years for the outward man to alter, especially if there be no intermixture of races. But the mind, which Providence has given all men, is on another footing. It may be developed rapidly under favourable conditions, and it is the business and duty of England to bring this about as speedily as possible. As to the people of Liberia, I think they have as much right to go to the Kru coast and settle in their own country as we have. The natives seem to get on with them very well. The Liberians are planters—they planted coffee, and if we had done something in that line we should have done better. We go to Africa only as traders. Something more is wanted. The people of Sierra Leone are perhaps physically inferior to the natives, but that may be due to the former having taken too much to European habits, and also to the insalubrious position and condition of their town. As to the French, it is, I think, a mistake to imagine that they are not rather liked by the people they go among, for they are apt to get on with the native tribes. In late years they have been very enterprising, and they have settlements 900 miles as the crow flies from the coast. They have a line of telegraph to Bamako, 1,500 miles inland. We do none of these things. Mr. Johnston says the British Government since the Ashanti war have looked better after the interests of the country. I am sorry to say I do not think so. England had great opportunities in the past, when she was all but supreme on this coast, and her trade and influence might then have been easily extended 500 miles—nay, 1,000 miles—inland. The proper thing for England to do now is to go into the interior. She will never do anything so long as she only hugs the coast. The

French have had Senegal a great number of years, and statistics show that under the most favourable circumstances a man may live there eight or ten years, and under the most probable circumstances four years. Our places are no better off. We must go inland. Why don't we make allies of these people? The great English nation can surely make better use of the instruments given to her. Instead of knocking them down, we ought to make use of these native powers, and British influence will become paramount for 1,000 miles inland. The trade of Africa with this country ought to be forty times what it is. We now only obtain some forest products, and perhaps only about one per cent. of these. I am quite sure there are lots of Englishmen ready to do these things if you could only persuade the Colonial Office they ought to be done; but you will have to persuade the Colonial Office, because you will have to get the flag of England to accompany you. I have seen hundreds of native chiefs, and found them to be polite, dignified, keen, intelligent, and ready to profit. Why not take advantage of this, and use the native chiefs, not through bogus treaties, but by paying them? The late Sir Arthur Kennedy, when he was Governor—and whom I had the honour to serve under—proposed that the native chiefs should be so employed. They should receive recognised authority and dignity connected with the districts over which they hold sway. As we take all the Customs duties, if you paid them £15 or £20 a year or so as stipend you would have them permanently on your side, and you would be able to form treaties with them, and form confederations among them, and thus get into the interior. You will never get into the interior unless you employ the chiefs to establish order, and to keep the roads open for you. It is in this way, too, that the Mahommedans will be driven back. Mr. Johnston says the Mahommedans advance no further than where animals may carry them. As a matter of fact, an invading body of Mahommedans has recently arrived at the back of Sierra Leone. Their chief first tried to invade the French protectorates, but there he was driven back by the French. The French have got round us in the Gambia district, and cut us off from the interior there, and they are doing the same thing at Sierra Leone. The French will not any longer consent to exchange Assinie and Grand Bassam for the Gambia. They have made the Gambia almost useless. They hope eventually to connect Assinie, on the Gold Coast, with their protectorates on the Upper Niger. At Lagos they are making treaties with the authorities

of Abeokuta, and cutting off our trade there also, and our Government are doing nothing. Nothing will be done unless public opinion be brought to bear on the Colonial Office. I believe Mr. Johnston's paper, and the discussion which has followed, will have the effect of waking up the British people in this matter, and of stimulating the Government to do something more than they have done in the past.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.): It is my pleasing duty, before we separate, to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston for his most interesting paper. In doing so I will take leave to make one or two brief references to points which Mr. Johnston has raised. He spoke in exceedingly encouraging terms of the marked improvement in the class of men by whom this country is served in the Colonial Service, and by whom the operations of commerce upon the coast of Africa are carried on. I have had the opportunity of seeing these men at their work. I know at what sacrifices that work is done. I know, to some extent from personal experience, what it is to live in a torrid climate, and to be cut off from the best resources of civilisation. Let us be thankful and grateful to the men who undertake important duties under such conditions. It is by men of this stamp that our great Empire has been built up and is maintained. Mr. Johnston referred in encouraging terms to the capabilities of the native people of Africa. I am sure we must all have been impressed with the truth of his observation that it is with and through the negroes alone that we can develop the resources of tropical Africa. I have visited Sierra Leone. My stay was far too brief to enable me to form a really valuable opinion of the capabilities of the inhabitants of that Colony, but I may remark that I was much impressed by what I saw in going through the various departments of the local administration. I saw men of the negro race exclusively employed in those departments and surrounded by piles of Blue Books, to the pages of many of which they had liberally contributed. I heard at Sierra Leone of the great reputation which Mr. Lewis deservedly enjoys as one of the most able practitioners in the great profession of the law. My experience in Sierra Leone, as I have said, was not sufficiently lengthy to enable me to form a really valuable opinion of the capabilities of the natives. But there is a class of men on that coast of whom I have seen a great deal. I refer to the Krumen. Certain it is that better and more stalwart seamen are not to be found, and the navy is greatly indebted to them for

the services they render in the manning of the ships employed in the squadron on the West Coast. It is perhaps germane to the subject under discussion to refer in a sentence to my personal observations in the Cape Colony. It was very satisfactory to me to see Zulus and Kafirs—not long ago our enemies—turning to peaceful employments, and rendering valuable service in the public works, and in all the operations which are necessary to develop the resources of the Colony. Mr. Johnston remarked upon the great value of railways for the purpose of extending the trade and civilisation of Africa. As the son of a railway contractor, I naturally sympathise with those observations, and I would like to say here that I am most deeply impressed with the expediency of making a serious effort to penetrate into the Soudan by means of railways. I would like to see railway communication established with the Soudan from the port of Suakim, and also by pushing a line by the valley of the Nile along the route which has been actually surveyed by Sir John Fowler and his assistants. Such works, however, can only be accomplished with the aid of the native population. You must convince the people of the value of such works, and train them to carry them out for themselves. We have heard a good deal this evening of the rivalries of European nations who are seeking to colonise, or rather to open up trade, in various parts of Africa. The field is very wide, and it would be deplorable were the powers which enjoy the blessings of civilisation to render co-operation in a common cause impossible. I should be sorry to see the Government of this country neglectful of any British interests, but I hold that the true policy to be followed is not so much an ambitious policy of annexation, as a policy of doing our very utmost to further the development of the vast countries which we have already on our hands. In that development, how many considerations are involved! It necessitates the giving of adequate protection to all those subject to our dominion. When I was at Sierra Leone, for instance, an expedition was being dispatched, under Sir Francis de Winton, to punish one of the tribes for wrongs that had too long been inflicted on British subjects. I hold that such an expedition was absolutely necessary under the circumstances of the case. There is another duty which I include under the head of development. It is that of giving adequate security to our ports and coaling stations against any possible attack. I was glad to observe that that duty is not being neglected at Sierra Leone. We were, perhaps, late in beginning, but we have

now seriously addressed ourselves to the task of fortifying Sierra Leone, and making that admirable harbour a secure station for our mercantile and war fleets. The policy of this country in adopting a system of light Customs duties at our various foreign ports has, in my opinion, been a wise policy. It has been by a generous system of encouraging trade, by the imposition of the lightest duties that could be imposed consistently with a due regard to financial considerations, by a policy of generosity and free trade, that such places as Hong Kong, Singapore, and Aden have attained to their marvellous and splendid prosperity. Other countries have adopted a less generous policy, and Mr. Johnston has properly referred to the inevitable results—the languor and decay, for example, of the Portuguese settlements on both sides of Africa. One of the speakers referred to what might be done by judicious negotiation with the natives for the purpose of opening up trade routes. That is a suggestion which should commend itself to those charged with the duties of the Colonial Office in relation to these matters, and I cannot doubt that, if this suggestion is pursued with judgment, very beneficial results to our trade and commerce will accrue. It is now my duty and pleasure to ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston for his able and suggestive paper.

Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON: In rising to thank you, not only for this vote of thanks, but also for the great patience with which you listened to my lengthy address, I will briefly refer to some of the more cogent criticisms passed on the paper, and will conclude by moving a vote of thanks to our distinguished Chairman. It is always best, I think, when you have formed an opinion with a certain amount of care, to express it. I can quite understand, of course, that other people may entertain different opinions, formed with equal care. Now I think the importance of my reference to Sierra Leone has been rather exaggerated—that undue stress has been laid upon it. I have paid three visits to Sierra Leone—not lengthy visits, for I only have only passed a few days there occasionally, but I spent that time well. I kept my eyes and ears open. I noticed the way the people behaved in the streets, the shops, and the houses. I have had sent to me all the native papers of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and I confess the tone of the Sierra Leone journals is very unsatisfactory. My remarks, of course, apply only to a section of the city of Sierra Leone—not to the whole Colony—and I do not think from my personal observations, and from what I have noticed of the tone of the press,

that the people are altogether of the admirable character their defenders have tried to make out. I come to this opinion also from the fact that during my two and a half years' experience at the place where I held the Consular Court, the number of Sierra Leone people who got into trouble largely exceeded that of any other group of British subjects settled in those districts. At the same time, I desire to point out that to every rule there are exceptions, and that if there are bad people in Sierra Leone there are also uncommonly good ones. My remarks, as I have said, referred only to a small section of the population of this Colony—people who were not altogether natives of the soil, and I think the importance of these remarks has been exaggerated. It is well to abuse people in whom we are interested, to a certain extent. Whom we love we chasten. Many of our best public men are the most attacked, and are all the better for it, and if my feeble remarks attain any notice I hope they will stir up the people affected by them to utterly disprove what I have said. Exception has been taken to the Africans being called barbarous savages, and to the statement that they are 2,000 years or more behind Europe. Instances have been quoted of remarkably intelligent and well-developed tribes, but there are, of course, exceptions to every rule. I know the people of Yoruba are singularly intelligent and advanced. They are rather abnormal Africans. On the other hand, the majority of the races are not so civilised, and I have met with tribes in some parts of the most savage character. In regard to France and Portugal, I hope nobody imagines that because I have objected to the French exercising influence in certain districts that I object to them altogether. On the contrary, I have the highest possible opinion of the French, and the way they administer their African possessions, and this opinion has been formed after some experience of them. But the French and the Portuguese fiscal policy is not at all adapted to free commerce. They develop the countries they administer in a thoroughly selfish manner, and solely from the point of view of French or Portuguese interests, and it is necessary for us, therefore, that we should be the first in any unopened fields. I would observe here that I think the French deserve a vote of thanks from the whole of Europe for the stand they have made in Algeria against the truculent Arabs, and for the manner in which they have opened up North Africa to civilisation. In conclusion, I will ask you to join with me in thanking Lord Brassey for

presiding, and for the keen and intelligent interest he has taken in this subject, one which, from his visits to the West Coast of Africa, he is fully competent to discuss.

LORD BRASSEY: In thanking you for the vote of thanks Mr. Johnston has moved, I will only make this general observation—that the interesting meeting of this evening shows the great value of the Royal Colonial Institute, as affording a platform for the discussion of the important and difficult matters which arise in connection with our noble Colonial Empire.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 12, 1889. The Right Hon. Viscount BURY, K.C.M.G., a Vice President, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since the last meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz., 11 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

E. N. C. Braddon, Esq. (Agent-General for Tasmania), Hon. Thomas A. Brassey, Frederick Duke Chambers, Esq., James Drake, Esq., Commander Charles A. Furlong, R.N., Colin Rosenbush Graham, Esq., Arthur Cameron Hertzog, Esq., T. Almond Hind, Esq., E. J. Bayly Macarthur, Esq., Robert MacLean MacLean, Esq., Thomas Hughes Phillips, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Herbert William Bond, Esq. (Queensland), John Talbot Brett, Esq. (Victoria), Mars Buckley, Esq., J.P. (Victoria); William Danby, Esq., M. Inst. C.E. (Hong Kong); Cecil W. Darley, Esq., M. Inst. C.E. (New South Wales); Edwin J. Hartley, Esq. (Victoria), J. C. A. Henderson, Esq. (Transvaal), Charles Hugh Huntley, Esq., C.M.G. (Cape Colony); Sir Joseph George Long Innes (New South Wales), Perceval Johnston, Esq., J.P. (New South Wales); The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia), The Right. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand), William Herbert Purvis, Esq. (Hawaii), R. Wightwich Roberts, Esq. (Chili), Charles N. B. Wetzlar (Jamaica).

The SECRETARY announced that donations to the Library had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, from Societies both at home and in the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute, and others.

The following additional subscription to the Building Fund was reported :—

E. Ross Fairfax, Esq., New South Wales (2nd don.), £2 2s.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. A. P. HENSMAN, late Attorney-General for Western Australia, to read his paper on

WESTERN AUSTRALIA : ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

At the present time few subjects are of greater interest and importance to the people of Great Britain than those relating to her Colonies, and to the prospects which those distant parts of the Empire hold out of relieving the pressure of over-population, and of affording comfortable abodes for the many persons who, while able and willing to work for their living, yet find the conditions of life too hard for them to contend against at home. The rise and progress of the Australian Colonies during the reign of Her Majesty afford striking evidence of the capacity of the British race for the occupation and development of new countries, and of the indomitable energy of our people in improving their own condition, and in carrying our civilisation to the remotest parts of the world. Australia, which a century ago was the abode only of tribes of wandering savages, has now a population of between three and four millions of British people, carrying on their work in cities and towns which will compare favourably with many of the finest in Europe, or profitably engaged in farming, in grazing, in producing mineral wealth, in a word, in making the earth yield her increase. There is hardly a family in these islands which has not, at one time or other, sent thither some of its members to seek their fortunes, and probably there cannot be found at the present time in any part of the world a population more prosperous and more contented with their lot than that which now inhabits that great continent.

My province, to-night, is to say a few words about a part of Australia less known than any other of the Australian group — a Colony which has advanced hitherto at a slower rate than the others, but which has now entered upon a career of development and progress, and will speedily show that opportunity has alone been wanting to place her on terms of equality with her sisters.

When, upon my arrival in England a few weeks ago, I was invited to read a paper on Western Australia before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, I felt some diffidence in assenting. I had made no preparations for the task, and I doubted my capacity to do justice to the subject. But my deep interest in all that concerns the country which has been my home for several years, and my earnest desire to do what I can (be it ever so little) to assist in directing public attention to new fields for emigration, soon overcame my scruples.

The subject is, in one sense, a very large one. Western Australia forms about one-third of the entire continent. It has a coast-line of about three thousand miles, and an area of about a million square miles. In this large territory there are to be found ranges of hills of considerable size and beauty, rivers of great length with well-grassed and fertile banks, forests, particularly in the south-west, of magnificent timber, mineral treasures which are only now being discovered and brought forth, numerous tracts of excellent agricultural land, a soil in many parts capable of producing, to an almost unlimited extent, fruits both of the temperate and tropical kinds, and a climate which, in the southern parts of the Colony, cannot be surpassed, even if it be equalled, in any part of the world for beauty and healthfulness.

It is not of the past of Western Australia that I am about to speak. It will be sufficient to say that its coasts had been visited by vessels belonging to the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and the English, before the beginning of this century; but very little was known of it by any civilised Power previous to the year 1829, when the first settlement of English people commenced. For many years the progress of Western Australia was slow within the last few years, however, a distinct advance has been made, and the Colony has begun to attract that attention which its importance as a field for emigration and for the employment of capital demands. At the beginning of 1887 the population, exclusive of the aborigines, was estimated at about 40,000. It now has about 43,000 inhabitants. It contains probably a larger number of aboriginal natives than any other portion of Australia. Their number cannot be accurately stated, for in some parts there are doubtless tribes never yet seen by white men. In the settled portions, however, the services of the natives are largely used by the colonists, who employ them most usefully in looking after their sheep and in other occupations about their farms and grazing lands, to the mutual benefit of the natives and the settlers.

One of the chief industries of the Colony is sheep and cattle farming. On the banks of many of the rivers there are to be found energetic men profitably engaged in the breeding of sheep and cattle, for which these districts are admirably fitted. In the Kimberley districts, in the north of the Colony, on the banks of the Ord, the Fitzroy, the Lennard, and other rivers, cattle, sheep, and horses are to be found in large numbers. Passing southwards, we have the rivers De Grey, Fortescue, and Ashburton, and again

lower down, the Gascoyne and Murchison rivers, all of which pass through districts well suited for pastoral purposes, and which are capable of carrying immense numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses. In fact, from north to south there are to be found in Western Australia many districts in which the squatter or pastoral settler can find profitable employment for his capital. The export of wool is largely carried on, and there is a considerable trade in the export of horses, which are sent to India, Mauritius, and other places in the East.

A few words now upon the capacity of the Colony for agricultural purposes. There are in Western Australia, without doubt, many parts in which, owing to the sandy nature of the soil and the absence of sufficient water, farming cannot be carried on. But, on the other hand, there are numerous tracts capable of growing wheat and other crops abundantly.

I will refer more particularly to one district, called the Greenough Flats, to the south and east of Geraldton, in Champion Bay. These consist of two flat valleys lying parallel with each other, and separated by a low line of sand-hills. They are, roughly speaking, each about twenty miles in length, and of a breadth varying from two to five or six miles. An idea of the fertility of the soil here may be formed from the fact that good wheat crops are being grown on land which has in some instances produced similar crops for twenty successive years with little or nothing having been done during that time in the way of refreshing the soil with manure. This district was the scene in the early part of last year of considerable floods. The Greenough river, like many others in Australia, does not flow all the year round; but when heavy rains fall on its upper parts the water comes down very quickly and freely. On this occasion the mouth of the river had become, for the time being, stopped by a sand bar, and unusually heavy rains having fallen many miles inland, a volume of water came suddenly down which overflowed the banks and flooded the district. Considerable damage was done. But this disaster brought out the best energies and good feelings of the colonists, and in a very short time subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers were raised to the amount of between £2,000 and £3,000. It is believed, however, that the land will eventually derive great benefit from the rich alluvial matters brought down with the water. I have mentioned this incident in order to refer to a subject which must engage the attention of the people and Government of Western Australia at some future time: I mean

the preservation of those large quantities of water which are now lost, but which might, with capital and skill, be saved for use in the dry seasons of the year. When we consider what was done hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years ago in India, in Ceylon, and even on the arid rocks of Aden, in the construction of large tanks and other reservoirs for water, the question arises whether at the present time we are doing in Australia all that we might do. In some of the Eastern Colonies of Australia great works have been executed, having for their object this storage of water, and I hope that the time may soon come when Western Australia will be in a position to utilise in the dry times those vast quantities of water which fall in the rainy seasons, only to be lost without being made useful to man. To conclude my remarks upon the agricultural capacity of the Colony, throughout the southern parts, where the climate is temperate and the rainfall sufficient, farming may, in many parts, be carried on with ease and profit.

The capacity of the soil of Western Australia for the growth of fruits of almost all kinds is remarkable. In the south, every fruit of the temperate climates can be freely grown. The vine, the orange, the fig, and the olive are to be found in perfection. Grapes, of a quality only to be seen on the tables of the wealthy in England, may there be found in immense clusters, to be bought for twopence or threepence a pound. Here are two industries which have yet to be developed—the preserving of fruit and the making of wine. Western Australia possesses one great advantage over the other Colonies—she is, broadly speaking, from one to two weeks nearer to England by sea than they are. In these days, when time is so important, the position of the Colony, being that at which steam vessels first touch on the outward voyage, and the last place which they leave on the homeward voyage, must be an important factor in her commercial prosperity. The best fruit-growing portions of the Colony are being opened up by railway communication. I may here refer to the various lines of steamers which connect the Colony with the outer world. At the present time three lines of steam vessels call regularly at the port of Albany on their voyages between Europe and the Australian Colonies, the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, and the French Messageries; and it is probable that there will soon be a fourth line doing the same. There is also direct steam communication between the port of Fremantle and England four times a year, and between Fremantle and Singapore and

other places in that part of the East. Moreover, there is a service of smaller steam vessels, which carry passengers and cargo between the various ports in the Colony, and to and from the Eastern Colonies. To return, however, to the fruits of Western Australia: I can only express my firm belief that the business of growing and preserving the delicious and abundant fruits of the Colony can, with moderate capital, combined with skill and energy, be made a large and profitable industry.

Again, all the English vegetables can be freely and well grown in the southern part of the country. A visitor would be astonished to see the crops of vegetables which will spring out of even the sand, provided there be only a moderate amount of water in the form of rain, or conveyed by irrigation. At Perth, Fremantle, Geraldton, and other places, the Chinese, far from being a source of difficulty or of anxiety, have been most useful and successful as market gardeners, and many of them are making a good living in this business. In Albany I have been credibly informed, that three crops of good potatoes may be grown in one year on the same land. With this great capacity of the soil for the growth of wheat and vegetables, is it not to be regretted that large sums of money should go every year out of the Colony for the import of wheat and potatoes, and other similar necessities, when with sufficient labour these products could not only be easily grown within the Colony in sufficient quantities for the use of its own inhabitants, but they could be exported for the consumption of other countries?

With regard to the wine-making industry, great progress is now taking place. Australian wines are well known in England. To those accustomed to the flavour of French and Rhenish wines there is a peculiar character in the Australian wines, with which it is necessary to become familiar before they can be appreciated, and they are certainly somewhat strong as compared with the clarets and hocks of Europe. But they are sound and wholesome, and there are many persons in Australia who prefer them, when once they have acquired a taste for them, to the wines of Europe. In Western Australia this industry has been carried on for many years, and although at present, as far as I am aware, wines of the Colony have not found their way to England in any quantity, the best of them are very palatable and sound, and there is no reason why, with increased attention and skill, wine-making should not become a lucrative industry. On the Darling Range of hills, near Perth, vineyards are being formed in many

places, and the traveller by the railway which crosses these hills has the pleasure of seeing cottages, surrounded by the brilliant green of the young vine, dotting the hills in many directions. This railway, of which I shall say a word further on, runs at the present time from Fremantle, the port of the capital, to Albany, in the south. Thus there are great facilities for carriage and export; and when the other vine-growing districts are fully opened up, this industry is bound to increase, and will become of great importance and value to the Colony. In short, to sum up this question of the capacity of the soil and climate for the production of fruits and vegetables of almost all kinds, I cannot but think that Western Australia, when she shall receive the capital and skilled labour which is necessary, may become one of the principal countries of the world for the cultivation and export of these products.

Even in the matter of fish there is scope for enterprise. The waters of the sea and of some of the rivers teem with fish, much of which is of good quality. There are, however, at present no fishmongers' shops, or any persons engaged in properly preparing the fish for sale. There are a few fishermen who hawk fish about the streets in the towns, but I believe there is room for men accustomed to this trade, which, although a minor, may yet become a profitable business.

The timber of Western Australia has long been known for its durability and excellence. The jarrah and the karri, both members of the *Eucalyptus* tribe, are to be found in immense quantities in the south-west parts of the Colony. Magnificent trees, rising straight from the ground for a hundred feet without a branch, and of a girth of at least thirty feet at the base, are to be met with, and this timber, from its power of resisting the action of water and of boring insects, is especially valuable for the piles of bridges and of jetties, for the sleepers of railways, and for other similar works.

There are rail or tramways for the carriage of timber from the forests to the ports to the south of Fremantle, and the completion of the Great Southern Railway to Albany must add to the conveniences of the trade. I have mentioned the jarrah and karri because they are probably the most valuable of our timber products, but there are many other beautiful woods to be found in various parts of the Colony.

A great deal of that valuable product, sandal-wood, has been found; indeed, many working men have derived a comfort-

able living for years from sandal-wood cutting in the bush. The wood is exported to India and China, where a great demand for it exists; but this tree is only found to a limited extent, and unless it be planted it must before long cease to exist. I cannot speak with knowledge on this point, but I have been informed by a scientific friend that the soil and climate of parts of the Colony are so well adapted for its growth, that anyone with capital who could afford to wait for a return for his money might embark in the business of growing sandal-wood with great ultimate profit.

The pearls and pearl shells of Western Australia have long been favourably known in England. On the north and west coasts of the Colony there are to be found fleets of boats engaged in this industry. Formerly the aboriginal natives were largely employed in diving for the shells on the northern coast, but I believe that the diving apparatus is now generally used there, and that the shell is sought for at a greater depth and further from land than it formerly was. Some irritation lately arose amongst the owners of vessels fishing beyond three miles from the coast in respect of their liability to pay local dues in certain cases; but, from recent information, it appears that the matter has been fully inquired into and settled, to the satisfaction of those interested. The trade is lucrative, and is increasing in importance. In 1885 the value of the pearls and pearl-shells exported was nearly £60,000; at the present time it is more than £100,000 a year.

In this account of the chief resources and industries of Western Australia, I must now direct your attention to the vast mineral resources of the Colony, and especially to the recent most important discoveries of gold and of coal. It had long been known that the soil contained in some parts valuable deposits of copper, of lead, and of iron, and in the Champion Bay district smelting works have been long established. The want, however, of coal in the neighbourhood, and the depression in the market for these minerals, have combined to prevent this industry hitherto from advancing to the position that it deserves. Within the last few weeks, however, reports have reached England to the effect that coal has been discovered, and in this district, namely, on the upper part of the Irwin river. Probably there is nothing which will do so much for the Colony as the finding of coal in considerable quantities and at available places. It would be a waste of time for me to dwell upon the enormous advantages the Colony will derive from the presence of

this valuable mineral. It is satisfactory to know that there is now engaged in the service of the Colony a skilled geologist, Mr. Henry Woodward, whose knowledge and hereditary scientific ability will ensure that the most careful inquiry will be made into the matter. His first report has just arrived in this country, from which it appears that true coal has been discovered in the Irwin district; and, moreover, he leans to the opinion that it will be found at other places further south. It is too soon, perhaps, to speak of Western Australia as a great coal-bearing country, but there is good reason for believing that coal now forms one of her mineral products.

The hopes of the colonists are largely directed to their newly-discovered gold-fields. There is no room for doubt that this metal exists in the rocks in certain parts in large quantities. Gold has been found in the Kimberley district, also within a few miles of Roebourne, and at Yilgarn, in the eastern district. The difficulties to be contended against are, in some cases, the distance of the gold-fields from the centres of population and the ports, and also in others from the want of water in sufficient quantities for the proper working of the crushing and other operations. But the Government is engaged in boring for water, with every prospect of success, particularly in the Yilgarn fields, which are comparatively near to Perth; and it is generally believed that gold-mining has become one of the established and profitable industries of Western Australia.

Let me now draw your attention very briefly to the ports and anchorages which are to be found along the sea-line of Western Australia. Beginning with the oldest, there is Fremantle, at the mouth of the Swan river, the point from which the settlement of the Colony first began. It is to this port, which is within twelve miles of Perth, the capital, by railway, that the trading ships principally resort; and between these two places there is also communication by water and by road. The improvement of this port by the execution of large works, which shall have the effect of staying the force of the winds and sea at certain times of the year, and of enabling the largest steam and other vessels to load and discharge their cargoes at all times in safety, has lately been under consideration, and the matter has been fully investigated by the distinguished engineer, Sir John Coode. At present, however, these works have not been undertaken, but an enlargement and extension of the principal jetty has been carried out, and this has greatly improved the harbour. Passing north-

wards, we find ports at Geraldton, in Champion Bay, where a considerable shipping trade is done, and from which the wool of those districts is exported. And so on past Cossack, the port of Roebourne, and Derby, round to the latest of our harbours, that of Windham, in Cambridge Gulf, in the extreme north, where a grand harbour with excellent and safe anchorage is to be found.

Going south from Fremantle, past several small ports, at which the timber of the south-west is shipped, we come to the magnificent harbour of King George's Sound, with its inner basin, called Princess Royal Harbour. The importance of this port to the Colony and to Great Britain can hardly be over-estimated. It is round the south-west corner of Australia that a great part of the trade of the world with our Australian Colonies passes and repasses. The little town of Albany, which stands on the picturesque slopes at the head of the inner harbour, not only enjoys a climate as temperate and delightful as can be found anywhere, but its people look upon one of the grandest natural harbours in the world. It is not for me to speak of the importance of this harbour to Great Britain from a military or strategical point of view ; it is enough to remind you that in Western Australia is to be found a splendid and safe anchorage-ground, which, from its nature and geographical position, is ready to afford a harbour of refuge, a coaling station, and a coign of vantage for British ships which cannot be surpassed, even if it can be equalled, anywhere else in Australia, or, perhaps, within the dominions of the Queen—a harbour of the utmost value to Australia and to the Empire.

I have hitherto spoken chiefly of the natural features and resources of the Colony, but let me now say a word about the work that has been done by the colonists in opening up the country. First in importance come the railways. For several years Fremantle has been connected with the towns York and Beverley by a railway passing over the Darling Hills to these places, a distance of 110 miles. In the Champion Bay district, again, there are railways from Geraldton to the mining town of Northampton, a distance of 34 miles, and also to the Greenough Flats for 17 miles to a spot called Walkaway. Moreover, there are smaller lines of rail or tramway in the south-west, tapping the forest country, and bringing down the timber to the coast. It must be thought creditable for a people who only then numbered about 30,000 that they should have built between 200 and 300 miles of railway. But about five or six years ago the

colonists made a fresh start in railway enterprise. Hitherto their railways had been constructed with their own funds, which were limited. They now came to the conclusion that if they could pay for new railways by giving in exchange some of their almost unlimited acres, they would be doing good work for the Colony. They therefore entered into a contract with the late Mr. Anthony Hordern, a merchant of Sydney, to construct a line from Beverley, at the end of the Government railway, to Albany, a distance of nearly 250 miles, on the land grant system. The contractor was to build and equip the railway for a payment of 12,000 acres of land for every mile of completed work, the land to be selected by the contractor in alternate blocks within an area extending for 40 miles on both sides of the line.

This undertaking is now in the hands of a company, the West Australian Land Company, having its headquarters in the city of London. The work has progressed rapidly, and three months ago, when I travelled from Perth to Albany, there were only about 40 miles of the railway to be finished. If anyone wants to know the blessing which a railway is to a traveller in Australia, let him drive 40 or 50 miles through the bush at night, and then get on even a ballast waggon behind a steam-engine. He will soon learn to value his mercies. The construction of this railway has given excellent employment to hundreds of working men. The ordinary navvy has been receiving 8s. a day for wages. At the present moment this railway is, I believe, almost finished and ready for traffic. It is sad to think that Mr. Hordern, who took so active and intelligent a part in promoting the railway, should not have lived to see its completion. He was a shrewd man of business, with a firm, almost an enthusiastic, belief in the great future of Western Australia, and in the immense benefit this railway would be to the Colony. It will, in fact, bring Perth and the more populous parts of the Colony into easy reach of Albany; it will afford the means of sending wool and other produce to a port from which the markets of Europe and elsewhere can be reached in a shorter time than from the Eastern Colonies of Australia; it will open up a country containing much good agricultural and fruit-growing land, and it must bring population to settle on the land in the neighbourhood of the line. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of railways in new countries. As Lord Brassey remarked at the last meeting of this Institute, speaking with all the authority of his name, it is

impossible to over-estimate the good effects of a railway in developing a young country.

Another contract has been entered into for a land grant railway from Walkaway, near Geraldton, to Guildford, near Perth, to be known as the Midland. When this work is carried out there will be direct railway communication from Geraldton to Perth and Fremantle, nearly 300 miles, and thence to Albany in the south. This line will not only pass through a country containing some good agricultural land, but it will run within a short distance of the newly-discovered coalfield, and will open up a district which appears to contain a considerable amount of mineral wealth. The Government geologist remarks in the report to which reference has already been made:—"If only the Midland goes ahead we shall have a number of flourishing mines along it in a very short time; also, as it passes within twenty miles of the coal seam, there would be a branch line run to it, if the company did not find the coal on the south branch on their own land turn out any good." Again, the question of making a railway to Eucla in the south-east, to join at that point a South Australian line from Adelaide, has lately been considered. Should this be done, there would be a system of railways whereby travellers might proceed from Fremantle to Sydney. But of this scheme it would be premature for me to say anything further.

I have said enough to show you that the people of Western Australia have done their utmost to develop their country, and to utilise its great natural resources by the making of railways. Speaking roughly, there are about 450 miles of railway, in addition to tramways, for somewhat less than 45,000 people. Surely this fact alone speaks strongly for the capacity and energy of the people. The electric telegraph now extends from Eucla, in the south-east, almost to Windham, in the north; and every day the distant parts of the Colony are being brought into closer contact with the centre; while in Perth and Fremantle that very recent invention of modern civilisation, the telephone, is being largely used by merchants and other business men. I have sometimes thought that it is strange to find two races of men living side by side as citizens of the same country—the one a race of savages, still pointing their implements and weapons with stone, the other a race of men employing some of the latest refinements of mechanical genius; the stone age and the age of science brought into close contact.

I have said that the Colony has entered upon a career of

progress. This is to be seen in a marked manner in the increase of commercial life and energy in the chief centres of population. Perth, of which I speak more particularly, as being the chief town, and that with which I am most familiar, was not long ago a quiet little country town. It is increasing rapidly in the number of its inhabitants. Life is becoming more active and restless. Perhaps one of the best tests of the commercial importance of a place is to be found in the number and character of its banking institutions. There are now five banks in Perth, having branches at the principal towns in the Colony; of these, four are connected with banks in the Eastern Colonies, while one is a local bank. Nearly all these banking companies have built in Perth, within the last three or four years, new buildings, which for size and architecture would be worthy of any town or city in England. This may be taken as good evidence that commerce is beginning to flourish vigorously in Western Australia. Within my own experience, extending over six years, there have been marked signs of progress in Perth. The city (for it has a Protestant and a Roman Catholic bishop, each with a handsome cathedral) has increased rapidly in size. Building has been going on in all directions, the streets have been lighted with gas, and the population has probably about doubled itself in numbers. At the present time it has, I should suppose, about 10,000 inhabitants; four or five years ago there were not more than 6,000. It has a grand situation, overlooking the estuaries or lakes of the Swan river, which is about a mile broad opposite the town; and on a fine afternoon there is no prettier sight anywhere than Perth water covered with yachts tacking down the river against the incoming sea breezes. The people of Western Australia, like the rest of the Australians, are fond of out-of-door exercises, and cricket, football, lawn tennis, rowing, yachting, and riding have as many votaries as the most muscular Christianity could desire. Nor are the people wanting in more intellectual pleasures. The chief towns have their choral and orchestral societies; in fact, music is becoming largely cultivated; and from time to time amateur theatrical performances afford amusement to those whose taste lies in that direction. The climate, although sometimes a little too hot (I am speaking only of the southern parts), is, on the whole, bracing and stimulating. The air is dry and fresh, so that a high temperature may be pleasantly borne; the nights are generally comparatively cool, and in the hottest times a refreshing sea breeze sets in, as a rule,

for several hours in the afternoon. During the rainy or winter season, from April or May to August, rain falls heavily at times; but between the showers the sun shines with brilliancy, and the most active exercise is enjoyable.

This brings me to another point to which I should like to draw attention—the suitability of Western Australia as a health resort from India and Ceylon, and from the British settlements further to the east. Before the invalid from the East can reach Europe he must pass to Aden and up the Red Sea, and there are times of the year when the climate of England must be dangerous to a recent dweller in tropical climates. But Western Australia can be reached within ten days from Ceylon, and there is hardly a part of the year in which the change to her beautiful climate would not be beneficial to those who are worn out by the heat of India. Once landed at Albany the invalid could either remain at that picturesque and comparatively cool place, or proceed northwards to the more cheerful neighbourhood of the capital. Perhaps at some future time the British Government may recognise the value of Western Australia as a sanatorium for the troops in our Eastern possessions.

No description of the Colony would be complete which did not include a reference to a very interesting little community of Roman Catholic monks and aboriginal natives to be found at New Norcia, in the Victoria Plains, north of Perth. Here for many years these monks, who are of the order of St. Benedict, and many of whom are of Spanish origin, have, under the guidance of their good father, Bishop Salvado, trained many natives to lead industrious and useful lives. They have taught them to till the soil, to grow the vine and many other fruits, and to turn the waste into a fruitful land. Nor have they neglected to teach these people to take an interest in athletic games and in other amusements. It is a pleasant sight to see them playing a game of cricket against a white team, entering into the contest with all the ardour and enjoyment of English schoolboys, and at time beating their opponents into the bargain. They have even been taught music by their musical Bishop, and this Mission possesses a very efficient brass band of dusky performers.

A word must now be said of the Government, present and future, of this Colony. The present Constitution has existed since 1870. Previously to that time the Colony had been under what may be called pure Crown Government. The making of laws and the administration of the Government were in the hands of

officials and others appointed by the Crown. But in that year a step in the direction of responsible Government was taken. The people were called upon to elect representatives in the Legislative Council to the extent of two-thirds of the entire number of members, the remaining third being still nominated by the Crown. The Governor during whose administration this change was made was Sir Frederick Weld, whose sympathy with the aspirations of the colonists to attain to the political rights of their brethren in England and in the Eastern parts of Australia, will long cause his name to be held in affectionate regard by the people of Western Australia.

Since 1870 the Executive has consisted of a Governor acting with the advice of an Executive Council, all appointed by the Crown, and the Legislative Council has been of the mixed character I have already described. Under this one-chamber system the Colony has served a long apprenticeship to the business of self-government. I need hardly say that this half-and-half form of constitution was never expected to be anything but a temporary expedient. The people have patiently waited for the time when they should assume the duties and responsibilities of political manhood. That time has now arrived. The elected legislators and the people have pronounced themselves strongly in favour of the change. A draft Constitution Bill has been fully discussed by the Legislative Council, and a new council will shortly meet, so that the views of the colonists upon the various matters requiring to be decided will be fully ascertained. I am not about to discuss here any of these interesting questions. I will merely say that the strong and general feeling of the people as expressed in the Legislative Council and elsewhere, seems to be in favour of an elected Upper House, in preference to having the members nominated. For myself, I should be well satisfied to see the two orders of legislators sitting and voting together in one chamber. Lord Knutsford, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, originally suggested that a single chamber appeared to him to be sufficient at present under the circumstances. But whatever form the new Constitution may take, I trust, if the people of the Colony should pronounce clearly in favour of the election of both orders of members, that no effort will be made to deprive them of that system which is so reasonable and so much in accord with the spirit of the times. A provision has been inserted in the draft Bill prepared by the Imperial authorities to the effect that nothing in the new Act shall prevent Her Majesty from dividing the Colony from time

to time by separating any part and making it a separate Colony, under such form of government as may be thought fit, or from again subdividing such new Colony or re-uniting it to Western Australia. I do not propose to discuss this provision now, or to attempt to foretell the complications which may arise, or the arrangements which may ultimately be made. I will merely suggest that possibly in the future a readjustment of some of the Australian Colonies may take place, whereby a new Colony will be created in the tropical or northern parts of the continent, where it is necessary that imported labourers should be employed in the cultivation of the soil, and where the conditions of life are so different from those which exist in the temperate parts.

But whatever may be the exact form which the new Constitution will take, it will be adopted by a people as loyal to the Crown, and as strongly bound to the Mother Country by the close ties of respect and affection, as that of any other of the self-governing Colonies of the Empire. In assuming the form of Government which prevails throughout the rest of Australia, another step will have been taken towards that closer union of the Colonies which is so much desired by many of their leading politicians. The great delay which now takes place in the settlement of many questions which have to be referred to Downing-street for sanction, at an expense of weeks and months of valuable time, will be done away with, and the responsible Ministers of the Crown will be able to construct railways and other important public works, to enter into agreements with the other Colonies on matters of common interest, in short, to carry on the work of the community smoothly and freely, not as men whose political position is inferior to that of their neighbours, but as those who know that they have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and who feel that they are on terms of political equality with their brethren in New South Wales and Victoria, and the other self-governing parts of the Empire.

In this paper I have not gone much into figures or detailed statistics. They are generally dry and sometimes misleading. Moreover, they are easily referred to in blue-books and the like. My object has been to endeavour to give the general impressions and views of one who has found Western Australia, on the whole, a pleasant and satisfactory home for several years, and who wants to make its advantages more widely known.

But before I leave the subject allow me to say a word or two on the question of emigration. It has given many of the

colonists pain to read sometimes articles in English newspapers and speeches of public men which seem to imply that the people of Western Australia want to keep this great country to themselves. Have I not said enough as to the obvious need the Colony has for more population and more capital to show that this is altogether an erroneous idea? Let anyone study the Land Regulations of the Colony, and he will find them framed in a manner which shows that the land is freely offered on fair terms to all who will come and take it. We earnestly desire immigrants, but we want them of the right sort. In our young community every honest citizen must be a working man. There is no room for the idle or the incapable. What we want to do is to attract to our shores energetic men, who, with every desire to earn a good and honest living, find the pressure of overcrowding at home too strong for them, and who are prepared, if they should be successful, as they probably will be, to make Western Australia the home of themselves and their children. We have not always had the right sort of immigrant; there has not always been proper care in their selection.

It would be rash for me to describe in detail the classes of immigrants who are likely to do well in the Colony. I can very easily name the people who will not do well, and whom we do not want. We do not want men who are paupers through their own fault: they will probably remain paupers with us. We do not want the lazy, the incompetent, or the dissolute: a sea voyage will not change their character. But I firmly believe that men with a small capital of a few hundred pounds and upwards, who are prepared, so to speak, to take off their coats and work, will find many openings denied to them in Great Britain. Again, sober, industrious labourers who are ambitious of becoming the owners of small plots of land on which to lead independent and comfortable lives, will, I believe, meet with their reward. I merely mention these classes by way of example. But no one who comes need expect to find a land flowing with milk and honey, or to pick up gold nuggets on the high road. He must be ready to take the rough with the smooth. He will be in a land with enormous tracts, which will perhaps never be other than forest or sand plain, but at the same time he will be in a land of great natural wealth and resources in many parts, waiting only to be developed, and ready to repay with interest those who will lend their best energies to the work. He will be amongst his own people, whose laws are the laws of England, whose State educational system is that of

England, where there are also good schools and colleges for the boys and girls of the wealthier classes, where the transfer and registration of land is simple and secure, and in a climate in which he can live with enjoyment, and bring up his children to be as healthy and vigorous as in the old country.

I have now finished my sketch of Western Australia. I wish that I had more capacity for the task, but I have, at all events, done my best to avoid painting the picture in colours too bright or attractive. I hope that no one will go out to that Colony until he has satisfied himself by every means within his power that it is a wise step to take. But I am clearly of opinion that there are many men of capital and working-men in Great Britain who would do well to turn their attention to Western Australia as a place for their enterprise; and I look forward with hope to a near future in which this Colony will be the home of hundreds of thousands of healthy, contented, and prosperous British people.

APPENDIX.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS, 1887.

Area (including adjacent islands)....square miles	1,057,250
Population	43,000
Land under cultivation	105,582
Horses	41,100
Cattle.....	93,544
Sheep.....	1,909,940
Pigs	23,627
Goats	6,171
Railways (open and under construction)....miles	702
Telegraphs	3,158
Imports, total	£823,213
„ from United Kingdom	£351,460
Exports, total	£604,656
„ to United Kingdom	£382,073
Revenue	£377,903
Public Debt	£1,280,700

The above figures are quoted from Gordon & Gotch's *Australian Handbook* for 1889, except the item "Railways," which is taken from the *Year Book of Australia* for 1888.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.): I am sure you will agree with me that we have heard a most interesting paper. There is present with us this evening Sir Frederick Weld, who was Governor of Western Australia from 1869 to 1874, and we shall be glad to have the benefit of his observations on the paper that has just been read.

Sir FREDERICK A. WELD, G.C.M.G.: I rise in response to the request which has been made to me with a certain degree of diffidence, because I left Western Australia so long ago that I feel hardly equal to criticising a paper that contains so much later knowledge than mine. At the same time, I cannot but be gratified to have the opportunity of showing I am still identified in heart with Western Australia, which was the first governorship I held. I passed there many years of hard work. Great interest and pleasure I took in that work, and I received great kindness from the people of all classes, among whom I freely mixed. During the time I was there I travelled considerably more than 7,000 miles on horseback, penetrating into parts of the country then little known, camping out without many of the comforts of the present day, and looking forward to the time when railways—(I began the first railway there)—and roads would be constructed. Of course, the man who sows looks with pleasure to the harvest, even though his hands do not reap it. I went out there so long ago as 1869, and Lord Granville, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who sent me, remarked at a dinner given to me in London that I was going to a country then in a state of crisis, for the help from the Imperial Exchequer, on which the Colony had for many years learned to depend, was coming to a close. Here I may remark, as an old Colonist, as well as an old Governor, that I know nothing that is more demoralising—as destructive to self-exertion and self-reliance—for a Colony than to have to depend on the English Exchequer. I was to try to tide over the difficulty, and to do what I could to instil the spirit of self-reliance. Before I left we did something in that direction. We constructed telegraphs, started steamers, and began the railway system. We sent out exploring expeditions. We established an education system, which, I believe, lasts to this day, and we did many other things which have grown from then to now. I have ever continued to take a great interest in Western Australia. It has, and has had, drawbacks—both natural and

artificial—but it has very considerable resources. I think the Colony has pursued a wise policy. As has been observed in the paper, if you open up a country by railways you are sure to attract population. I have seen that in other countries, more especially in the Malay Peninsula, where also I first began railways, and where I have noticed the results that have attended them. It is true that in Western Australia you have not the advantage of being able readily to attract population. When a progressive policy is pursued—a policy that attracts immigrants—I am not afraid of the Colony borrowing to a certain extent, but that immigrants should be attracted is a necessity, and therefore I was glad to hear the stress the lecturer laid on the necessity of bringing people to the Colony. In regard to the capabilities of the Colony, I agree in very much—indeed, I may say nearly all—that the lecturer has said: generally, I concur in his views. I think the country has great mineral resources. Gold is widely spread there. I remember visiting the Irwin district, and I came to the conclusion, though not of course being certain, that good coal would probably be found there. I am glad to hear that the district is likely to become an important coal-field. Tin is another mineral which exists in Western Australia, and I believe in paying quantities, but it has never been properly looked for. The great capabilities of the country for growing fruit have already been mentioned. It is an old joke in Western Australia—and most jokes have some truth in them—that when the world was made all the sand was sifted and thrown into that country. There is, no doubt, a large proportion of sand, but then it is the best sand in the world. It will grow anything if you will only put water to it. I have seen excellent grapes in other Australian Colonies, but I should give the palm to those of Western Australia. If you stick an olive stem in the sand, and give it a little water, it will grow. As to wheat, I do not consider Western Australia generally a wheat-growing country, although we certainly have produced some fine specimens of wheat, and got a first prize, beating our Adelaide friends. It is a country for small industries like vine growing—like Algiers or the south of Spain. This should be borne in mind by intending emigrants. The proposal that water should be stored is, I think, a wise one. It might be done in all places where the formation of the country allows the water to be distributed. The main thing the country wants is a good port on the west coast. It will cost a great deal of money to make the port at Fremantle, but

it should be done as soon as possible. As to the port of Albany, I quite agree with the lecturer. It has always been my opinion that the port should be well fortified, and I have never ceased to urge that on persons who could be of any service in the matter. Any person who goes into the question will, I am quite sure, come to the conclusion that this is not only an admirable strategical position, but one that is easily fortified. I cannot sit down without making a reference to the kind and generous allusion to my name in connection with the question of self-government. I knew perfectly well that the mixed form of government which I introduced is most difficult to work for all parties, and it does immense credit, not only to the governors, but to the people, that the system has worked so well. At the same time, I said that, the step having been taken, it ought to rest with the people themselves to say whether or not they chose to take a further step. The first step was one I thought necessary and advisable, and I think events have justified it; but I always considered that this was only a step, and that it was for the people themselves to say whether they should go further, after weighing all the *pros* and *cons*. There are *pros* and *cons*, and many things are to be said on both sides. There is the question of economy, for instance; the system of responsible government is not always so conducive to economy as is generally thought. Still, there is this to be said—that the representative form of government is the only form of government under which Englishmen who go to a country and intend to make that country their home will live contentedly. It calls forth the energies of a people, and, when they make mistakes, instead of crying out against England, they have only themselves to cry out against. And, therefore, while I do not in the least advocate this form of government where Asiatics are concerned, I uphold it for people of British race. I hope the southern and temperate parts will be kept free from any great influx of Asiatics; and, indeed, I think natural circumstances point to their going to the northern parts, where, from my experience in the matter, I should doubt whether European labourers can keep up their energy and physique. If, then, the northern parts are peopled by Asiatics, I think they should be governed in a manner consonant to the ideas of Asiatics, which are that they should *be* governed, and well governed, but not govern themselves. I apologise for keeping you so long, but when I talk of Western Australia I am inclined to become garrulous. You will, I am sure, excuse me. I have still a great love for Western Australia.

There is no Colony more loyal to the Queen and to this country, and, although to be a Colonist is to be hospitable, permit me to add there is no Colony in which you will meet with a more kindly, hearty, and simple welcome.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. : I rise at the call of the chair to offer to you a few remarks, but I feel I rise at a great disadvantage after the able and instructive speech of my old friend and brother governor, Sir Frederick Weld. I have been, as most of you know, for twenty years in Australia. I was Governor successively of the three great Colonies of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria. Those twenty years were the best, the happiest, and I trust not the least useful in my life. I naturally feel the greatest and warmest interest in all parts of that vast portion of the British Empire comprised in Australasia. In Western Australia I feel a particular interest, because much of what we have heard to-night reminds me of what Queensland was when I became Governor there, just thirty years ago. I was the first Governor of Queensland, which originally was the northern province of New South Wales, and was separated by the Queen in virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. When I arrived there I found a population of only 25,000 whites. In the Treasury I found just 7½d., and, what is very curious, the night after my arrival, a thief, supposing the new Governor had brought some kind of outfit for the new Colony, broke into the chest and stole the 7½d. That 7½d. has now grown into an annual revenue of £4,000,000, and the 25,000 people whom I found in the Colony on my arrival have grown to a population of nearly 350,000. I believe there is no good reason why Western Australia should not do the same. We started with Parliamentary Government full-blown in Queensland, and there is no doubt, as Sir Frederick Weld said, that that is the only form of government under which Englishmen will consent to live—Englishmen, I mean, in temperate climates where their race can multiply. I quite agree that in Colonies peopled by Asiatics, negroes, or other inferior races, Parliamentary government is a mischievous absurdity. We started with two Houses of Parliament and a population of 25,000. There is something, no doubt, in self-government which increases the energy, enterprise, and industry of our race. The sooner Western Australia assumes the powers and duties of self-government the better for it and for its progress, and, as Mr. Hensman remarked, the more readily will it be able to enter into friendly co-operation with the self-governing communities in the

rest of Australasia. Mr. Hensman spoke about emigration, but he did not say anything about the land laws of Western Australia. I would, through him, strongly recommend Western Australia to embrace some system like that which I founded in Queensland—of course, with the consent of my Parliament. We began by giving land orders to the value of £30 to any emigrant coming to the Colony at his own expense, and we also gave homesteads, on easy conditions, of 160 acres to any properly qualified Colonist who engaged to cultivate them. That system has been immensely prosperous in Queensland, and has led to a wonderful increase of population. I have heard with pleasure that in granting self-government to the 40,000 people of Western Australia the present Secretary of State has reserved a large portion of the vast territory—which is something like half the size of Europe—not merely for the 40,000 who happen to be now there, but for the whole British nation. If you will allow me, I will read a few words which I lately addressed to the Secretary of the National Association for Promoting State Colonisation, and which, I think, state the question pretty clearly. I wrote nearly as follows:—It is lamentable to remember that all your Association can now do is to attempt to repair in some slight degree the reckless action of the Colonial Office in 1852, in abandoning to the local Parliaments of Australasia, then representing only about half a million of people, the vast public lands, almost as large as the whole of Europe, which were the property of the Crown, in trust for the entire British nation, and not merely for the handful of people then resident in the Colonies. Before 1852 the revenue of the Crown lands in Australasia was devoted half to public works, including defence, and half to systematic colonisation from the Mother Country. Had this revenue, which must have produced during the last thirty-six years at least 80 millions sterling, continued to be applied as previously, the result would have been, most probably : 1. That some two millions of Irish, now in the United States and hostile to England, would have been loyal and prosperous subjects of the Queen in Australasia, and that the Irish difficulty at home would thus have been practically solved. 2. That the population of Australasia would now be eight or nine, instead of less than four millions, and would consequently take twice as much British manufactures as are taken now, while the redundant population of the United Kingdom would have been provided for in a new country, in a manner insuring great benefits alike to the

Mother Country and to the Colonies. I have always regarded this question as of greater importance to the Colonies even than to the parent State. 3. The defence of the Colonies would have been provided for from the revenue of the Crown lands, according to the ancient principle of the British Constitution, and without cost either to the British or to the Colonial taxpayer.—As I have already said, Lord Knutsford has done well in reserving a portion of the Crown lands of Western Australia for the entire British nation, and not merely for the 40,000 people now resident in that vast territory. I cannot help feeling that no national and perfect system of colonisation can be established until we get, first, the federation of the Australian Colonies, which would establish nearly the same land laws, now different in each community ; and, secondly, what all patriotic Englishmen are devoutly wishing for—Imperial Federation. Those great questions between Great Britain and the Greater Britain beyond the seas must be settled in some Imperial Congress if they are to be settled finally and satisfactorily to both parties. Mr. Chamberlain said the other day, in strongly advocating Imperial Federation, that in the next generation the British Empire will contain 100 millions of Anglo-Saxon people, and so will the great English-speaking republic across the Atlantic. If the British Empire were federated—I may not live to see it, but many of you probably will—I say that a great United British Empire would probably form a friendly alliance with the great English-speaking republic across the Atlantic, and then the world would see a *Pax Britannica* far transcending what Pliny called the *Immensa Romanæ Pacis Majestas*.

The CHAIRMAN : The lecturer referred to the discoveries of gold and coal, and perhaps, owing to the time at his disposal, his references to the matter left something to be desired. We have present Dr. Woodward, who is a great authority on the subject, and the company will be glad to hear him.

Dr. HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S. : I cannot claim to be an authority on these subjects, but perhaps I may be allowed to say that Mr. Hensman has omitted to take credit, as a member of the Government of Western Australia, for the appointment of Mr. Hardman, of the Irish Geological Survey, who was sent out a few years ago to report on the Kimberley district, and this has led to an important discovery of gold in that region. From reports which came in, and from specimens which came to his hands, he also indicated other regions where gold would be found in paying quantities, and that has led to the discovery of the

second gold-field, a little to the south-west of the Kimberley district. Mr. Hardman returned home because the Government had not decided to appoint a Government Geologist, and after his return to Ireland he unfortunately suffered from the inclemency of the weather there, and died on April 30, 1887, otherwise he would have received the appointment to which my son succeeded in December, 1887. Since he has been out there he has reported on the Roeburn and Cossack gold-fields; also on the district between Lake Austin and the Weld Range, and on the coal of the Irwin district. He has noticed the beds which Gregory reported on in 1863, and also a new coal seam up the right branch of the Irwin River. These are not beds of lignite of tertiary age, but coal seams of the true carboniferous period. I have seen a number of fossils, some of which have been examined by Mr. W. H. Hudleston, F.R.S., secretary to the Geological Society, and they are of the true carboniferous age. In the case of the collection brought by Mr. Hardman from the Kimberley district, there is evidence of true coal-measure fossil plants, so that, in addition to the Irwin coal fields, there may be another in the Kimberley district productive of valuable coal. Of course, the presence of fossils of the carboniferous age does not necessarily prove the presence of workable coal seams, but these indications are in the right direction; and when we remember the large tracts of country Mr. Hardman passed over, it is quite possible that we may have good workable coal seams in some portions where these upper carboniferous strata have been preserved.

Mr. CHARLES BETHELL: Having lately returned from the Colony, after a sojourn sufficiently prolonged for me to consider myself almost a Western Australian, I am pleased to be able to endorse the facts Mr. Hensman has so ably put before you in his most interesting paper. I had the opportunity, in visiting all the other Australasian Colonies, of comparing Western Australia with these. Western Australia undoubtedly possesses, but awaiting development, stores of those riches which have so largely helped to build up the prosperity of the Eastern Colonies; and no climate excels the pleasant temperature, the light exhilarating air, and bright sun of Western Australia. The reason that Western Australia, with the largest area of land, has still so far the smallest population of any of the Australian Colonies, may be summed up in the word isolation. Isolation externally from her sister Colonies, and internally through the fact of her areas of good agricultural land being

divided by inferior sandy tracts over which transport has been difficult, slow, and costly. It is essentially a Colony which railway communication must make. The starting of the Colony of Queensland, for instance, was through pioneer squatters driving their flocks and herds from the older Colonies, exploring and taking up country, and through experienced miners coming north prospecting and laying bare her mineral treasures. Western Australia, with the broad expanse of almost unexplored country shutting it off from the Eastern Colonies, has never possessed this advantage. Now, however, I look to a new era opening up for this Colony. Steamers are despatched from London to Fremantle at a most economical passage rate, and Albany, a most rising town in the south, is reached by weekly mail in twenty-eight days from London, and also by mail steamer in sixty or seventy hours from Adelaide, the terminal point westward of the great Australian system of railways, and whence one may reach even far-away Northern Queensland by rail. From Albany the Great Southern Railway will in a few weeks be carrying passengers to the capital in seventeen hours. It is anticipated, in fact, that rails will be laid to that point by this week, and the railway will make a difference only those can appreciate who have experienced the long waits at Albany, and the passage round the ever-stormy Leuwin in a little 200-ton steamer, or the equally tedious coach journey along bush roads to Perth. This railway will also open out a rich agricultural district, affording means of transport to the markets of Perth and Albany at either end. The second railway, the Midland—a company to carry out which is now being formed in London—will give means of economical transport to many existing homesteads, and to much rich agricultural land at present uncultivated. The Midland Railway will also open out a rich coal and mineral district. This railway will fill a great want, and its successful inception in London is being eagerly watched for in the Colony. Again, the Government is pledged to construct a line from Perth to Bunbury and Busselton, eventually to be continued to the Blackwood, and opening up another important district with many existing flourishing farms and excellent farming capabilities. With the facilities now for the first time obtainable for easy access from the Eastern Colonies, men experienced in mining will be attracted from the sister Colonies by the rich mineral districts known to exist and only awaiting development. I heard, when in the Eastern Colonies, much prejudice expressed against a Crown Colony, and a feeling that attention would be

turned to Western Australia, and capital invested there, when the Colony had responsible Government—a change which, as Mr. Hensman has told you, is now about to be made in the Constitution. In the north of the Colony I met most of the settlers (the term squatters is not used in Western Australia), and visited many at their stations. Most had previous experience in Victoria or New South Wales. I found them thriving, and they spoke well of the capabilities of this part of Western Australia for sheep, cattle, and horse breeding. North-West Australia was not long since practically out of the world, but by the steam service instituted *via* Singapore I lately handed London papers only thirty-five days old to the Government Resident at Derby, the thriving and picturesque port of the Kimberley district. I have seen some splendid fat cattle in North-West Australia, bush-fed on natural grasses only, and the markets of Java and Singapore are now reached in between seven and ten days by the steamship *Australind*, continually running with horses, sheep, and stock. The settler obtains his land from the Crown at rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 20s. per annum for each 1,000 acres, and with undisturbed possession for twenty-one years. The north of the Colony still contains immense areas available under pastoral lease from the Crown, and well adapted for pastoral pursuits. I may mention that many of these stations in the north have successful vegetable gardens round their homesteads. I am of opinion that squatting in Western Australia offers an excellent prospect for youths in this country adapted and accustomed to a country life, who could command some small amount of capital later on, to enable them to take up and stock their holdings when they had acquired the necessary knowledge. Arrangements might be made with settlers to take such for a few years and impart to them the Colonial experience requisite. Before leaving the north, I would mention that a Queensland sugar planter came round to see if the country in North-West Australia was adapted for the growth of sugar. I saw him in North Queensland on his return, and he told me that the land he inspected about Prince Regent's Inlet was well adapted for the growth of sugar, bananas, and tropical produce. In the southern districts south of Geraldton are many areas of rich black soil in the river valleys, and also of dark chocolate loam, both returning rich crops to the farmer. I have visited many a thriving homestead whose owner went out as a labourer. I may instance two—one in the constituency Mr. Hensman represents, near Dangarra. I was told this farmer had

amassed £12,000 out of his farm. Whilst travelling through quite another part of the Colony, south of Bunbury, I rode up to a clearing, and found a man who told me he had arrived in the Colony by one of the direct steamers to Fremantle two years before. He had been a mechanic in a farming district in England, but with knowledge of farming work. On arrival, he and his wife took service for eighteen months with a settler, saved some money out of their wages, and, in addition, had brought £200 to £300 out with them. After gaining this eighteen months' experience of the country, he took up agricultural land from the Government, for which he paid 6d. per acre rent for twenty years, when the freehold would be given him. This man had several paddocks (or what we should call fields) cleared, and excellent crops of wheat, maize, and potatoes growing. Several cows and horses were grazing in the bush, and his wife had a little dairy; a number of pigs were also rooting about in the bush, fattening on the roots they turned up. He had built a log hut, divided into two rooms, which his wife had made look most comfortable and homelike. He expressed himself as very pleased with his prospects. I will also read an extract from a letter lately received by a friend of mine, one of the pioneer South Australian squatters, now resident in England, who had sent a young, experienced South Australian farmer round to Western Australia to report on its prospects, with a view to starting a son in agricultural pursuits there. The letter is dated November 2:—"A New Zealand farmer was fairly started on 700 acres, and for the first year had grown fair crops—potatoes, Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, mangolds, and all fruit trees. He said that the place would pay better than New Zealand, on account of the higher prices for stuffs. He expected twenty bushels of wheat on the acre. Dr. Harvey—of whom you no doubt have heard—from Auburn, South Australia, has had 1½ ton of wheaten hay to the acre, and I saw good crops of peas, beans, &c. Dairying on a small scale is what all go in for. Butter is retailed at 2s.; it does not go down to 6d., as it does in South Australia. The cows on bush feed make 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. butter per week, but they appear to have but a miserable class of cow at present. Cheese pays even better than butter. The separator I saw in use twice. The largest dairy, 50 cows. The Murray district has some splendid land, like the Williams, where 40 bushels of wheat are still got without the use of manures, and the farmers generally keep 2,000 to 3,000 sheep on the poorest of their land, it being very patchy

there." Wheat is by many farmers continuously grown in the south-west on the same soil year by year. I may mention that I met, travelling in Western Australia, an intelligent young Canadian, who told me he considered Western Australia offered better prospects for emigrants from the old country than Canada. I can fully confirm, from my personal observation, Mr. Hensman's remarks as to the wonderful capabilities of the soil for fruit and grapes. Never have I seen such immense clusters of magnificent grapes as flourish in the sandy soil of Western Australia. They are far finer than anything seen in France, Italy, or in the South Australian vineyards. Oranges, peaches, olives, and in the south apples—in fact, all kinds of fruit—grow luxuriantly, and now, with railway communication, should find a good market. For a man of some experience in farming pursuits and fruit growing—with a few hundred pounds, and prepared to work hard—Western Australia offers a most excellent opportunity, and the Government are so anxious to obtain men of this stamp that they are prepared to pay part of their passage out. The Government have still a large amount of agricultural land for sale, and also the immense tract of land transferred to the Western Australia Land Company on completion of their railway is now cut up into suitable sizes for farms, and is open for disposal, and includes much excellent land. Western Australia affords, I think, the most desirable opportunities for schemes of village settlements such as are projected here. Farm labourers and domestic servants accustomed to country life are always in demand. Western Australians are kind, homely, and hospitable. All conditions of life are much the same as in England, and many who cannot find elbow-room here may obtain in that sunny Austral land an abundant return for their capital and labour, and a certain prospect of a comfortable subsistence. I would mention that I am always pleased to give details of that Colony to inquirers. In conclusion, I might mention the only part of Mr. Hensman's paper I would in any way modify is in his references to that most important industry to the Colony, the pearling. In saying that the pearlers were satisfied with the legislation dealing with this trade, Mr. Hensman is, doubtless, unaware of the latest phase in this matter. The Federal Council at Tasmania have passed a Bill dealing with the Western Australia fisheries. With this Bill the pearlers are much dissatisfied. It is hoped this Bill may be modified so as to meet the requirements of the pearlers before receiving Imperial assent. The pearling interest is of great and growing importance,

and to estrange the fleet from that Colony would be a serious mistake.

Mr. T. H. HAYNES : I have listened with great pleasure to Mr. Hensman's most interesting paper. I cannot claim to know much of the southern part of the Colony, but, owing to the wreck of the steamer *Rob Roy*, I had occasion some years ago to walk from Albany to Perth, a journey that occupied eight and a half days. I cannot say I thought much of that part of the country ; the land appeared poor, and the poison plant was prevalent. In the northern portion of the Colony there is undoubtedly fine land, but a great want of water. I have never seen one of its rivers running, but I believe the water does sometimes come down a banker. My interest there was in connection with the pearl-shell fishery. In 1882, when I arrived upon the scene, there was a small fleet of some 15 schooners and cutters, employing coast aborigines as swimming divers ; when I left there were 100 schooners and luggers, employing about 1,000 hands working with diving apparatus. The men are mainly Malays, together with a number of South Sea Islanders and Japanese, some of whom earn as much as £800 in a season by diving in the dress. The white men engaged number about thirty. The shell raised in 1887 was estimated at £120,000 ; the value of the pearls found we have no means of ascertaining, but the sum is large. I myself have taken one that I sold for £950 ; the shell it came from was only knee-deep in water. The industry, you will perceive, is an important one. Mr. Hensman has stated that the dispute between the Government and the pearlers has terminated satisfactorily ; but I am sorry to say that is not quite correct. The old swimming fleet has disappeared, and its place is taken by " foreign-going " vessels owned by men hailing from Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Singapore. In 1886 the Western Australian Government passed a special Act, depriving the fleet of the privilege conferred by the Merchant Shipping Act of carrying bonded stores. The pearlers then petitioned the Government to remit the export duty that they had submitted to without murmur, in recompense for the new import duty levied. That petition, however, met with an uncompromising refusal. As leader of the fleet, I then telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, protesting against any grant of responsible government to the Colony without separation of the north, unless the three-mile limit was recognised. A petition was also forwarded to England from the fleet. I then returned

home, and, after a year's negotiations, I won the case. During the interval, however, Queensland, fearing a similar course of action on the part of the Torres Straits fleet, introduced a Bill before the Federal Council of Australasia called an "Extra-Territorial" Pearl-shell Fishery Act, by which they claimed and obtained the right to tax British vessels in so-called "adjacent" waters outside the three-mile limit, where foreign ships cannot be interfered with. In November last year Western Australia gave effect to Lord Knutsford's decision, and released the fleet from all duties, but the intention was announced of bringing in a similar Extra-Territorial Act. On learning this in January, I immediately drew up a letter of opposition addressed to Lord Knutsford, who, on January 25, forwarded copies of the same to the Governors of Western Australia and Tasmania for the consideration of the Federal Council. On January 31 a telegram announced that the Council had met the previous day at Hobart, and that the Western Australian Pearling Act had been introduced. I immediately wrote, begging Lord Knutsford to telegraph that certain papers affecting the case were on their way out. Saturday and Sunday having intervened, his lordship telegraphed on the 4th instant, but it was too late—the Bill was passed on that day, and the Council closed its session. That Bill is now on its way home, I presume, and it rests with Lord Knutsford alone to advise the grant or refusal of the Royal assent. It has now passed beyond a mere local dispute: it is a question whether a Colony shall have the power to tax the British flag generally where foreigners go scot-free. I contend that if this Act is ratified the Western Australian fleet, and an industry that was created under the British flag, will pass away from us into foreign hands, and, moreover, that the harm will not stop there, but that the Torres Straits fleet will eventually suffer the same fate.

Sir JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G.: I have read Mr. Hensman's paper with a great deal of interest, and suppose I am called upon because I happen to have been twice in Western Australia. The first was a flying visit, but on the second occasion I was there for some weeks, and although I had professional avocations to follow, I kept my eyes and ears open, and learnt as much as possible of the nature and character of the Colony. Mr. Hensman has referred to the climate. I know something of the climates of the world, having been within 30° of the North Pole and 43° of the South, and having experienced all these climates, I give the

preference to the southern part of Western Australia. It is, taken as a whole, simply delightful. I have seen there some of the most beautiful days under the face of heaven. They have a rainy season, it is true, but even then it amounts to little more than this—you see a cloud coming up, and take shelter for a few minutes from violent rains, and everything is again bright and clear. As regards the quality of the land I cannot say much, but I notice Mr. Hensman speaks of this in somewhat guarded terms. He deals with the storage of water. In a climate like that, where there is a reasonable fall of rain, it is marvellous what you might do if all the rain was stored. If you have been to Ismailia, you will have seen what has been done in this direction through the energy of M. de Lesseps, and you may do just as much in Australia as has been done in Egypt. Mr. Hensman speaks of King George's Sound and Princess Royal Harbour. The depth between the two is not as great as could be wished, but that could be easily amended. Now the strategic importance of King George's Sound is as great to the navigation of the Southern Ocean as Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean. King George's Sound in the south-west, and Thursday Island on the north, are the two keys to the whole position from a military point of view. Whether they will remain so or not must depend on the development of the railway system in Western Australia. I am glad to hear that arrangements have been made for the extension of the Midland Railway, and that, I believe, may shortly be looked upon as a *fait accompli*. As long as matters remain as they are, King George's Sound is a most important point. It is the turning point of the whole traffic. I may point out that the westerly winds in that region have a "fetch" of no less than 12,000 miles, while the "fetch" across the Atlantic to our shores is 5,000 miles, and that immediately to the north of the turning point is Cape Leuwin, which is a sort of Bay of Biscay to the Australians, and where the seas are exceedingly heavy. The remedy is a port at Fremantle and a railway across the continent. It is a bold thing to talk of constructing a railway across the continent for 1,300 miles. Of course, no sane man would think of making the railway along the coast line, for that would involve a long detour, and the country would not warrant it. But supposing you travel by rail at twenty-seven miles an hour, you would cross the continent in two days. The navigation route at fourteen knots an hour would occupy four days, but that implies continuous steaming, and if you allow a half or three-quarters on the way for

calling at King George's Sound to coal, the net result would be this : that you would have some four and a half or five days' ocean steaming, frequently of a stormy character, set against two days' railway travelling—a difference which in these days is of considerable importance. Mr. Hensman has, I think, not exaggerated anything, and I may say his paper brings vividly to my mind the condition of the Colony when I last visited it, some three years ago.

Mr. L. J. MAXSE: I am afraid you will consider me an exceedingly presumptuous person for venturing to address a brilliant assembly such as this, which contains a great number of those who have made a special study of Colonial problems, and not a few who have had a voice in deciding them and have acquired a great reputation in doing so. My excuse is that I have taken a great interest in the subject discussed to-night ever since I visited Perth, the charming metropolis of Western Australia. I would not lay too much stress on having been there, because I know that in the minds of our fellow-countrymen in Australia there is an insurmountable and a very proper prejudice against those who, on the strength of a flying visit to a fashionable club, claim to speak on the political problems of the Colony. I had hoped that the reader of the paper would have touched on what is to me a mystery in connection with Western Australia, viz., why Western Australia, which is the largest, and one of the oldest of the Australian Colonies, and which has the superabundant natural advantages which have been so graphically described, should, in the race of material progress, be left so far behind the other members of the group. I will not dwell further on that question. I should have liked to add a word on the question of responsible self-government, because that question, which in my opinion is by far the most important, has in the discussion to-night fallen somewhat into the background. Sir George Bowen tells us that Lord Knutsford has reserved a large portion of the great Crown Lands as an inheritance for the overcrowded people of these islands. I am very glad to hear that. When you think that Western Australia is in extent equivalent to Germany and France, Austria and Hungary, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland, and yet contains a population smaller than that of Huntingdonshire, I think you will agree with me that to hand over to such an insignificant population a country of such vast resources would be an extremely undesirable and unstatesmanlike act.

MR. SEBRIGHT GREEN: My attention has been especially called to Western Australia as a good field for colonisation, and there are one or two points on which, on behalf of the working classes of this country who are seeking new homes in another part of the Empire, I desire information. Mr. Hensman did not touch very much on the lower part of Western Australia. He did not tell us much about the land lying adjacent to the railway between Perth and Albany—a district traversed by a railway equal in extent to the district traversed by the Great Northern between London and Darlington. It seems to me, from what I have read and heard, that there are vast tracts of country abundantly watered by the Helena, Hotham, Murray, Beaufort, Bannister, and Williams Rivers, and admirably suited for colonisation purposes, lying between the railway and the coast east of the Saddleback Range. We have heard very little of that part of the country. Of course, we all know that there is plenty of land in Canada, but Western Australia offers some inducements to settlers which Canada does not possess—as, for instance, a warm and temperate climate. Those parts of Canada in which there is most land for agricultural purposes are not suited to every constitution. The gentleman who spoke about the pearl industry evidently thinks more of the northern than of the southern parts of Western Australia, but I was amused at the calm way in which he spoke of the south as being full of nothing but the poison plant. There is not, I understand, anything very despicable in the land on which the poison plant grows. I believe the first process of cultivation really eradicates the plant. It is, therefore, hardly fair to say that that part of the Colony is simply overrun by the plant—as unfair as to say that Western Australia is a place where all the useless sand has been tipped. I should be glad if Mr. Hensman would give us a little information on the points I have named. We who advocate village colonisation desire to send out agricultural labourers, providing them with a living for a year or two, and then letting them shift for themselves, and it is in the interest of this class I ask whether the south-west district of Western Australia is not a most desirable field for colonisation.

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel sure I interpret the wishes of all present in rising to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Hensman for his most interesting paper, and to those who have discussed that paper, for the information they have added to it. It is impossible for me, at this late hour, to make a speech. It would not, however, be

respectful were I to pass in silence all the remarks made by the various speakers. Speaking without any special knowledge of Western Australia, and as a mere friend of colonisation in general, I cannot help being struck at the general aspect of the situation presented by the paper. The progress of Western Australia seems to be following on exactly the same lines that colonisation has always followed from the beginning of colonising times. First of all, a small settlement is formed on the banks of some prominent river, or on the shores of some sea—following always the great lines of water communication. It spreads gradually inland, but only as the means of communication with the interior are developed. This is precisely what happened in America. As the student of what has occurred in the United States, and afterwards in Canada, knows—what has occurred there is, as we see by this paper, being done in Western Australia—the waterways are being colonised, and the prominent points of communication seized upon. As in the case of the point to which Sir John Coode alluded, there are certain points around which the traffic of the world seems to converge, and these points are fixed not by societies, or even by those who go out to the Colonies, but by the force of natural circumstances—the force of climate, position, winds, and the conformation of the earth. It is on the southern part of Western Australia that we must first fix our attention. The northern part, which is nearer the equator and less congenial to the European, will no doubt eventually be brought into cultivation; but as sensible people we must first direct our attention to the south and south-western parts in thinking of the future of this great Colony. Two points were mentioned by Dr. Woodward—the discovery of gold and the discovery of coal. Mr. Hensman laid rather ominous stress on the words “true coal,” and in the course of Dr. Woodward’s remarks I interpolated the question, “Is it true coal?” In the answer we got rather a caution not to believe the coal was true coal, but that there was a prospect true coal might be found, and that we could not as yet say that true coal has actually been found in commercial quantities. Then as to gold, I should have liked Dr. Woodward to enlarge on the geological formation of the part of the country in which gold has been found. We know that there is what has been called a “marriage ring” of gold round the world. In America the whole of the great chain extending to the Pacific, and of which the Rocky Mountains form the backbone, is auriferous, and the continuation of that chain, which

seems to encircle the world, runs through Australia and India. The point is whether the discovery in Western Australia is not too far removed to be related to that chain—whether, in fact, this is not an isolated discovery of gold such as that in Wales, and which I do not think anybody will believe is one of the large gold discoveries of the world. These are points I should like to be enlightened upon. The gentleman who spoke about the pearl fisheries raised an important question—a question which ought to receive more deliberate attention than is possible to-night. He has alluded to circumstances that may not impossibly divert from the British flag the commerce of a large and important industry. This is a matter that ought not to be dropped, as though the thing had been mentioned in a casual sort of way. It is just one of those points to which we ought to address ourselves. Several gentlemen have given us the impressions they have received from their travels in Western Australia. As to colonisation, I dare say there is a considerable amount of land adapted to that purpose, and this brings me to an observation made by the lecturer. He said, “We want colonists, we want emigrants; but we want them of the right sort. We do not,” he said, “want paupers, or men who are unable to work; we do not want anybody but strong, able-bodied men.” Of course they do not want them; but do we want them? Should not we be glad to find an outlet for some of that seething poverty, which is merely poverty because of want of work? The Colony of Western Australia will naturally attract those who look to a fertile soil and the opportunity of bettering their condition; but they must take the rough and the smooth together a little, and share with us the good as well as the bad. They should not altogether close the door to those who emigrate from stress of circumstances that are too much for them at home, and the fact of whose being in that condition is too apt to be considered by those engaged in promoting colonisation as a disqualification and as a reason why such people should be left here. This, of course, is rather the home view of the matter. I have travelled over most of our Colonies, but still retain something of this view, which I cannot help commending to the sympathy of these gentlemen. Having touched on just the fringe of the questions raised by the lecturer, I have now to ask you to give Mr. Hensman a vote of thanks for his most interesting paper. It has been one of the most interesting I have ever listened to. It has conveyed to my mind, and I dare say to the minds of most of you, information that has been

most acceptable, and I would further say that few discussions have occurred in my hearing that have had a more really true and practical bearing on the question.

Mr. MCKERRELL, of Hillhouse: In rising to second the resolution, I take the opportunity of referring to your lordship's remarks with respect to the discovery of coal. There would appear to be some doubts in your mind whether this coal is pure anthracite coal or ligneous. I believe I am correct in stating that this coal has been proved to be pure anthracite coal, of excellent quality for steam purposes. An exhaustive trial of this coal, taken out of the fields in the Irwin district, has recently been made on the Government railway engines, with the most successful results, and which would seem to point to the fact that this coal seam produces steam coal equal to any in the world. I think this is a most important matter, for should these discoveries—which have been proved only within the last few weeks—realise the anticipations that are now formed of them, we may expect at no distant date to see the coal fields of the Irwin district rivalling, if not surpassing, those of Newcastle in the south-east of Australia, and affording unlimited supplies not only for Western Australia, but for India, the Straits Settlements, and the east coast of Africa. Another important matter is the recent discovery of gold. It is not, I believe, contradicted that when Sir Roderick Murchison, by his prescient knowledge of geology and scientific calculations, discovered that there were large stores of gold in Australia, he indicated Western Australia as the main seat of the deposits; but by some mysterious chance the pioneers first found those deposits in Ballarat, then in New South Wales, and since then you have had similar discoveries in Queensland. If, however, the anticipations of Sir Roderick Murchison should prove to be correct, I think that before many years are over we may fairly expect that these newly-discovered gold fields will equal, if they do not beat, those of South Africa. With one or two exceptions, I have been somewhat disappointed at what has fallen from some of the speakers this evening; but I think the keynote was struck by Sir George Bowen, who, comparing the present position of Western Australia with that of Queensland as he knew it thirty years ago, gave us every encouragement to hope that, before many years are over, Western Australia will witness a great development.

Mr. ALFRED P. HENSMAN: I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received this vote of thanks. I can only say I wish I had been able to satisfy everybody, and to give every-

body the particular kind of information he desires ; but that, you know, is a very difficult thing, for I have had to deal with the whole Colony. I am very much obliged to you for the way in which you have received the paper. Sir Frederick Weld spoke of tin, and said what a valuable mineral that would be for Western Australia. I am pretty certain that within the last few days I have read that tin in considerable quantities has been discovered to the southward of Perth. Sir George Bowen, speaking of the size and great capacities of Western Australia, said that to hand over those lands to a handful of people would be most undesirable, and he spoke of those lands as an Imperial inheritance. With that I perfectly agree. Every responsible person in Western Australia would say that we desire to do what we can to preserve it as an Imperial inheritance, and if we can only get the people of Great Britain to come out in any considerable numbers it is the very thing of all others that we desire. It seems to be thought that I was a little hard on paupers when I remarked that we do not want them. But what I said, you will remember, is that we do not want those who have become paupers through their own fault—the lazy, the incompetent, and the dissolute. Can you wonder at that ? Is it likely that we should want them ? At the same time, we shall be glad to see the poorest man, provided he comes out with the intention and determination to work for his living, and to improve his condition in the world. Mr. Maxse has asked why this great Colony is behind the rest. He would be a very clever man who could answer that question in a few minutes, and he would be a foolish man who should attempt to do so ; but I may safely say that one reason has been that there have not been enough people there to cultivate it and bring forth its resources properly. That is the very thing we are aiming at, and that is one reason why I assented, and was pleased, on consideration, to do my best to prepare a paper for this Institute. We have been almost all agreed throughout the debate. I do not take seriously the gentleman who said he had walked ever so many days through the south part of the Colony—during which time, no doubt, he got hungry, and cross, and tired—and that in the course of that journey he saw hardly anything but the poison plant. I do not take him seriously, and I am sure the meeting does not, because, although there may be some poison plant in some parts, it speedily disappears, and it has not prevented many men from cultivating the lands of the Colony. As to the chairman's question as to whether the coal that has been found is true

coal, I need say no more than that I have read the report of the Government Geologist, and, as I understand, he does pronounce this to be true coal, and Dr. Woodward supports that statement. With regard to the question as to whether the gold that has been discovered is a mere accident—an isolated deposit—I think the gold has been found in too many parts of the Colony to warrant a suggestion of that kind. Now, ladies and gentlemen, having thanked you for the attentive way in which you have listened to the paper, and the way in which you have received the vote of thanks to myself, I have a very pleasant duty to perform, and that is, to ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Bury, for his kindness in presiding this evening, and for the able manner in which he has conducted our proceedings. I can only say to Lord Bury that, if he should ever come to the Australian Colonies, and will be kind enough to drop in upon us, the people of Western Australia will be delighted to see him, and, above all, he will be received by our Volunteers—not a very numerous, but a very devoted body—with all that cordial greeting he deserves, for, as we all know, his name has been largely associated in the past with the Volunteer movement in England.

The CHAIRMAN having replied, the meeting terminated.

BANQUET TO CELEBRATE
THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

A BANQUET to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Wednesday, March 13, 1889. H.R.H., the PRINCE OF WALES, President of the Institute, presided. The following is a complete list of those present :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abel, Sir Frederick, C.B. | Cambridge, H.R.H. The Duke of, |
| Adderley, Sir A. J., K.C.M.G. | K.G., G.C.M.G., &c. |
| Agg-Gardner, J. T., M.P. | Campbell, Allan. |
| Agius, E. T. | Cargill, W. W. |
| Aldenhoven, J. F. | Carnarvon, Rt. Hon. the Earl of. |
| Allen, W. | Carrington, J. W., C.M.G. |
| Andrews, William. | Castella, H. de. |
| Archer, T., C.M.G. | Chadwick, Robert |
| Armytage, G. F. | Chamberlain, W. |
| Armytage, O. F. | Chambers, F. D. |
| Arnold, J. F. | Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E., |
| | M.P. |
| Baden-Powell, Sir G., K.C.M.G., | Chumley, J. |
| M.P. | Clench, F. |
| Banks, E. H. | Clegg, T. B. |
| Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | Clifford, Sir Charles, Bart. |
| Beetham, George. | Colley, C. C. |
| Bell, D. W. | Collyns, W. B., Jun. |
| Bell, Sir F. D., K.C.M.G., C.B. | Colmer, J. G., C.M.G. |
| Bell, H. T. Mackenzie. | Coode, Sir John, K.C.M.G. |
| Bennett, S. M. | Cork, Nathaniel. |
| Beresford, Lord Chas., C.B., M.P. | Cotton, S. H. |
| Berry, Sir Graham, K.C.M.G. | Cowie, George. |
| Bethell, Charles. | Cunningham, F. G. |
| Birch, Sir A. N., K.C.M.G. | |
| Birch, A. S. | Da Costa, D. C. |
| Blyth, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B. | Dalgety, F. G. |
| Blyth, William. | Dangar, F. H. |
| Bohm, William. | Daubeney, General Sir H. C. B., |
| Booker, G. W. | G.C.B. |
| Boosé, J. R. | Davies, Theo, H. |
| Bowen, Rt. Hon. Sir G. F., G.C.M.G. | Dawson, J. Duff. |
| Braddon, E. N. C. | Debenham, Frank. |
| Bramston, J., C.B. | Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G. |
| Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B. | De Winton, Colonel Sir F., K.C.M.G., |
| Bright, C. E., C.M.G. | C.B. |
| Broadley, A. M. | Dick, G. G. |
| Brown, R. J. | Dicken, C. S. |
| Buckle, G. E. | Dunn, H. W. |
| Bury, Rt. Hon. Viscount, K.C.M.G. | Dupont, Major. |

Dutton, Frank, M.
Dutton, Fred.

Eves, C. Washington.
Evison, Edward.

Farmer, W. Maynard.
Farquharson, C. S.
Feldheim, J.
Ferguson, John.

Galsworthy, John.
Gardner, Stewart.
Garrick, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Gawthrop, A. E.
Gilchrist, James.
Gill, John B.
Grant, Field Marshal Sir Patrick,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Green, Major-Gen. Sir Henry,
K.C.S.I., C.B.
Grice, John.
Gwyther, J. H.

Halkett, Capt. Craigie.
Harris, Sir G. D.
Haslam, R. E.
Hawkins, Montagu.
Hawthorn, J. K.
Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P.
Hepburn, Andrew.
Herbert, Sir R. G. W., K.C.B.
Heron, —
Herring, Rev. A. Styleman.
Herschell, Right Hon. Lord.
Hicks, H. M.
Higgs, W. A.
Hill, J.
Hill, Sidney.
Hill, T. H.
Hogarth, Francis.
Hopkins, Edward.
Houlton, Sir Victor, G.C.M.G.
Hughes, H. P.
Hughes, John A.

Innes, Sir George.
Irish, G. H.
Isemonger, E.

Jacomb, F. C.
Jacomb, R. B.
Jeffreys, E. A.
Johnson, G. Randall.
Jones, Henry.
Jones, Owen F.
Jourdain, Henry J., C.M.G.
Judges, E. A.

Kelty, William.
Kerry, T. C.
Kidd, John, C.M.G.
Kimber, Henry, M.P.
Kimberley, Right Hon. the Earl of,
K.G.
King, William.
Kinnaird, Right Hon. Lord.
Knutsford, Right Hon. Lord,
G.C.M.G.

Labilliere, F. P. de.
Lacy, A. G.
Laing, James R.
Lardner, W. G.
Larnach, Donald.
Lawe, Captain P. M.
Long, Claude H.
Love, J. R.
Lowry, Lieut-Gen. R. W., C.B.
Lubbock, Neville.

Macdonald, C. Falconer.
McDonell, A. W.
Macfie, R. A.
Mellwraith, A.
McIntyre, J.
McLean, Norman.
Malcolm, A. J.
Manackji, The Setna E.
Manchester, His Grace the Duke of,
K.P.
Mann, W. E.
Marsden, Right Rev. Bishop.
Mathers, E. P.
Matthews, J.
Meade, Hon. R. H., C.B.
Melhuish, William.
Mewburn, W. R.
Mills, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Molineux, G.
Montefiore, Jacob.
Montgomerie, H. E.
Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. Osborne, Q.C.,
M.P.
Morrison, J. S.
Mosse, J. R.
Muir, Hugh.
Mullins, T. L.
Murton, W. A.

Napier of Magdala, Field Marshal
Lord, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Nash, R. L.
Nelson, E. M.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart.
Noble, John.
North, F. W.

O'Halloran, J. S.
 Ohlson, J. L.
 Ommanney, Captain M. F., C.M.G.
 Oswald, W. W.
 Otway, Right Hon. Sir Arthur J.,
 Bart.
 Owen, Sir Phillip Cunliffe, K.C.B.,
 K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Palmer, Frank.
 Parker, Archibald.
 Parkington, Captain J. R.
 Paul, H. M.
 Payne, John.
 Peace, Walter.
 Pears, Walter.
 Penney, E. C.
 Peters, G. D.
 Pollard, E. H., Q.C.
 Poole, J. B.
 Purvis, Gilbert.

Rae, Dr. John, F.R.S.
 Reid, George.
 Rennie, G. H.
 Robbins, E.
 Rosebery, Right Hon. the Earl of.
 Salmon, E.
 Sanderson, John.
 Scarth, L. E.
 Schwabacher, S.
 Sclanders, Alexander.
 Sconce, Captain G. C.
 Scott, Robert.
 Shand, James.
 Short, Charles.
 Shortridge, S.
 Sidey, Charles.
 Sim, Major-General E. C.
 Simmons, General Sir J. Lintorn,
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Sladen, St. Barbe.
 Smith, Sir E. T.
 Smith, Sir F. Villeneuve.
 Smith, James.
 Soper, W. G.
 Spanier, A.
 Stewart, McLeod.
 Stewart, Robt.

Stewart, R. M.
 Stewart, T. M.
 Stirling, Sir C. E. F., Bart.
 Storr, Wm.
 Suffield, Lord.
 Symons, G. J., F.R.S.

Taylor, G. W.
 Thompson, Dr. E. Symes.
 Thomson, W. C.
 Topham, W. H.
 Town, Henry.
 Townend, T. S.
 Travers, Benjamin.
 Trendell, A. J. R., C.M.G.
 Trotter, Noel.
 Turnbull, J. T.
 Turnbull, Walter.

Vane, George, C.M.G.
 Vaughan, Wyndham.
 Vincent, C. E. Howard, C.B., M.P.
 Vincent, Major.

Waddington, John.
 Wade, Seymour.
 Waldron, Dr. Derwent.
 Wales, H.R.H. The Prince of, K.G.,
 G.C.M.G., &c.
 Walker, Robert.
 Wallace, E. A.
 Waller, W. N.
 Wallis, H. B.
 Want, R. C.
 Watson, W. C.
 Webster, R. G., M.P.
 Weld, Sir F. A., G.C.M.G.
 Wendt, Dr. E. E.
 White, Robert.
 Wilkins, A.
 Wilkinson, M. C.
 Willans, W. H.
 Wingfield, Edward.
 Wyatt, F.

Yardley, S.
 Youl, James A., C.M.G.
 Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Young, Colonel J. S.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

His Grace the Duke of Manchester,
 K.P.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury,
 K.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers,
 M.P.
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.

Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.
Mr. F. H. Dangar.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney,
G.C.B.
Mr. C. Washington Eves.
Mr. W. Maynard Farmer.
Major-General Sir Henry Green,
K.C.S.I., C.B.
Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G.
Mr. F. P. de Labilliere.

Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Mr. Neville Lubbock.
Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. Gisborne Molineux.
Mr. Jacob Montefiore.
Mr. J. R. Mosse.
Captain M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G.
Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.

The company numbered 263, and included representatives of Great Britain, India, and the following Colonies :—

The Dominion of Canada.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.
Fiji.
British New Guinea.
Cape Colony.
Natal.
Ceylon.
Hong Kong.

Mauritius.
Straits Settlements.
British North Borneo.
Jamaica.
British Honduras.
British Guiana.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Montserrat.
St. Lucia.
Sierra Leone.
Gold Coast.
Malta.

The following noblemen and gentlemen wrote to express regret at their inability to be present :—

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. (Vice-President).

Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President).

Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P.

Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President).

Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President).

Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P. (Vice-President).

Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G. G.C.M.G.

Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.

Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.

Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B.

General Viscount Wolsley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

Lord George FitzGerald.

Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart, M.P.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.

Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.

Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.

General Sir John Adye, G.C.B.

General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B.

General Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

Sir Colville Barclay Bart., C.M.G.

Sir Henry Blake, K.C.M.G.	
Sir John Colomb, K.C.M.G., M.P.	
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.	
Sir Arthur Haliburton, K.C.B.	
Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G., C.B.	
Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P.	
Mr. Peter Redpath	} Members of the Council.
Mr. William Walker	
Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood	

After dinner the PRESIDENT, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—The first toast which I have the honour to present to you I do not think requires any preface. You are well aware what it is; and in an assemblage like this I have no doubt that it will meet with most hearty and loyal support. (Cheers.) I call upon you to drink with me the health of “Her Majesty the Queen,” the Sovereign who rules over an Empire on which the sun never sets. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with all honours.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G., C.B.: Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I feel very greatly honoured by having the second toast placed in my hands, “The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.” (Cheers.) The philosopher Bacon said Princes resembled the heavenly bodies because they inspired veneration, and certainly had no rest. (Laughter.) I am quite sure that description of our Royal Family is very true. The veneration is never wanting in any assembly of Englishmen; and the absolute absence of rest on the part of the Royal Family is shown by the interest they take in matters small and in matters great. We, as Englishmen, I think, sometimes forget how grateful we ought to be that the Royal Family, unlike most others, have kept themselves absolutely aloof from politics. They have devoted themselves to far higher ends—far more useful purposes. Wherever there is a hospital to be built, a new bridge to be opened or an old one to be freed from toll, where there is the foundation-stone of a college to be laid, a home opened for the relief of the sick, the suffering, or the sorrowful, or for that still sadder class of humanity whom we call incurables, we call upon the members of our Royal Family, and never call in vain. (Cheers.) To my mind, one of the most extraordinary things in reference to His Royal Highness—if I may say so in his presence—is that he always says the right thing in the right

place—(cheers)—and that with a geniality of manner which is peculiarly his own. The laying of foundation stones, the opening of hospitals, the making of speeches which inspire the despondent and cheer even the sanguine, and open the hearts and the pockets of the people—these functions performed by our Royal Princes form no inconsiderable portion of our social order. (Cheers.) I must not forget that I am standing here, not merely as an Englishman, not merely as a resident in the capital of this great Empire, but as a colonist; and in this capacity I would ask, What do we not owe to His Royal Highness? Who has dispelled the ignorance concerning the Colonies as much as has His Royal Highness? (Hear, hear.) Who has exhibited the vast resources of the distant portions of the Empire as he did at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition? Who has helped forward all that is useful in the Royal Colonial Institute since 1878, by becoming the President, as much as has His Royal Highness? May we not anticipate greater and more favourable results still? I would wish here to be somewhat a little selfish in speaking of the great debt of gratitude which the Colony I especially represent owes to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. (Cheers.) His efforts towards our Jubilee Exhibition, constant and untiring as they were, led that Exhibition to a triumphant and successful conclusion—a conclusion like that of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, satisfactory in every possible way, not less financially than in turning people from a state of despondency into a state of cheerfulness. In asking you to drink the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, I beg you to pray that health may be given them to continue their abundant labours for the benefit, not only of England, but for the people who are living in the far-off portions of this great Empire. (Loud cheers.)

The PRESIDENT, in responding, said: I feel very grateful for the kind terms in which the toast has been proposed, and the manner in which it has been received. I appear before you to-night more especially in the capacity of President of the Royal Colonial Institute, a post which I have had the honour of holding for the last eleven years. (Cheers.) Although my duties have been of a formal character, you may be sure I take the deepest interest in the Institute, and I feel very proud to be connected with it, and in that way to have to take an interest in all that concerns our great and important Colonial possessions. I am also very proud to occupy the chair to-night

at this very great and influential gathering for the purpose of celebrating the coming of age of the Institute. With regard to the Colonies, I have to a certain extent visited them. Many years ago now, I am sorry to say, I had the advantage to visit the North American Colonies; but since that time enormous changes have taken place, and they have developed immensely—so much so, that if I were to revisit them perhaps I should hardly recognise them. I have, unfortunately, not had the advantage which my brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, and my sons have had in visiting our great Australasian Colonies. I greatly regret that I have not had time and opportunity to visit those Colonies; but be assured, gentlemen, that though it should not be possible to me in my lifetime to visit them, I always take the deepest interest in their welfare. It is the duty, if it be possible, of all Englishmen, and, above all, of all statesmen, to visit those great Colonies, which will prove to them how proud we may be of being Englishmen, and of what the indomitable energy of Englishmen can do. I am glad to be surrounded to-night by so many gentlemen who have lately visited the Colonies. Allow me to thank you once more for the terms in which you have received my health. I thank you also in the name of the Princess of Wales and of the other members of my family. (Cheers.)

The next toast, "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," was proposed by the PRESIDENT, who said: The toast is one which, in an assemblage of this kind—and, in fact, in any great assemblage of Englishmen—ought never to be omitted. The Colonies, I know, are doing all they can for their own protection, but at the same time they have shown a spirit of attachment to the Mother Country—and, in doing so, to Imperial interests at large—by having offered during our recent small wars to send troops to assist us in our military operations. (Cheers.) I may allude first to the South Australian contingent which was offered at the time of the last Transvaal war. We all remember—and especially soldiers who were abroad—that a New South Wales contingent was dispatched to the Soudan—(cheers)—and that offers of assistance from other Colonies were made. Then a corps of about three hundred *voyageurs* was raised in Canada, for service on the Nile, on the occasion of the Gordon relief expedition. They served throughout the expedition, and their services were, I know, highly commended by those in command. (Hear, hear.) I may allude, also, to the offer of a

Canadian contingent at the time of the Dulcigno demonstration (Hear, hear.) Few subjects have more frequently been under discussion at this Institute than that of national defence, and it is interesting to call to mind that on one occasion, when a distinguished and very able Colonial statesman, Sir Graham Berry gave a lecture on "The Colonies in Relation to the Empire," in November, 1886, he urged that provision for full and efficient defence was as essential for the Colonies as for Great Britain, and was the one condition for the continuance of the Empire. With that loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Constitution which are among their most prominent characteristics, our brethren in the Colonies have evinced the fullest appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens of a great Empire, and their readiness to contribute to its defence. (Hear, hear.) The land defences of the self-governing Colonies have practically been entrusted to local forces since the gradual withdrawal of Imperial troops, British garrisons only remaining at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and South Africa. The various local forces of the Colonies number about 70,000, and the Royal Military College at Kingston, in Canada, is, I have reason to believe, a most successful institution. The naval defences rest chiefly on the Imperial Navy, but the Australasian Colonies and Canada have made considerable maritime provision locally. At the Colonial Conference the most important subject under discussion was the organisation of Colonial defence, and an agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian squadron, the Colonies contributing £126,000 per annum for ten years. That the Colonies do not confine their efforts to local defence was conspicuously shown by the dispatch of an Australian contingent to the Soudan—an example of patriotic devotion to the interests of the Empire at large which is fresh in our memories, and will never be forgotten. (Cheers.) It affords me the greatest satisfaction to connect with this toast the name of my illustrious relative the Commander-in-Chief, who has for so many years presided over the destinies of the Army, and whose interest in it I know will never diminish, and the name of my gallant friend Lord Charles Beresford, who, as you are all well aware, takes a great interest in the Navy, and is above all anxious that the service should be an efficient one. (Cheers.)

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in responding for the Army, said: I feel all the more gratified in responding to this toast because, during the lengthened period I have presided over the Army, the

Colonial forces of the Empire have come to the front in so satisfactory a manner. I have never doubted that our naval service is the greatest service of the State, but I am persuaded that my naval friends will be the first to acknowledge it is essential that they should have the support of the army over which I have the honour to preside. I do not think that it can be questioned by anyone who takes a really large view of the matter. Many of you are concerned in our Colonial interests, and you look to the navy as the defensive force of the Empire; you expect it to be always roving about in every part of the world to protect your commercial interests afloat. I cannot imagine how it is to be effected unless you have the support of the army at fixed stations. You cannot have steamers afloat unless you have stations at which they may obtain coal. I believe that the interests of the Empire are best subserved by a regular and systematic combination of the services for the purposes for which both exist. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, in my early days the facilities of locomotion were not what they are now, and I regret that there are large portions of the Empire which it has not been my good fortune to have visited. But I am glad to say that a later generation has had more advantages, and that the Colonies have been visited by many who are sitting around me. Still I fully appreciate the great interests at stake in our Colonial relations, and as representing the army I may feel proud that the army has in a large measure contributed to create the Empire we now possess. I feel proud also to think that our Colonies are making the greatest possible exertions to assist the home army in its endeavours to do its duty to the Sovereign and the country. I cordially endorse every word which has fallen from His Royal Highness the President as to the manner in which the Colonies have come to our assistance, and I entirely agree in thinking that they have the right to expect that we should assist them, should emergencies arise calling for our aid. By these mutual obligations the Colonial forces are interwoven with the Imperial forces, and are therefore included in the recognition of the army and the navy on occasions of this kind. I feel assured that nothing can contribute to promote Imperial interests more than the feeling of reciprocity in this as in all other matters. From my heart I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, and which on behalf of the army I accept from the large Colonial gathering I see around me. (Cheers.)

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, C.B., M.P., who was received with

loud cheers, in responding, said : Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen,—We in the Navy have peculiar facilities for learning something of the Colonies, and always cherish a grateful remembrance of the kindness which we invariably receive there. In my opinion, the Colonies are of greater importance to the Mother Country than the Mother Country is to the Colonies. (Laughter and cheers.) The reason I say this is, that unless our communications with the Colonies are maintained, the people of England in time of war would be in great danger of being reduced to a state of starvation, whereas the Colonies could feed their people even if communications were cut off. Attention has been called to what the Colonies are doing for their own defence. Now some of us have lately been subjected to a certain amount of adverse criticism, and held up to not a little ridicule because of the line we have taken in reference to the naval proposals submitted by the Government, but I may be allowed to point out that we are taking now precisely the same line that we have taken for some time past. My excuse for mentioning the matter is that the subject is one of the utmost interest to every man, woman, and child—not only in this room, but throughout the Empire—because upon the provision made for the defence of our trade and commerce depends our very existence as an Empire. Now, I am quite ready to agree that, taking the Navy as a whole, this is the first great effort any Government has ever made to take this question up. That we are perfectly ready to admit. But, if you will permit me, in two minutes I will point out where the difference between us exists. We are a sort of pilot, to guide the Government in the right way—(laughter)—and he would be a very bad pilot (indeed, he would deserve stringing up at the yard arm) if, when he saw rocks ahead, he were not to point out where they were. What are they, then? The first is that this Bill has been brought in on the supposition that the provision made is enough for the whole requirements of the country. It is nothing of the sort. It is an instalment, and a very good instalment; but what we ask is, that the people shall be taken into the confidence of the Government. The Government of the day is merely the agent of the people in these matters, and ought to tell them not merely how much they are going to spend, but the reason for spending it. The other rock ahead is that the Government has not given an accurate reason for this sudden change of front. The circumstances of the rest of Europe are as they were before, and do not of themselves necessitate this great change of policy.

What we say is, that the Government ought to have given the reasons for altering its opinion, and ought to have put down a definite statement of the requirements of the country. (Hear, hear.) May I say a word as to the *personnel* of the fleet? I do not think that the *personnel* of the British fleet was ever better than at this moment, but an enormous lot of reforms are necessary even there, and many of us hold that under the present system (we do not blame the present Government in particular) we can never get things put right because of the absence of direct responsibility. The House of Commons thinks it is responsible, but anyone who knows the House of Commons knows how absurd that statement is. What we complain of is that hitherto the judgment of the Cabinet on these great questions has been given on unsound evidence, or on no evidence at all, but now for the first time the opinion of the experts has been presented to the Cabinet, and look at the result! This Bill will give rise to a great debate, not only in Parliament but throughout the Empire, and in that debate nobody ought to take a deeper interest than our great Colonies in every part of the world. I thank you on the part of the officers and men of the Navy for the kind way in which you have received the toast. (Loud cheers.)

The PRESIDENT next rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." His Royal Highness said: I have now to propose my last toast, but by no means the least, and you will drink this toast with cordiality and enthusiasm. As you are aware, we celebrate to-night the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of this Institute, and those who are not members of the Institute may naturally ask what are its functions, and for what objects it has been established. The establishment of the Royal Colonial Institute was largely brought about by the desire of its promoters to combat the teaching of a certain section of politicians in this country, who contended that the Colonies were an incumbrance and a source of weakness to the Mother Country, and that their separation from Great Britain would be rather an advantage to the Empire than otherwise. The idea of this school, I believe, and am happy to say, is almost entirely exploded, and I imagine that there are few people in these days who entertain any such opinion. (Cheers.) This Institute, with its motto "United Empire," its constant discussion of great Colonial questions at its meetings, and its influence on public opinion through the wide circulation of the reports of its proceedings, has, I hope, in no

small measure, contributed to bring about the greatly improved feeling which now prevails, and at which we so greatly rejoice. (Hear, hear). We regard the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or Kent. Mutual interests, as well as ties of affection, unite us as one people, and so long as we hold together we are unassailable from without. (Cheers.) From a commercial point of view, the Colonies and India are among the best customers for home manufactures, it being computed that no less than one-third of the total exports are absorbed by them. They offer happy and prosperous homes to thousands who are unable to gain a livelihood within the narrow limits of these islands, owing to the pressure of over-population and consequent over-competition. In transplanting themselves to our own Colonies, instead of to foreign lands, they retain their privileges as citizens of this great Empire, and live under the same flag as subjects of the same Sovereign. As Professor Seeley remarks in his very interesting work, "*The Expansion of England*," "Englishmen in all parts of the world remember that they are of one blood and one religion; that they have one history, and one language and literature." We are, in fact, a vast English nation, and we should take great care not to allow the emigrants who have gone forth from among us to imagine that they have in the slightest degree ceased to belong to the same community as ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Lessons like these the Royal Colonial Institute has continuously striven to inculcate throughout its career; it has promoted the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies and the preservation of a permanent union with the Mother Country. After encountering and overcoming many initial difficulties, it now rests on sure foundations, and has succeeded in acquiring public confidence in every part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Its value to colonists visiting the United Kingdom, for whom it has become a recognised centre, is beyond question, and through its instrumentality they are enabled to trace their friends, to form new friendships, and to exchange experiences with others. No trouble is spared in facilitating their investigations and affording assistance in every way. It also forms an important centre for the diffusion of information to intending emigrants of every class, and to all persons making inquiries on any subject connected with the Colonies, whether members of the Institute or not. The possession of one of the best Colonial libraries in London, where

the leading Colonial newspapers and other publications are preserved for reference, greatly facilitates the efficient discharge of this branch of work, and, in cases of intricate or technical investigation, the aid of experts is readily procured from among the Fellows, the list of whom comprises representatives from every part of the Empire. The remarkably small cost at which the work of the Institute has been carried on is most creditable to those to whom the control of its funds has been entrusted. It has been computed that the entire sum expended on the administration of its affairs during the past twenty-one years has not exceeded £50,000, while it possesses property which will be worth at least as much when the existing mortgage of £33,000 has been paid off. (Hear, hear.) I notice with much gratification the paragraph which appears in the last annual report of your Council relating to its recommendations on the subject of a scheme for mutual co-operation between your Institute and the Imperial Institute, in the accomplishment of their important work. I believe that if those suggestions are adopted they will tend to the advantage of both institutions. At the same time I can confidently and most emphatically assure you that nothing in the nature of absorption of the Royal Colonial Institute by the Imperial Institute is involved in the suggested scheme, as appears in some quarters to have been supposed. I thank you for the kind way in which you have listened to me, and assure you of the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the Institution, and I call upon you to join me in drinking to its continued prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of CARNARVON, on rising to propose the toast of "The United Empire," said: It is no small privilege to be allowed in this distinguished assembly to propose the toast of "The United Empire." He who looks through the pages of history will freely acknowledge that there has never been such a history recorded as this, whether you look to its geographical extent, whether you look to its great resources, or whether you look to that which is almost as marvellous in my eyes—its growth during the last century. It is barely one hundred years since the battle of Assaye was fought and the Indian Empire won. It is scarcely one hundred years since the Australasian Colonies were founded. It is not fifty years since Melbourne was a wild, uncultivated down. It is barely one hundred years since Sydney took its origin. And so with regard to the Cape and Canada. It is little more than one hundred years since Canada became an English possession.

Some of these possessions have been won by the sword. Some, on the contrary, have been won by the great energy of the race to which we belong. Who shall say what will be the future of this great Imperial fabric? He would be a much wiser man than, I think, any of us in this room would pretend to be who attempted to forecast that future. There are periods in the lives of nations when great and silent changes—no less great because they are silent—take place, when nations grow up silently to the full stature of manhood, when institutions are recast, when new thoughts and ideas, and ambitions and hopes come out of that great depth which we call human nature. And that is exactly the state of many of our great self-governing Colonies. We see, no doubt, many Empires that have risen and have fallen. France once had a great Colonial Empire; Portugal once claimed one-half of the New World; Spain established an Empire that was the marvel of mankind; and we see in these days great European Powers parcelling out the whole continent of Africa or striving for positions on the broad waters of the Pacific. But in the midst of that our prayer and our fervent hope is this—that the Empire of which we are now speaking will last, will pass through all tests to which it must of necessity be subjected, and will continue to grow and consolidate. There are some of us, no doubt, who look and reasonably hope that there may yet be established closer ties of union, and a more intimate relationship than that which now exists. We desire it for two reasons—first, for the safety of the Empire, to which the illustrious duke alluded this evening; and secondly, because we believe it would be to the interest both of them and of us. But yet I venture to say this, much as I, for one, desire this, much as I believe it to be essential to the interests and safety of the Empire that that closer union should be effected, much as I rejoiced when I saw last year in Australia those great Australian Colonies united in a common work of self-defence, still I venture to say that there is no reasonable man in this country who desires to force forward that union by one single hour against the will of those colonists—(cheers)—and that there is no desire to shorten by one hair's breadth the privileges and self-governing powers which they enjoy and which they exercise so well. I will not presume to detain you any longer on this subject, but merely say that it fills us all with rejoicing to see my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies honouring us with his presence this evening. (Cheers.) He represents an office which, as we

all know, at times in English history has not found favour in Colonial eyes. It has been sometimes in opposition, sometimes in friction, and sometimes in supposed conflict. But those days have passed, and that office has become, and I am sure it will continue to become more and more, under the gracious and kindly influence of my noble friend, the friend and peace-maker in all Colonial difficulties. And, lastly, we owe a great debt of gratitude to His Royal Highness for his presence here this evening. It is not merely at the warm interest he has taken, and the beneficial influence he has exercised on all Colonial matters, but we rejoice at seeing him here in that chair, and at hearing him speak so well of that tie which connects the Colonies with the Mother Country. (Cheers.)

Lord KNUTSFORD, in reply, said : Shakespeare has described—

“How, in a theatre, when all men’s eyes,
After some well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that cometh next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious.”

And after the able and eloquent speeches we have heard to-night, not only from His Royal Highness, but from those who followed him, I feel painfully in the position of “him that cometh next,” and fear my “prattle may be tedious.” It shall not, however, be long, for it is not necessary for me in an assembly like this to go again over the ground passed over by the noble lord. I am not in the position of the barrister who, while addressing a jury, was remonstrated with by the judge for reiterating his arguments, and whose reply was, “Yes, my lord, but there are twelve men in the jury box.” (Laughter.) I do not believe that there is a single man in this assembly who does not believe heartily in the unity of the Empire—(cheers)—and who does not intend to the best of his power, and in his own sphere, to advance and promote that union. It may be worth while for one moment to examine what are the forces on both sides of the water that tend to the union of the Empire. It has often been said by some people that it is only sentiment that keeps the Colonies an integral part of the Empire. If loyal attachment to the Crown, if ready allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty is sentiment, then that sentiment is a very strong power to unite the Empire. The next question is—Does that sentiment exist in the Colonies? We have the testimony of noblemen and gentlemen, and especially of the noble lord who has just spoken, and who has such large experience on the subject, having well administered the Colonial

Department, who has travelled in the Colonies, that that sentiment exists in the highest degree in those Colonies. I may observe, in passing, that I feel, after all I have heard to-night of the necessity of travel, that I am a very unworthy Secretary of State, for the only two of our Colonies that I can claim to have visited are Heligoland and Malta. But that opinion of those who have travelled is confidently supported by Governors and ex-Governors, by the speeches of leading statesmen who have fought the battles of Colonial politics and have won distinction in Colonial Assemblies, and of the leading commercial men of the Colonies, and therefore I think we may assume that that force does exist on the other side of the water. What have we to meet it on this side? No one can have studied our history during the last quarter of a century without seeing how much keener an interest is taken in Colonial matters in this country. No one can doubt that our desire now is thoroughly to understand the wishes, hopes, and aspirations of our fellow-subjects abroad, and, as far as is possible, as far as is consistent with Imperial policy, to meet those wishes. That is the force that is exercised on this side of the water. Add to these forces, sentimental if you please, the affection which springs up from common language, common names, from kindred blood, and from the privileges which our fellow-subjects abroad enjoy with us, liberty of action and freedom—add to these forces the further tie of affection, and we may feel confident that for many years to come this Empire will be a united one, and we may therefore with confidence respond to this toast of a United Empire. (Loud cheers.)

The company then separated.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-first Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, March 19, 1889.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., presided.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the Meeting, and the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN nominated Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., on behalf of the Council, and Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., on behalf of the Fellows, Scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated among the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council, in presenting the Twenty-first Annual Report, deem this to be a fitting occasion to congratulate the Fellows on the steady expansion of the Institute since its foundation in 1868, as evinced by the following figures :—

Date.	No. of Fellows.	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversation Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees).
To June 11, 1869	174	1,124 14 5
„ 1870	275	549 10 8
„ 1871	210	503 16 4
„ 1872	271	478 10 0
„ 1873	349	1,022 9 1
„ 1874	420	906 12 11
„ 1875	551	1,038 15 8
„ 1876	627	1,132 3 3
„ 1877	717	1,222 18 3
„ 1878	796	1,330 13 11
„ 1879	981	1,752 18 2
„ 1880	1,131	2,141 8 10
„ 1881	1,376	2,459 15 6
„ 1882	1,613	3,236 8 3
„ 1883	1,959	3,647 10 0
„ 1884	2,306	4,539 0 10
„ 1885	2,587	5,220 19 0
„ 1886	2,880	6,258 11 0
Dec. 31, 1886*	3,005	6,581 2 5
„ 1887	3,125	6,034 3 0
„ 1888	3,221	6,406 11 5

* Colonial and Indian Exhibition year.

During the past year 95 Resident and 188 Non-Resident Fellows were elected—together 283. At the close of the year the list comprised 1,212 Resident and 2,009 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 3,221; of whom 8 were Honorary Fellows and 562 Life Fellows. No less than 72 Fellows compounded for their annual subscription in 1888, and thus became Life Fellows, against 42 in 1887.

The Institute has sustained a serious loss through the lamented death of Sir William C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G., who was its first Honorary Treasurer, and continuously discharged the duties of that important office until compelled by ill-health to relinquish them in April last, when he accepted the office of Trustee, in the hope that he would still be able to contribute to the advancement of its interests. On the invitation of the Council, Captain M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G., Crown Agent for the Colonies, kindly undertook to act as Honorary Treasurer in succession to Sir William C. Sargeaunt. The Institute also has to deplore the loss by death of the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., for more than eighteen years a Councillor, and for nearly fifteen years a Trustee; of Mr. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, for many years a member of the Council; and of the following Fellows:—Dr. William Allan, Gambia; James Armstrong, C.M.G., Canada; A. T. H. Ball, Canada; Sir David W. Barclay, Bart.; Emanuel Boucher; John Broadhurst; Hon. J. A. Burgers, M.L.C., Cape Colony; Charles H. Chapman, New South Wales; W. F. Cooke; Hon. G. M. Dean, M.L.C., Falkland Islands; R. B. Downall, Ceylon; Hon. C. M. Eldridge, St. Kitts; Dr. J. F. Ewan, New South Wales; William Faed, New South Wales; Hon. E. A. Faille, M.L.C., Nevis; J. H. Flint; F. B. Fynney, Natal; James Gibbon; A. Goldschmidt, Cape Colony; Donald Gollan, New Zealand; Hon. F. T. Gregory, M.L.C., Queensland; Robert Hadfield; J. W. Hollway; Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C., New South Wales; James Irvine, Ceylon; D. C. Kennedy; Hon. William Kirkwood, M.L.C., M.D., Bahamas; A. R. Kitching, Sierra Leone; Horace Laws; Dr. A. Macmillan; J. H. McTavish, Canada; William Manford, Gold Coast Colony; the Hon. G. Manners-Sutton; A. H. Morkel, Cape Colony; Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland; John Musterd, British Guiana; Nathaniel Oldham, South Australia; Sir William Pearce, Bart., M.P.; Jonathan Peel, Natal; Richard Philpott; Wilson Randle; C. L. Ripoll, Jamaica; Herbert Rocke, Victoria; C. Rolleston, C.M.G., New South Wales; Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor of the West

African Settlements; William Russell, British Guiana; Charles Sadler; H. W. Demain Saunders; John Sawers, Jamaica; Rev. C. F. Stovin; A. F. Sullivan, Victoria; M. W. Taylor, Canada; P. J. Truter, Bechuanaland; W. Chase Walcott, Gambia; Hon. W. H. Walsh, M.L.C., Queensland; James C. Walton, Natal; T. G. Wight, British Guiana; William Wishart, British Guiana.

Vacancies on the Council having arisen through the resignation of Messrs. Charles Parbury and J. Duncan Thomson, Messrs. C. Washington Eves and W. M. Maynard Farmer have been appointed, *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows. The following Vice-Presidents and Councillors retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—Vice-Presidents: His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.; His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford and Clermont, K.P.; The Right Hon. Hugh C.E. Childers, M.P. Councillors: Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.; General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.; Mr. F. P. de Labilliere; Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Messrs. Neville Lubbock; and Gisborne Molineux.

The Council, in the exercise of the option to repay a proportion, beyond the stipulated half-yearly instalments, of the loan raised for purchasing the freehold of the site of the Instituté, paid off an additional amount of £1,201 15s. 7d. during the past year, and have given notice that £1,414 19s. 10d. will in like manner be paid off on July 1, 1889. This arrangement will accelerate by a further period of three years the repayment of the entire loan, which will thus be extinguished not later than July 1, 1920, instead of on July 1, 1926, as originally provided. The Council are fully satisfied that the terms on which the freehold was acquired in 1886—viz., £30,520, or 28 years' purchase, calculated on the rental of £1,090—were advantageous to the Institute, and that the price paid for the land was well within its market value.

The authorities of the South Kensington Museum having framed new regulations, it was found impossible to carry out there the arrangements for the annual *Conversazione*, which proved so attractive in former years; it was therefore held, for the first time, at the Royal Albert Hall and adjacent Conservatory, on June 28, and proved a complete success, having been attended by 2,392 persons.

The ordinary Sessional Meetings have been held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, and the attendance has been

unusually large. The following Papers have been read since the date of the last Report:—

“Recent Impressions in Australia.” By the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

“The Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire.” By Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

“South Africa.” By Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P.

“The New Industrial Era in India.” By Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

“South Africa as a Health Resort.” By E. Symes Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P.

“Colonisation.” By Mr. William Gisborne.

“British West Africa and the Trade of the Interior.” By Mr. H. H. Johnston, H.M. Vice-Consul for the Oil Rivers and Cameroons.

“Western Australia : its Present and Future.” By Mr. Alfred P. Hensman.

The accompanying tabulated statement shows that the Library has received during the year 809 volumes, 951 pamphlets, 22,419 newspapers, 8 maps, and 139 miscellaneous gifts. The number of donations has exceeded those of any previous year, and the following are amongst the most important: A complete set of the Hakluyt Society's proceedings, consisting of 75 volumes, presented by Mr. C. Washington Eves; the latest edition of the “*Encyclopædia Britannica*,” 24 volumes, presented by Mr. F. H. Dangar; a complete set of the South Australian “*Law Reports*,” from the Government of South Australia; and Blome's “*Description of the Island of Jamaica*,” published in 1672 (the oldest book in the Library), from the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Jamaica). The Institute is also indebted, as in previous years, to the majority of the Colonial Governments for their Parliamentary publications, Government Gazettes, &c., which prove most useful for purposes of reference, and are consulted with increasing frequency. Amongst other important works which have been added to the Library during the year may be mentioned George French Angas's illustrated “*New Zealanders*,” “*South Australia*,” and “*Kafirs*”; Sir Hans Sloane's “*History of Jamaica*,” 1707; and Lycett's “*Views in Australia*,” 1824. The Library contained on 1st January 6,885 volumes, 2,863 pamphlets, and 209 files of newspapers.

In conformity with the arrangement referred to in the last Annual Report, back numbers of 75 Colonial newspapers, for

which there was insufficient space in the Institute, have been forwarded to the British Museum, where they will be carefully preserved, and remain readily accessible. They will be supplemented from time to time by subsequent issues. The authorities of the Museum report that "these papers greatly improve a branch of the collection which could not otherwise be adequately kept up without a considerable outlay."

A congratulatory address was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Royal Highness's marriage, and a gracious acknowledgment was received.

In a memorial addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Council drew attention to the hardship which is frequently inflicted upon colonists, and other owners of personal property in the Colonies, by the Imperial Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, which, by making the liability of property to pay duty depend upon the domicile of the deceased owner instead of upon the situation of the property, may lead to the property of a person who dies domiciled in the United Kingdom, leaving property in a Colony, being taxed twice: once by the Government of the United Kingdom, and once by the Government of the Colony. The Council contended that the liability of the estate of a deceased person to pay duty should, as in the case of probate duty, be determined not by his domicile, but by the locality of his estate at the time of his death; and urged the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a measure to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay legacy and succession duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury could not see their way to adopt the suggestion of the Council, inasmuch as it would involve a considerable loss of revenue, and the change could not be effected without the danger of involving this country in awkward controversies with foreign Governments. The Council, however, are still of opinion that the principle for which they contend is a just one, and that the present anomalous condition of the law ought to be remedied, as it presses unfairly on colonists, and the liability to pay two duties to two Governments has the effect of deterring persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from making investments in the Colonies.

In furtherance of the views enunciated by representatives of the Colonies at the Colonial Conference of 1887, the Council have,

on more than one occasion, urged Her Majesty's Government to take the necessary steps for permitting the investment of trust money in Colonial Government Stocks. A clause in the Liability of Trustees Bill, which would have effected this, was assented to by the Government in the House of Lords, and a new Rule of the Supreme Court, dated August, 1888, was then issued, notifying that on and after October 24, 1888, cash under the control of, or subject to, the order of the Supreme Court might, under the order of a judge in person, be invested in the inscribed Stock of any British Colony, provided that such inscribed Stock should not at the time of investment be quoted in the official list of the Stock Exchange at a price below £105 for every £100 of inscribed Stock bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or in lower rated Stocks quoted at an equivalent value. When the Bill came to the House of Commons, the Government, in Grand Committee, opposed the clause, and it was struck out. The Rule of August, 1888, was annulled by a Rule of November 14, 1888, which limited investments in Colonial Government Stocks to those guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The Council earnestly hope that, in justice to the Colonies, and as tending to unite the monetary interests of all parts of the Empire, legislative sanction may be given to Trustees to invest in Colonial Government Stocks.

The celebration of the Centenary of Australian Colonisation at Sydney, where representatives of all the Australasian Colonies assembled, was regarded with much interest by the Council, who telegraphed their congratulations to the Governor of New South Wales, and received an assurance in reply that this expression of sympathy was greatly appreciated. The Centennial Exhibition, held in Melbourne, was also instrumental in directing attention to the marvellous results which British energy and industry have produced in Australasia.

The Council observe with much satisfaction that a Convention for the abolition of bounties upon the exportation of sugar has been signed by the representatives of most of the countries interested,—a Convention which cannot fail, if fully carried out, to be of great advantage to many of our Colonies, as well as to home industries.

Further negotiations have taken place between the Committees of the Royal Colonial Institute and of the Imperial Institute. The following bases of concerted action, which have been mutually approved, are recommended by the Council for adoption by the Fellows :—

"Considering that the Royal Colonial Institute has for the last twenty years devoted itself to the promotion of the interests of the Colonies, as recited by its Royal Charter, that it is one of the main objects of the Imperial Institute to further the same work, and that the common object of the two Institutes can best be promoted by mutual co-operation, the following bases of concerted action, having for their aim the affiliation of the Royal Colonial Institute to the Imperial Institute, are suggested for adoption :—

1. The Royal Colonial Institute shall retain its existing title, and the privileges granted by its Royal Charter.

2. All who have been admitted as Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute up to the time when the Imperial Institute is officially opened, to be thereupon ipso facto members of the Imperial Institute, having all the privileges accorded to ordinary members thereof.

3. The Governing Bodies of the two Institutes to arrange terms under which the members of the Imperial Institute shall be admitted Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and under which those Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute who are elected after the official opening of the Imperial Institute shall be admitted members of the Imperial Institute.

4. The management of the affairs of the Royal Colonial Institute and the control of its finances shall continue in the hands of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute. In consideration of the privileges secured to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, as set forth herein, a contribution shall be made from the funds of the Royal Colonial Institute to the funds of the Imperial Institute, the amount of such contribution to be settled hereafter.

5. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to be represented on the Council of the Imperial Institute, and the Council of the Imperial Institute to be represented on the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute. The number of representatives in each case to be settled hereafter.

6. The building in Northumberland Avenue to be retained as the property and for the use of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

7. The arrangements which serve as the bases of affiliation to be open to modification by mutual consent."

The Council are hopeful that an object which they have always had at heart, but have hitherto been unable to carry out for want of sufficient funds, viz., the establishment in London of a

Colonial Museum, may ere long be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Imperial Institute.

In conclusion, the Council express their satisfaction at the success which has attended the efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute to awaken a more general interest in the welfare of the Colonies and India, and thus promote the Unity of the Empire. That the Institute, during its twenty-one years' work, has succeeded in acquiring public confidence is manifested by the position it has attained numerically, and by the fact that it has been entirely self-supporting throughout its career.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

February 12, 1889.

Secretary.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To December 31, 1888.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports	5,085	10	9
Mr. H. W. Struben (Transvaal)	10	10	0
Mr. F. P. T. Struben (Transvaal)	10	10	0
Mr. Percy Whitehead (Natal)	10	10	0

£5,117 0 9

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1888.

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Ackers Wilson, Ayton & Ryan, Messrs. ..	..	..	..	1	..
Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition (President of the Royal Commission)	1	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Gazette and Planters' Journal (Barbados), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras	1	..	..	..	..
Anthropological Institute .....	..	3	..	..	..
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town	1	..	..	..	..
Assam, Chief Commissioner of	1	..	..	..	..
Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations	1	..	..	..	..
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of .....	..	10	..	..	..
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Australasian Sketcher (Melbourne), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Australian Association for the Advancement of Science	1	5	..	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of	2	3	..	..	..
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of	..	..	52	..	..
Bahamas, Government of the	24	2	..	..	..
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Balme, Messrs. C. & Co. ....	..	..	336	..	..
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Barker's Trade and Finance .....	..	..	52	..	..
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Belize Advertiser (British Honduras), Proprietors of .....	..	..	21	..	..
Bell, H. T. Mackenzie	1	..	..	..	..
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	16	..	..
Bevan, E. J.	1	..	..	..	..
Bevan, Theodore F.	1	..	..	..	..
Birmingham Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Blackburn, Henry .....	..	1	..	..	..
Board of Technical Education, New South Wales .....	..	1	..	..	..
Bombay, Government of	1	..	..	..	..
Bourinot, J. G., Canada	11	..	..	1	..
Brad, Messrs. G. & Co., Kimberley .....	..	..	52	..	..
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
British Columbia Board of Trade .....	..	1	..	..	..
British Columbia, Government of	1	..	..	..	..
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society .....	..	5	..	..	..
British Guiana, Court of Policy	1	..	..	..	..
British Honduras, Government of	2	3	..	..	..
British Journal of Commerce, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
British New Guinea, Governor of .....	..	16	..	..	..
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Brown, Dr. A.M. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Bruck, Ludwig, Melbourne	1	..	..	..	..
Bulletin Commercial du Cerneen (Mauritius), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Bult, C. M., Cape Colony	1	..	..	..	..
Burma, Chief Commissioner of	2	..	..	..	..
Caine, W. S., M.P.	1	..	..	..	..
Canada, Government of	31	35	..	..	..
Canadian Institute, Toronto .....	..	3	..	..	..
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce, New Zealand .....	..	1	..	..	..
Canterbury College, New Zealand	1	4	..	..	..
Canterbury Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Cape Argus, Proprietors of .....	..	..	14	..	..
Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of .....	..	..	29	..	..
Cape Law Journal, Proprietors of .....	..	5	..	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Cape of Good Hope, Government of	11	11	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope University, Chancellor of	2	..	..	..	..
Cape Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	182	..	..
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	312	..	..
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Ceylon, Government of	3	..	..	..	..
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Chaffey Bros., Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Chapman & Hall, Messrs.	2	..	..	..	..
Church Emigration Society .....	..	4	..	..	..
Citizen, Proprietors of .....	..	..	15	..	..
Colmer, J. G., C.M.G. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Colonial Institute of Holland .....	..	1	..	..	..
Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zea- land.....	1	3	..	..	..
Colonial Office	26	2	..	..	..
Colonial Standard (Jamaica), Proprietors of ..	..	..	156	..	..
Colonies and India, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Coode, Sir John, K.C.M.G.	2	..	..	..	..
Cooper, J. Astley.....	1	2	..	..	..
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of	1	..	..	..	..
Cowen, Charles.....	..	1	..	..	..
Critic, Proprietors of .....	..	..	35	..	..
Cullman, H. C.....	..	1	..	..	..
Cyprus, Government of	3	9	..	..	..
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Dangar, F. H.	24	..	..	..	..
Darling Downs Gazette (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	113	..	..
Davis, N. Darnell, British Guiana .....	..	1	..	..	..
Davis, Messrs. P. & Sons, Natal	1	..	..	..	..
Deering, Samuel	1	..	..	..	..
Department of Mines and Water Supply, Victoria .....	..	4	..	..	..
Department of Mines, New South Wales ..	1	2	..	..	..
De Ricci, J. H.....	1	..	..	..	..
Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft .....	..	51	..	..	..
Diggers' News, Transvaal, Proprietors of..	..	..	52	..	..
Doberck, W., Hong Kong	1	..	..	..	..
Dominica Dial, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Dundee Free Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Durban Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Durban, Mayor of.....	..	1	..	..	..
Early Dawn (Sherbro'), Proprietors of ..	..	..	24	..	..
Eastern Australasian, Proprietors of ....	..	..	8	..	..
Eastern Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of	52
East India Association	15
Emigrants' Information Office.....	1

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Engineering Association of New South Wales	1
Enquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of	104
Estates Roll, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
European Mail, Proprietors of .....	..	..	78	..	..
Eves, C. Washington	75	..	..	..	..
Farmers' Chronicle (Cathcart, Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Farrar, Rev. W., British Honduras .....	..	1	..	..	..
Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J., Ceylon ..	20	5	..	..	..
Ferguson, Messrs. James & Co., Cape Colony	..	1	..	..	..
Fiji, Government of	1	3	..	..	..
Fiji Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Floyd, Rev. W., Fiji .....	..	..	..	..	1
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Gahan, C. F., Western Australia .....	..	1	..	..	..
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada	1	3	..	..	..
Glanville, E.	2	..	..	..	..
Gold Coast Colony, Government of	2	9	..	..	..
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Gough, E. H. ....	..	..	52	..	..
Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Great Yarmouth Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Green, Morton	1	..	..	..	..
Grenada, Government of	1	5	..	..	..
Grenada People, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Griffith & Farran, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Guest & Son, Messrs., Grahamstown	1	..	..	..	..
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Harrison & Sons, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Hatchards, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Hayter, H. H., C.M.G., Melbourne	6	8	..	..	..
Hill, Pearson .....	..	2	..	..	..
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba .....	..	6	..	..	..
Hobart Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of .....	..	..	24	..	..
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Hutchinson, M. L., Melbourne .....	..	1	..	..	..
Hyderabad, Resident of	1	..	..	..	..
Illustrated Australian News, Proprietors of	..	..	12	..	..
Imperial Federation League	1	1	12	..	..
Imperial Review (Melbourne), Proprietors of .....	..	4	..	..	..
India, Government of	1	..	..	..	..
India Office	16	3
Institute of Bankers	10
Institution of Civil Engineers	3

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Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne), Proprietors of	12
Irwin, Deputy Surgeon-General, C.G.	1
Italian African Society .....	..	24	..	..	..
Jamaica, Government of	9	8	..	..	..
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of .....	..	..	24	..	..
Jardine, C. K., British Guiana	1	..	..	..	..
Johannesburg Chamber of Mines .....	..	1	..	..	..
Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G.	1	..	..	..	..
Kapunda Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Kerry, T. C., New Guinea .....	..	..	..	..	1
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of .....	..	12	..	..	..
Kilgour, James, New Zealand .....	..	1	..	..	..
Klerksdorp Pioneer (Transvaal), Proprietors of .....	..	..	8	..	..
Knox, Alfred, Transvaal .....	..	1	..	..	..
Koninklijk Instituut 's Gravenhage.	2	..	..	..	..
Labilliere, F. P. de	1	..	..	..	..
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of. ....	..	..	312	..	..
Launceston Mechanics' Institute .....	..	1	..	..	..
Leeds Public Library .....	..	2	..	..	..
Leeward Islands, Government of	1	5	..	..	..
Lewis, N. E., M.P., Tasmania .....	..	..	..	..	1
Lindsay, D., South Australia .....	..	..	..	1	..
Liverpool Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Lloyd, Messrs. B. S. & Co.	1	..	..	..	..
London Chamber of Commerce .....	..	..	12	..	..
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.	2	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Madras, Government of	1	..	..	..	..
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Malta, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Malta Standard, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Malta Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Manchester Geographical Society .....	..	1	..	..	..
Manchester Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Manitoba, Government of	1	..	..	..	..
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
Manitoba Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Manitoba University	1	1	..	..	..
Maryborough Chamber of Commerce ....	..	1	..	..	..
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
Mathers, E. P.	2	..	..	..	..
Matthews, Dr. J. W., Cape Colony	1	..	..	..	..
Mauritius, Government of	4	56	..	..	..
Medical Board of Victoria .....	..	1	..	..	..
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Melbourne Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of	..	..	312	..	..
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Mercantile Record and Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Merchants' and Planters' Gazette (Mau- ritius), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Milne, William, South Australia .....	..	1	..	..	..
Mining Journal (Transvaal), Proprietors of	..	..	6	..	..
Minister of Education, Ontario, Canada..	..	1	..	..	..
Mitchell, H. & Co., Messrs., Kimberley ..	..	..	52	..	..
Molineux, Gisborne	3	..	208	..	..
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of	1	..	312	..	..
Moore, C. Wilson, Transvaal .....	..	..	..	..	125
Morris, D., M.A.	1	..	..	..	..
Moseley, C. H. Harley .....	..	..	..	..	1
Mosse, J. R.	6	..	..	..	..
Mueller, Baron Ferdinand Von, K.C.M.G., Melbourne	1	..	..	..	..
Mysore, Resident at	1	..	..	..	..
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of	..	..	104	..	..
Natal, Government of	10	..	..	..	..
Natal Advertiser, Proprietors of .....	..	..	45	..	..
Natal Harbour Board .....	..	1	..	..	..
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Natal Railways, General Manager of ....	..	1	..	..	..
Natal Witness, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
New Era (Trinidad), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
New South Wales, Agent-General for	3	..	..	2	..
New South Wales, Government of	26	30	..	..	..
New Zealand, Agent-General for	6	..	..	..	..
New Zealand, Government of	22	72	..	..	..
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency	..	..	13	..	..
Norman, J. H.	1	..	..	..	..
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Northern Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of	..	..	163	..	..
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
North-West Provinces (India), Govern- ment of	2	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia, Government of .....	..	1	..	..	..
Nova Scotia Historical Society	3	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science	..	1	..	..	..
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of	..	..	129	..	..
O'Halloran, J. S.	2	..	..	..	..
Ontario, Government of	7	..	..	..	..
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Petherick, E. A. ....	..	5	..	..	..
Pickering, W. A., C.M.G.	1	..	..	..	..
Pictorial Australian, South Australia, Proprietors of .....	..	..	7	..	..
Planters' Gazette, Proprietors of	18
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce	1

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Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of....	50
Pound, A. J.	2
Prince Edward Island, Government of ..	1
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors	..	..	12	..	..
Quebec, Government of	6	..	..	..	..
Queensland, Government of	25	..	..	..	..
Queensland, Agent-General for.....	..	110	..	..	..
Queensland Figaro, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Queenslander, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Rawson, C. C. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Rees, W. L.	1	..	..	..	..
Regina Leader (Canada), Proprietors of..	..	1	52	..	..
Registrar-General, Queensland.....	4	1	..	..	..
Registrar-General, Trinidad .....	..	1	..	..	..
Registrar of Friendly Societies, Queens- land.....	..	1	..	..	..
Renton, A. Wood.....	..	1	..	..	..
Revue Coloniale Internationale, Proprie- tors of .....	..	1	..	..	..
Robertson, Andrew, Canada	1	..	3	..	..
Robinson, Sir William, K.C.M.G. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Rohde, R. T.....	..	1	..	..	..
Ros, Jose Mayner Y. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Rostant, P.	1	..	..	..	..
Roth, H. Ling	4	..	..	..	..
Rowland. E. D., M.B.....	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana .....	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch) ..	..	1	..	..	..
Royal College of Physicians .....	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham	2	..	..	..	..
Royal Gazette, British Guiana, Pro- prietors of .....	..	1	312	..	..
Royal Geographical Society .....	..	12	..	..	..
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch) .....	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Humane Society of Australasia....	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Scottish Geographical Society ....	..	12	..	..	..
Royal Society of Canada	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of New South Wales.....	2	1	..	..	..
Royal Society of South Australia.....	2	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of Tasmania	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of Victoria .....	..	2	..	..	..
Royal Statistical Society .....	..	5	..	..	..
Royal United Service Institution.....	1	5	..	..	..
Rusden, G. W.	1	..	..	..	..
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
St. Kitts Commercial News, Proprietors of	..	..	6	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
St. Margaret's & St. John's Public Library	..	1	..	..	..
Salmon, C. S.	1	..	..	..	..
Samuel, Sir Saul, K.C.M.G., C.B.	3	..	..	..	..
Sands & MacDougall, Messrs.	2	..	..	..	..
Schomburgk, Dr. R., South Australia....	..	1	..	..	..
Scientific News, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Scott, Walter.....	1	..	..	..	..
Senior, William.....	1	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of	..	..	8	..	..
Silver, S. W.	2	..	..	..	..
Silver Age (N. S. Wales), Proprietors of ..	..	..	104	..	..
Sinclair, A. C.	1	..	..	..	..
Sinclair, Dr. A. W. ....	..	..	..	..	2
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
Skinner, W. R.	1	..	..	..	..
Sladen, Douglas B. W.	2	..	..	..	..
Slater, Josiah, Cape Colony .....	..	3	..	..	..
Smith, R. Burdett, M.P., New South Wales	1	..	..	..	..
Smithsonian Institution, United States ..	1	..	..	..	..
Society of Arts .....	..	52	..	..	..
Solomon, Hon. Michael, C.M.G., M.L.C., Jamaica	1	..	..	..	..
Solomon, V. L., South Australia	1	..	..	..	..
South American Journal, Proprietors of..	..	..	34	..	..
South Australia, Government of	31	24	..	..	..
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of	..	..	312	..	..
South Australian Register, Proprietors of	..	..	312	..	..
South Australian Public Library .....	..	2	..	..	..
Stevenson, James.....	..	1	..	1	..
Stirling and Glasgow Public Library ....	..	1	..	..	..
Stock, Elliot	1	..	..	..	..
Stone, Messrs. J. Son & Co., New Zealand	1	..	..	..	..
Strachan, Captain J.	1	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements, Government of	4	7	..	..	..
Street & Co., Messrs. G.	1	..	..	..	..
Superintendent General of Education, Cape Colony .....	..	1	..	..	..
Sydney Bulletin, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of ..	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney Echo, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney Free Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Sydney Illustrated News.....	..	..	3	..	..
Sydney, Mail, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of ..	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney Tribune, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Sydney University	1	..	..	..	..
Symons, G. J., F.R.S.....	..	12	..	..	..
Tasmania, Government of	6	..	..	..	..
Tasmanian Government Railways, General Manager of.....	..	1	..	..	..
Taylor, James B., Transvaal .....	..	..	..	1	2
Thibou, Hon. J. T., M.L.C., St. Kitts....	..	..	..	..	1
Thompson, Dr. Symes.....	..	1	..	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Thomson, J., British Guiana .....	..	2	..	..	..
Thurston, Sir J. B., K.C.M.G., Fiji .....	..	4	..	..	..
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Toronto Lithographing Company .....	..	1	..	..	..
Toronto Public Library .....	..	2	..	..	..
Toronto University	1	..	..	..	..
Townsville Herald (Queensland), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of ....	..	..	156	..	..
Trendell, A. J. R., C.M.G. ....	..	2	..	..	..
Trinidad, Government of	6	4	..	..	..
Tropical Agriculturist, Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Tucker, Dr. G. A.	2	3	..	..	..
Tyrrell, J. R., B.A., F.G.S. ....	..	1	..	..	..
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
United States, Government of .....	..	10	..	..	..
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada .....	..	2	..	..	..
Unwin, T. Fisher	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria, Government of	15	13	..	..	..
Victoria, Agent-General for	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria Institute,	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria Institute, Jamaica .....	..	1	..	..	..
Victoria Weekly Colonist (British Co- lumbia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Victorian Express (Western Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Warrnambool Standard, Proprietors of ..	..	1	312	..	..
Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Weekly Examiner (Prince Edward Island), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Weekly Official Intelligencer, Proprietors of	..	..	52	..	..
Wendt, Dr. E. E.	1	..	..	..	..
Western Australia, Government of	4	5	..	..	..
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprie- tors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Westgarth, W.	6	2	..	..	..
West Indian Quarterly, Proprietors of ..	..	3	..	..	..
White, Colonel W., Canada	10	..	..	..	..
Windeler & Co., Messrs. ....	..	..	..	1	..
Winnipeg Board of Trade .....	..	4	..	..	..
Worsfold, W. B., New Zealand	1	..	..	..	..
Wyman & Sons, Messrs.	1	..	..	..	..
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Yochmonitz, A., Kimberley .....	..	..	52	..	..
Youl, James A., C.M.G. ....	..	..	..	..	4
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.	1	..	..	..	..
Zoological Society of London .....	..	1	..	..	..

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1888.

Mode of Acquisition.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Donations	605	831	12,981	8	139
Purchase	204	120	9,438	—	—
Total	809	951	22,419	8	139

The Council are indebted to several Shipping Firms for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute, in various parts of the world.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sundry Accounts	284 14 6	By Subscriptions outstanding	440 1 0
„ Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 33,095 0 8		„ Property of the Institute— New Building and Furniture (cost price)	£21,897 5 5
33,379 15 2		Books, &c., valued at	1,750 0 0
Balance in favour of Assets	22,785 9 2	„ Cost of Freehold	23,647 5 5
			30,520 0 0
		Balance a Bank	54,607 6 5
		„ in hands of Secretary	£1,546 16 0
			11 1 11
			1,557 17 11
			£56,165 4 4

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1889.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1888, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £440 1s.

G. MOLINEUX,
W. WESTGARTH, } Auditors.

January 21, 1889.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account	£1,633 16 6			
Cash in the hands of Secretary	1 0 8			
		1,634	17	2
8 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	160 0 0			
53 " " £10.....	530 0 0			
11 " " to complete	120 13 0			
90 Entrance Fees of £3.....	270 0 0			
191 " " £1 1s.	200 11 0			
6 " " to complete	11 14 0			
1,186 Subscriptions of £2	2,372 0 0			
1,306 " £1 1s.....	1,371 6 0			
154 " £1 and under to complete	146 14 0			
		5,182	18	0
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione		321	15	0
Rent for one year to December 25, 1888, less Property Tax		1,168	15	0
Insurance repaid		7	7	0
Interest on Deposit		11	5	2
Building Fund (Donations in aid of)		31	10	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....		36	6	3

 £8,394 13 7

January, 1 1889.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1888.

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages			1,098	19	1
Printing Proceedings, &c.			432	12	6
Advertising Meetings			43	16	3
Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses			132	19	6
Reporting Meetings			24	13	6
Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows			168	2	3
Postages			312	16	8
Stationery			137	9	5
Newspapers			106	3	3
Library—Books, Binding, &c.			134	2	11
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.			89	12	3
Building, Furniture, Repairs, &c.			204	6	4
Guests' Dinner Fund			23	0	10
Rates and Taxes			251	10	4
Fire Insurance			19	19	0
Conversazione—					
Refreshments.....	£290	0	0		
Royal Albert Hall	126	5	0		
Music	66	15	0		
Printing	16	9	0		
				499	9 0
Gratuity				80	0 0
Miscellaneous				68	4 2
Payments on Account of Mortgage—					
Interest	£1,427	15	4		
Principal	1,570	15	1		
				2,998	10 5
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded				10	8 0
				6,836	15 8
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£1,546	16	0		
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	11	1	11		
				1,557	17 11
				£8,394	13 7

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN: I will first call upon Sir Henry Barkly to address you with reference to the Annual Report of the Council, after which Captain Ommanney, as Honorary Treasurer, will make his Financial Statement.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: It has not been usual to make any lengthened remarks in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, because as a rule they are in the hands of the Fellows some little time before the meeting, and they speak for themselves. At the same time, as this is the twenty-first anniversary of this Institute, and we have just been celebrating its coming of age by a banquet—over which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our President, presided—it may not be amiss if I say a few words on its past history and present prospects. Perhaps they would come more appropriately from some of the fathers of the Institute—Mr. Youl, for instance, who has been a Councillor, I believe, from the very first. But having myself joined more recently, I can perhaps speak with greater freedom as to the value of the services rendered at a time when the Institute was far from being in as prosperous and important a position as it now is. It may seem where so many are concerned invidious to mention names, but we can scarcely let the occasion pass without naming the gentlemen who have acted as Honorary Secretaries, beginning with Mr. A. R. Roche and Mr. C. W. Eddy, and last, though not least, Sir Frederick Young, who for eleven years did all in his power to promote the interests of the Institute. Nor ought we to forget the late Sir William Sargeaunt, who for so long acted as Honorary Treasurer, and devoted so much energy and zeal to the service of the Institute. As regards the future, it is impossible to look at the Report before us without feeling assured on that point. The number of Fellows goes on increasing from year to year; our income for the last four years, exclusive of building and conversazione funds, has been over £6,000 a year—last year the amount was £6,406; and that income is not only amply sufficient to meet our current expenditure on a liberal scale and to pay instalments on the loan raised in order to purchase the freehold site of these premises, but it leaves us every year a handsome surplus. We were told at one time that this Institute would suffer considerable injury from the supposed rivalry of the Imperial Institute. Up to the present time, as you will see from the figures, that has not proved to be the case, and on that point I may say that we continue on the most harmonious terms with the Managing Committee of the Imperial Institute, as is proved

by the fact, which is stated in the Report, that we have been able to arrive, with their full assent and agreement, at the bases of concerted action laid before you to-day. That memorandum makes full acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Royal Colonial Institute during the past twenty years in the promotion of the interests of the Colonies. It goes on to admit in the fullest and most ample manner that this Institute shall retain its existing title and the privileges granted by Royal Charter, and recognises—what, of course, we are all determined shall be the case—that under all circumstances the building shall be retained as the property and for the use of the Fellows. It is to this memorandum, containing these important declarations, that the Council to-day ask the Fellows to give their assent. Acting in accordance with what we have every reason to suppose, from what has passed at the last two annual meetings, is the feeling of the Fellows on the subject, we have endeavoured to arrive at an arrangement which would enable the Royal Colonial Institute to carry on the work which has been so efficiently discharged for years past without clashing with the aims of the Imperial Institute. It is obviously, I think, for the advantage of all parties—and for the advantage both of the Colonies and of the Mother Country—that this should be the case, and that we should work harmoniously together. If we look at the matter calmly, I think there can be no doubt that there are many matters on which we can act in unison with the Imperial Institute, and do very much better work than we have hitherto been able to do alone. While we have taken care to preserve the full acknowledgment of all the privileges and immunities granted to the Royal Colonial Institute, there are, of course, certain points which have been left for settlement hereafter, when the organisation and scope of the Imperial Institute has been more fully determined. Among these—and one of the most important—is the contribution to be made from the funds of the Royal Colonial Institute towards the Imperial Institute, if it should please the Fellows to make any such contribution. That, of course, is a matter which rests with them.

Apart from any advantages which may be secured to us by the admission of our Fellows to membership of the Imperial Institute, we must all be aware that there is one point in regard to which we are bound—I may say morally bound—to make a substantial contribution in aid of the funds of the Imperial Institute, and that is the establishment and maintenance of a museum of Colonial and Indian products. It is one of the duties prescribed by our

charter, and which we have hitherto not been able unfortunately, to fulfil—not so much, perhaps, from want of money as from the want of the necessary space—an obstacle rendered permanent since we established ourselves in these comfortable premises. There is another point necessarily left open, and that is the details of the arrangement by which the Council of one body shall be represented on the other. That, of course, would be necessary for the purpose of securing harmonious action between the two bodies; but that, again, cannot be settled until we know fully what the constitution of the Imperial Institute is to be. So soon as the Fellows have approved of the bases of united action—which I trust they will—the Council will be in a position gradually to work out in detail the arrangements which it would be fair to make on these points; but, of course, nothing will be decided until it has been submitted for ratification by a meeting of the Fellows. I think I may say the Council may fairly claim the confidence of the Fellows in this matter. They have certainly done nothing to compromise your interests in the negotiations which have been carried on, but, on the contrary, they have secured several points which at one time were thought to be rather doubtful. In conclusion, I may say that, should there still be any doubts or misgivings in the breasts of any of the Fellows, those doubts and misgivings ought, I think, to be entirely set at rest by the emphatic declaration made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when, at the banquet the other evening, he presided as President of this Institute—a post he has occupied, I may remind you, for the last eleven years. This assurance I will take the liberty of repeating, in order that all who are present may have the advantage of knowing what His Royal Highness said on the matter. These are His Royal Highness's words:—"I notice with much gratification the paragraph which appears in the last annual report of your Council relating to its recommendations on the subject of a scheme for mutual co-operation between your Institute and the Imperial Institute in the accomplishment of their important work. I believe that if those suggestions are adopted they will tend to the advantage of both Institutions. At the same time"—and this is the sentence to which I desire to draw attention—"I can confidently and most emphatically assure you that nothing in the nature of absorption of the Royal Colonial Institute by the Imperial Institute is involved in the suggested scheme, as appears in some quarters to have been supposed." I do not think you could have anything stronger, or more emphatic,

than those words, and therefore I trust you will see fit to confirm the action of the Committee of the Council in this matter, and the Report as a whole.

THE HON. TREASURER (Captain M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G.): It devolves upon me to lay before you the accounts of the Institute for the past year. Before doing so, I shall be glad if you will allow me to take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the honour they have done me in entrusting me with the duties of Honorary Treasurer. As Sir Henry Barkly has reminded you, those duties had been discharged until last year by my colleague and personal friend of many years' standing, the late Sir William Sargeaunt. He brought to the discharge of those duties great zeal for the interests of this Institute, great personal ability, and much business capacity, and, for myself, I cannot but feel that, in asking me to succeed him and take upon myself the duties he has so long and efficiently discharged, the Council have paid me a very high compliment. I trust I may be able to merit the confidence of the Council and of the Fellows in the same degree that my predecessor enjoyed it. It is not necessary, I think, in connection with the accounts, to do more than glance at some of the leading items. They form an integral portion of the Report which is now and has been for some time in your hands. In the first place, I will refer to the expenditure side of the accounts, as being that which perhaps most readily invites criticism, and the first item to which I would draw attention is that relating to the salaries and wages of our staff, which amounts to £1,098. That represents, I think, an extremely moderate proportion of the gross revenue of this Institute. It will compare very favourably with similar expenditure incurred by other and kindred societies, but whether that be so or not, I think this Institute receives a very full equivalent indeed for this expenditure in the shape of able and willing service rendered by one and all of our staff, from our Secretary downwards. Probably few of us are really aware of the immense amount of business transacted in this building. More than 100,000 letters and documents have been issued during the past year. This represents a very large volume of business, which, I think, is transacted for the Institute on very moderate terms indeed. The next item which appears to call for a few words of explanation is that for printing, which is £432. When you remember this includes the cost of printing and distributing some 4,000 volumes of the annual proceedings, and that the dissemination of these

volumes carries to all parts of the world the intelligence of what the Institute is doing, and the means of judging of its scope and objects, I think you will agree that the money is not only well spent, but is of very moderate amount. I now pass to an item of £325 for hire of rooms and reports of meetings. In the preceding year this item amounted to £250. I do not know that the increase, which I admit is considerable, is to be regarded as other than satisfactory, because it indicates that the Institute is rapidly growing and extending its sphere of usefulness. As regards the cost of newspapers, library, &c. (£240), I may say that the cost of the supply of newspapers has been much reduced through the liberality of many newspaper proprietors in sending us copies of their issues free of charge. The fact that these newspapers are here for reference, and that we have lately adopted a system of sending the files to the British Museum, where they form a public and permanent record, will, I hope, induce other proprietors to follow the laudable example, and increase our store of newspapers for reference. We are indebted to many kind friends also for donations of books. The conversazione last year cost £499, against £420 in 1887. The increase is due to the fact that we had last year to hire the Royal Albert Hall, the South Kensington Museum being no longer available for such purposes. The complete success of the conversazione is, I think, ample justification for the expenditure incurred. The last item to which I will refer is, I think, the most satisfactory of all, namely, the payment on account of mortgage. The Institute has again been able to pay off a considerably larger instalment of the debt than it is rigorously obliged to do under the terms of the agreement, and the effect is, of course, to anticipate considerably the date when we shall be eventually free of such a charge. As to receipts, they amounted last year, including the balance brought forward, to £8,394, as against £8,033 in the previous year. They have been steadily progressing for many years past, and last year was, I think, better than any previous year, except 1886, when the Colonial and Indian Exhibition attracted an unusually large number of visitors to this country. The subscriptions from life and other Fellows show also a substantial increase, the number being 3,221, against 3,125. We had an increase of 72 Life Fellows during the year, as against 42 in 1887. This is a satisfactory feature, as showing faith in the future of the Institute. To me it is eminently satisfactory, because I am absolved from the necessity of keeping separate ledger accounts for these mem-

bers. I notice one little item—£31 10s. as donations in aid of the building fund. That, of course, is a very useful little increase to our revenue, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to call attention to the opportunity which Fellows have of contributing in this useful and material way to our resources. This brief and rapid analysis of the accounts gives, I think, a fairly satisfactory result. Your expenditure is moderate, and is very carefully watched and controlled. Your revenue has that most important of all qualifications—namely, sufficient elasticity to cover all legitimate growth in expenses caused by the development of the Institute, and, moreover, you have been fortunate enough to reduce the charges for debt far more rapidly than you anticipated. I think, therefore, I may congratulate you on the accounts, which furnish in the most practical possible way the proof that the vitality of the Institute remains unimpaired, and that the finances are in a sound, prosperous, and improving condition.

MR. F. G. DALGETY: I beg to second the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts. After the lucid explanations given by the previous speakers, I need not detain you by going into the matter myself. I will only say that, for the way in which they have managed the affairs of the Institute, and for the prosperous condition in which we find ourselves at the present time, the Council are entitled to the confidence and regard of the Fellows.

MR. MORTON GREEN: I would like, at the outset of the few remarks I have to make, to say that no one has a greater feeling of respect for the Council of this Institute than I have. We are indebted to them for the labour they have devoted to the Institute, and also for the financial position in which we stand to-day. I must, however, take exception to our being in any shape or form mixed up in the affairs of the Imperial Institute, which is a very undefined sort of institution, which is certainly undeveloped, and which, I consider, is rather in the air. We are told the great argument for our association with the Imperial Institute is the proposed Museum. Now I consider the Museum will be very like a white elephant. By stepping outside the Imperial Institute you will be able to enter the Natural History Section of the British Museum, and there you will find all you require, with the exception of what no one will go to South Kensington to see. If people want to obtain the latest information and the latest prices of products, they will go, not to the Imperial Institute, but to the marts in the central part of the city. Therefore I

strongly object to our being mixed up with the Imperial Institute at all. Further, I would remind you that, after efforts extending over a series of years, we have been able to erect this Institute for ourselves, and that we are at this moment in an excellent financial position—a position very much to be envied. At the same time, there is a debt on this Institute—a debt which is to be paid off year by year—and I ask you what sort of a position we shall be in if we are to be called upon to contribute to the funds of the Imperial Institute? The sum contributed will not be a mere £100—or even £200. It will, I anticipate, be not less than one-fourth of our income. (“No.”) Well, it must be something substantial, or it will not be valued at all. If we adopt these recommendations we shall, I maintain, land ourselves in a morass, and no one can tell how we shall get out of it. As an amendment, therefore, I beg to move—“That the bases of concerted action now submitted be declared, not only unacceptable, but inadmissible until the existing debt of the Institute be paid off, and that the bases of such action be deferred until the Imperial Institute assumes a form of something like tangible reality.”

Mr. C. H. LEPPER: In seconding the amendment, I beg to remind the meeting of the grave responsibility that is placed upon us this afternoon. We represent not merely ourselves, but some thousands of members outside this room, and their interests should be most carefully considered in regard to any proposal to tamper with the constitution of the Institute, to hypothecate its funds, and to join with another association that is still, so to speak, in the clouds. A museum at South Kensington is from a practical point of view, valueless. The records of the turnstiles show how little attractive that situation is. We are told that nothing in the nature of absorption is intended, but, in my opinion, if we allow the members of the Imperial Institute to have our privileges, we stand a very good chance indeed of being swamped. This building is only half our own—we sublet a large portion at the top, and we still lack a great many things. For instance, we have a home, but no home life. Why should we not meet together, discuss these matters in an informal way, and arrive at some conclusion that we can present to the Council? Under the present state of things how can the Council keep in touch with the members? Now, I use the building perhaps as much as anybody, and have done my best to find out the feelings of others who frequent this Institute. If I said the majority feel

as I do I should not be greatly exaggerating. Had there been these informal debating evenings once or twice a month we should have ascertained what the real feeling is on the matter, and we need not have taken up half the time of this meeting in discussing it. Again, I remind you of the thousands of members who cannot come to our gatherings, and of the responsibility which attaches to our tampering with the constitution of the Institute in this offhand way without consulting them.

Mr. FREDERICK DUTTON: I rise to order. It seems to me that this is a new resolution, and not an amendment, and therefore will not be in order. If we pass the resolution for the adoption of the Report, we should bind ourselves to an expression of opinion in reference to the Imperial Institute. Now I think all the Fellows would be willing to pass the Report and Accounts with the exception of the passages relating to that matter, and I submit we should be placed in a position of greater freedom in case those passages were made the subject of a separate resolution.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: Speaking not only as a colonist and the son of a colonist, but also to some extent in a metropolitan and English capacity, I venture to rise in order strongly to support the Report submitted by the Committee. I think there can be no doubt that the Imperial Institute will become an important factor in this great Empire, and will not merely be a place, as a previous speaker has imagined, where we may go and sample tea and sugar and other products, though no doubt we shall go and examine these and other Colonial products with great interest. The main object of that Institute will be to find a suitable home for a grand Imperial and Colonial Museum, where will be exhibited in a tangible form works of art, historical souvenirs, and the material and commercial products of the various parts of the mighty Empire over which Her Majesty reigns—a fitting commemoration of a glorious reign, during which many of the Colonies have emerged from youth to sturdy manhood. In the report mention is made of a proposed contribution to the funds of the Imperial Institute. Now I think the amount of that sum, whether large or small, is a very important factor in the case, and I should like to ask whether in accepting the Report we tie the Fellows to any particular amount? ("No.") Again, I desire to know whether we commit ourselves in any way as to the representation of this Institute on the Imperial Institute, or their representation on our Council? ("No.") I should like to ask

also whether the new name of the joint Institute will be the Imperial and Colonial Institute, or whether that question has been at all considered? The Royal Colonial Institute is a name that we have raised into a very valuable factor, and to have that name merged altogether in a new name would be very undesirable. These points should be cleared up, but on the main question I agree that the Colonial and the Imperial Institutes should work hand in hand for the advantage both of the Colonies and the Mother Country.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words. I sympathise most heartily with the feelings of all those Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute who are proud of the success which, during the last twenty-one years, has attended this Institute, and are very jealous of the privileges that belong to them. But since the Imperial Institute has been started under, as we must all admit, very influential auspices, I feel, and have long felt, that it is not at all a desirable thing that two Institutions, following for the most part the same lines, should be in rivalry one with the other, and that it would be extremely undesirable if the Royal Colonial Institute were not, if possible, by some means to affiliate itself to the Imperial Institute. If the Fellows, as business men, will calmly and fairly consider the matter, I think they will come to the same conclusion. Some two and a half years ago a proposal was made by the Committee of the Imperial Institute which the Council of this Institute in their wisdom most emphatically rejected. They were terms which possibly might have ended in the merging of the Royal Colonial Institute in the Imperial Institute. Now, after long and difficult negotiations, the Council of this Institute have obtained from the Committee of the Imperial Institute their assent to the terms which are laid before you to-day as a basis of negotiation. Mr. Webster has referred to one or two most important questions connected with the proposed arrangements. As to the name, I may tell you that, in the event of any arrangement being concluded, the name of the Royal Colonial Institute will be maintained; that is distinctly understood. That is a point on which I, personally, have always strongly insisted. It was of immense importance, I thought, that our name should be retained—as by our charter the name is declared to be retained—for ever. As to the building, I do not suppose I am divulging any particular secret in stating that, in the first instance, it was partially contemplated, at all events, that we should dispose of the building

and migrate to South Kensington. That has been rejected utterly, and we are to retain the building, together with the name—two very important elements in the whole question. Thirdly, the Royal Colonial Institute is to be managed wholly and solely by its own Council. These three points conceded, I leave any man of business to say whether they do not afford very substantial guarantees that we shall maintain our position, and I certainly will never consent to its not being maintained. Now one of the crucial questions which affects the minds of many of the Fellows is that of the contribution. For myself, I have always regarded this matter rather in the nature of a complimentary donation—£5 is a donation, so is £500 or £5,000. It is left vaguely, and purposely left vaguely, but I never imagined that in case we unite in any shape or form with the Imperial Institute we should give any substantial pecuniary contribution to that Institute so long as we ourselves are in debt. We shall be in debt for many years, and shall not have any substantial sum to give away. In regard to other points of detail—such, for example, as our Fellows being members of the Imperial Institute, and *vice versa*—such matters will be arranged in unison with the wishes of the Fellows of this Institute. Nothing of the kind can be adopted without your being consulted, and asked to ratify our proceedings. I feel quite sure myself that the Fellows may well leave these questions to the Council, who, I think, have so far amply done their duty and deserve the confidence of the Fellows. I feel very strongly myself the desirability of the two Institutes being in some way united—united, of course, on terms quite satisfactory to ourselves, and to no other would I ever consent. Sir Henry Barkly has referred to the words lately used by our President on this subject—words which I think are emphatic enough. I can only add that His Royal Highness has told me personally that his desire and aim is not to extinguish, but to expand the Institute, and in the face of these declarations of our President I cannot for a moment doubt we shall do well to adopt the recommendations of the Council. After all, these recommendations are only suggestive. It was at the last meeting, I think, that a pledge was given that the Council would do nothing to bind the Fellows of this Institute without their full consent, and although I speak as a member of the Council and as one of your Vice-Presidents, I beg to say that I think they fully deserve your confidence in carrying on further negotiations of a friendly character with the Imperial Institute in order to

discover whether there be not some mode of uniting with them on terms satisfactory to all of us.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: Perhaps you will permit me to explain that Sir Frederick Young is mistaken in thinking there ever was any wish on the part of the Imperial Institute that we should leave this building. I speak from my own knowledge, because at one of the earliest meetings of the Imperial Institute I saw Lord Herschell and Lord Carnarvon, and explained that the Fellows were most desirous of remaining in this building, and they at once said they had not the slightest wish we should remove from it. At one of the first meetings of the Committee of this Institute with the Committee of the Imperial Institute this point was raised and settled in the sense I have named.

MR. HYDE CLARKE: Your Grace's attention has been called to the suggestion that the Report should be passed with the exception of that part relating to the Imperial Institute, which should form the subject of a separate resolution, and, I think, that suggestion is an extremely good one.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is my duty, I think, to put the question, as it is put to me. I have received an amendment to the Report, and I consider I am bound to put the question in that form.

MR. MORTON GREEN asked permission to withdraw his amendment for the present, and, leave being given,

MR. DUTTON moved—"That the Report, other than the paragraphs relating to the bases of concerted action with the Imperial Institute, and the Accounts be adopted, and that the paragraphs relating to such concerted action be separately considered."

MR. LEPPER: I second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a very proper motion, and will meet everybody's view.

On a show of hands being taken, the CHAIRMAN declared the Report—omitting the paragraphs relating to the Imperial Institute—and the Accounts were adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: The result of the ballot has been ascertained, and I am informed the Council are re-elected.

The names are as under:—

President.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Chairman of Council.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.

Vice-Presidents.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G.
 His Grace the Duke of Argyle, K.G., K.T.
 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
 His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.
 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
 The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
 The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford and Clermont, K.P.
 The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
 Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	Neville Lubbock, Esq.
Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
C. Washington Eves, Esq.	J. R. Mosse, Esq.
W. M. Maynard Farmer, Esq.	John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.	Peter Redpath, Esq.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
H. J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.	Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
F. P. de Labilliere, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.
	J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.
	James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.

Captain M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G.

Mr. MORTON GREEN: I beg to move, "That the bases of concerted action now submitted be declared not only unacceptable but inadmissible until the existing debt of the Institute be paid off, and that the bases of such action be deferred until the Imperial Institute assumes a form of something like tangible reality."

Mr. F. HOGARTH: I will second that.

Mr. DUTTON: I should like to make one or two observations on Mr. Morton Green's motion, and in doing so I may say that my mind is entirely open on the question of concerted action. I can see many reasons why it is extremely desirable that cordial co-operation should subsist between the two Institutes. The only question to my mind is whether the time has arrived for it. I

think one objection that may be raised to the recommendations is that they are in themselves incomplete. There is an old saying about taking two bites at a cherry, and in my opinion, instead of committing ourselves to affiliation by halves, the better plan is to do the thing completely, supposing, that is, we are to do it at all. An important question to my mind—and one which is not at all clear, from the explanations we have had so far—is whether, under this reciprocal arrangement, members of the Imperial Institute who may become members of the Royal Colonial Institute are as such to possess voting power. Are they to be real or merely honorary members? We have no idea as to what is to be the basis of membership of the Imperial Institute. It may be a substantial subscription, or, on the other hand, something purely nominal, with a view of obtaining as many members as possible. In the latter case, the number of members, as compared with our own, may be something enormous, and if the members of this Institute are to become members of the Imperial Institute, and *vice versâ*, with reciprocal voting powers, the probability is that the members of this Institute will soon be swamped in the control of their own affairs. That, I conceive, would be a fatal objection to the arrangement. Then as to the question of the amount of our contribution. I understood Sir Frederick Young to say that this would not be settled without reference to the Fellows. If the question is to be referred to the Fellows, and if the Fellows means the members of the two Institutes, we should be outvoted and our interests disregarded. The point thus becomes a very pertinent one. If it is not intended to give the members of the Imperial Institute the power to vote on our affairs, then, of course, a great many objections to the scheme would be removed. The sixth clause of the bases of agreement suggests that this building is to be retained as the property and for the use of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. That would appear to suggest that the members of the Imperial Institute are not to be allowed to use the building, and that requires some explanation. The seventh clause says that “arrangements which serve as the bases of affiliation are to be open to modification by mutual consent.” Now it is very easy to conceive that, in working, certain portions of the arrangement may be found to be objectionable. It is also easy to imagine that the arrangements to which we object may be considered satisfactory by the Imperial Institute, and that the “mutual consent” to the proposed alterations could not be obtained. Although it may be quite proper that no alteration

shall be made except by mutual consent, there ought, I maintain, to be some proviso that, in the event of their being unable to agree, there shall be some power of dissolving the bond. These are some of the considerations that occur to me, and they point, I think, to the conclusion that the scheme should be deferred until the Imperial Institute is in a more advanced state. We should be none the less cordially disposed towards the Imperial Institute, and we should, at the same time, be in a better position to form a free and independent decision on the subject.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE: It seems to me that the present is hardly the time for the consideration of either the resolution or the amendment. As I understand, the Imperial Institute is still in embryo. If, therefore, we bind ourselves now by accepting the resolution, we bind ourselves to an institution of which at present we can know little or nothing; and if, on the other hand, we adopt Mr. Morton Green's amendment we shall be committing ourselves to take no part in an institution with which in the future it may be we shall be glad to co-operate.

Mr. MORTON GREEN: My proposal is that we wait till the debt is paid off.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE: That may be a long time to look forward to, and if the Imperial Institute turns out a success we may be quite willing, before long, to take some part in it. As an amendment I move, "That the consideration of the paragraphs relating to the Imperial Institute be postponed for the present."

The CHAIRMAN: The Report, I may remind you, merely gives a sort of sketch in general terms of what is proposed. Any definite arrangement which may be come to on the part of the Council will be submitted to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute before being adopted, so that to go into any minute criticisms would, I should say, be premature.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE: I desire to point out that Mr. Morton Green's proposal, if carried, would have this effect—it would prevent the Council from proceeding with further negotiations. The Fellows will recollect what has happened in this matter. At the annual meeting two years ago the question of amalgamation or of arrangement between the two Institutes was discussed, and the Council gave the Fellows a pledge, to which they have scrupulously adhered, that they would commit this Institute to nothing—that they would keep their eyes open, to watch how things proceeded, and if they saw their way to any arrangement

with the Imperial Institute they would lay before the Fellows the basis on which they considered such arrangement might be carried out. Two years have elapsed, and we have done what I believe we should have been wanting in our duty had we not done—we have ascertained upon what basis it might be possible for us to draw closer to the Imperial Institute than we are at present. We have now submitted certain points, and we ask the Fellows for permission to proceed with the negotiations. Several matters of detail have been raised by Mr. Dutton and other speakers, and, if we are to proceed with the negotiations, all these points have to be considered. Of course, the point about the voting power, which, as Mr. Dutton has rightly said, might lead, if not properly adjusted, to the Fellows of this Institute being swamped by the members of the Imperial Institute, is a most important point. If the Council are authorised to conduct further negotiations, you may be quite sure that they will take great care to safeguard the interests of the Institute in this respect; and if they do not come before you with a sufficient scheme for the safeguarding of those interests you will reject whatever may be submitted to you. I might go over other points—the amount of the contribution, for instance—and say the same thing. Every one of them must come before the Fellows again. We cannot undertake—as I said only to-day in the Council—to pay the Imperial Institute a single farthing a year without coming for your sanction. It is very desirable, I think, that the Council should be allowed to go on with these negotiations, with the view of ascertaining whether, for the mutual benefit of the two Institutes, and for the promotion of the cause we have at heart, an arrangement can be come to. You have been reminded that one of the most important objects in our programme is the establishment of a museum. There is no doubt about it. We have carried out everything else, and we are bound to consider whether we cannot come to some terms with the authorities of the Imperial Institute for carrying out that object. I hold that by passing these recommendations the Fellows will take a very prudent step, because they will enable us to proceed with the negotiations, and to find whether or not we can agree upon some arrangement. It will then be for the Fellows to ratify or reject it.

The CHAIRMAN: Has anyone seconded Mr. Somerville's amendment?

Mr. A. P. MATHESON: I second it.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG: This is a second amendment. We cannot deal with that till the first is disposed of.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD : There is a substantive motion that the recommendations be rejected.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG : Then I am wrong.

Colonel J. S. YOUNG suggested as a rider to the resolution moved by Mr. Webster, "That no arrangement shall be definitely entered into without ratification at a special general meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute."

Mr. JAMES A. YOUL, C.M.G. : I may remind the meeting that anything to which the Council may agree must be submitted in detail to the members hereafter. The Council are only your servants. We are to have our charter and all our privileges granted by the charter intact. If this proposal is rejected, what will be the feeling of the Imperial Institute as to treating with us in future? It must be the desire of everyone present to co-operate with the Imperial Institute, at the same time that we safeguard all the rights and privileges of the Fellows of this Institute. I have been a member of your Council from first to last, and nobody can take a more sincere interest in the welfare of this Institute than I do. At one time, I may tell you, some years ago, we were as nearly coming to grief as possible. If it had not been for the late Sir William Sargeaunt and myself saying that compositions and life subscriptions should be invested we should have become bankrupt. The Finance Committee have, from first to last, watched every item of expenditure. I have said over and over again, as a member of the sub-committee appointed to negotiate with the Imperial Institute Committee, "The Imperial Institute will not be allowed to swamp us, nor disturb our Fellows, nor take such part in our proceedings as we have no power to grant." However, the matter is in your own hands, and we have no power but what we derive from you.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : I have listened attentively to all that has passed, and, for myself, I rather regret that some of the views now put forward were not expressed at the last annual meeting, when I did my best to induce the Fellows to give us some inkling of their opinions on the subject. Only one of the Fellows responded, and he urged us in the strongest way to come to some terms with the Imperial Institute. That was the only guiding hand we got from the Fellows, and having listened carefully to the remarks this afternoon, I have come to the conclusion that there is really no difference between the opinions of the majority of the Fellows and the views of the Council. Mr. Dutton wishes we should cordially co-operate with the Imperial Institute, but I rather gather that

he thinks at the present stage of the proceedings we should not go beyond a vague but cordial co-operation. That has been exactly the view of the Council, and it was with the view of showing we wished to cordially co-operate with the Imperial Institute, but at the same time did not see our way to bind ourselves to anything definite, that we agreed to come to the arrangement we propose to you to adopt to-day. I cannot help thinking there is an under-current of feeling that there is something behind this arrangement, and that in adopting these resolutions, although they may seem harmless enough, you are committing yourselves to something beyond what they contain. I wish to assure you that there is nothing of the sort. The Council wish to be entirely frank. They are most anxious to know your views, and, knowing them, to carry them out. If you carefully study the language of those recommendations, you will see that they practically commit you to nothing definite. No doubt it would be said that there is to be a contribution in return for the privileges we obtain. If we obtain privileges from the Imperial Institute, it is only fair we should pay for them. ("What are they?") That we don't know, and shall not know for two years. When we do know we shall be able to tell you whether they are worth paying for.

Mr. C. H. LEPPER: How about clause 3?

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: The idea was that there was to be a sort of reciprocity between the two Institutes. We may not be able to agree. If we do agree, we shall have to come before you and frankly tell you what we have done, and ask whether you approve or not. If you will let your views be known to the Council, the Council will, of course, be glad to learn them. The Council have no wish to carry out anything which is not in accordance with your views, and we shall look upon this agreement as showing—though necessarily in an undefined way—a wish to cordially co-operate with the Imperial Institute.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE: I would suggest, as an addition to my amendment, "and that the Council be authorised to continue their negotiations with the Imperial Institute."

The CHAIRMAN: If it is the wish of the meeting I will put the matter to the vote, but I should hope you will be satisfied with the state of things as they are, and with the engagements into which the Council have entered—that you will accept their word and regard these paragraphs as a mere sketch of the state of affairs at present, which does not bind you in any way.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE: The Council gave a pledge that nothing

should be done that would commit this Institute, except with the consent of the Fellows, and, as having obtained from them that pledge, I think I ought to say they have acted upon it. All we have before us now is what your Grace has justly described as a mere sketch of terms, and we have your distinct assurance, and that of Sir Henry Barkly, Sir Frederick Young, and others, that upon that sketch nothing shall be done until the matter is laid before the Fellows, and they have decided upon it. It seems to me that, as men of business, we have no other course at the present moment but to accept the resolution approving of the agreement. It is in conformity with the policy we ourselves have pursued. We all of us have but one object, and that is to maintain the independence of this Institute, and at the same time we desire to promote good relations with the Imperial Institute.

Mr. MORTON GREEN asked leave to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. Somerville's amendment.

Mr. DUTTON: The Council have recommended certain bases of agreement. If we pass a resolution adopting them we are bound by them. What would be our position? Should we be competent to revise this arrangement at some future day? So long as we don't pass any binding resolution I have not a word to say.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE: What is the object of anticipating a state of circumstances with which we are unprepared to deal? We want to know first how the Imperial Institute is going on, and what are the terms the Council are prepared to lay before us.

The CHAIRMAN: These resolutions are in the most general terms. I don't think they bind you to anything you wish to avoid. The first one states that the Royal Colonial Institute shall retain its existing title and privileges. Of course it will. That is what we intend to act upon. I think you will find that the other resolutions don't do anything which will hamper you in any way.

Mr. Morton Green's motion having by leave been withdrawn,

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P., moved, and Mr. W. KELTY seconded, "That the paragraphs of the Annual Report relating to the Imperial Institute be adopted;" whereupon,

As an amendment, Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE moved, and Mr. A. P. MATHESON seconded, "That the consideration of the paragraphs relating to the Imperial Institute be postponed for the present, and that the Council be authorised to continue their negotiations with the Imperial Institute."

Mr. ALEXANDER SCLANDERS: As an old member, I hope the Fellows will pass these recommendations of the Council. The

question is now narrowed down to this—Is the matter to be postponed, or are the Council to be allowed to go on with the negotiations? (“No.”) That is really what the propositions before the meeting mean. I do not think there is the difference of opinion amongst us that appears on the surface, because, while the amendment proposes to postpone the question, it also authorises the Council to continue the negotiations with the Imperial Institute. Now, to do this they must have a basis of negotiation; and what better basis could we have than what they have now put before us? I think every gentleman in the room will allow that the Council have acted up till now with great ability and care. If you look most carefully into their proposals, you cannot find that they have committed us yet to anything we do not like. I think, therefore, we may continue to trust them in the matter.

Mr. A. P. MATHESON: A good deal has been said about business men, but we are asked to do an exceedingly unbusiness-like thing. We are told these resolutions are not binding. Then why, in Heaven’s name, pass them? To pass them and then say we don’t intend them to be binding is to stultify ourselves. We commit ourselves to several things by these resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN: They are not proposed as resolutions. They are merely statements in the report for your information.

Mr. MATHESON: It would be very much better to postpone the matter, because you would then be able to come before us with an absolutely complete plan, and we should be able to pronounce a much more satisfactory opinion than we now can. As a life member, I may point out that I am at a certain disadvantage. Any other member may withdraw at any time, but a life member cannot, without losing the benefit of his subscription, and the opinion of such a member, therefore, is entitled to some weight.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG: I do not see how the Council can do anything with this amendment, supposing it is adopted. It first says that the consideration of the matter by the Fellows is to be postponed, and then tells us to continue the negotiations, but the basis on which we are to continue them is not stated. The supporters of the amendment propose to postpone what we propose, but they don’t inform us how the negotiations are to be carried on.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE: The amendment gives the Council, in fact, a freer hand than the resolution.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: May I be allowed to point out that these are merely the lines which will form the basis of dis-

cussion as between our Council and the Council of the Imperial Institute. It would be perfectly ridiculous for a body of gentlemen to go into conference without something of the sort. I have been told that for two years we have been urging the Council to come to some arrangement with the Imperial Institute—(“No”)—to come to some basis on which some arrangement might be made. (“No”—“Yes.”) Now they come with a number of resolutions which bind us to nothing, but give them the power of more fully discussing the question. I think it would be a bad thing if it were to go forth to the Colonies that by our vote to-day we should practically close this question, and leave no means by which we could come to terms with the Imperial Institute. We know that the Imperial Institute is in honour of Her Majesty’s Jubilee, and that large funds have come from the Colonies in support of that Institute, which will ere long be doubtlessly a valuable institution. It seems to me we shall do well to examine the terms when they are submitted to us in a definite form in all their bearings, but I think we shall do well for the present to accept the recommendations the Council have to-day submitted to us.

The amendment moved by Mr. A. F. Somerville was then put to the meeting and negatived, and the resolution moved by Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., adopting the bases of concerted action was carried.

Mr. DUTTON : Could it be recorded as part of the minutes that we were distinctly told we were not to be prevented from reconsidering all the details?

The CHAIRMAN : Certainly.

Mr. J. F. CHURCHILL moved, and Mr. C. H. BROAD seconded, “That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Captain M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Gisborne Molineux and William Westgarth), for their services since the last annual meeting.”

This was carried unanimously.

Sir JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G. : From the very cordial way in which you received the reference made by our Honorary Treasurer to the services of the staff, and the efficient and economical way in which the business of this Institute is conducted, I am quite sure I need say nothing in favour of the resolution which I now move—“That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the

Secretary and the other members of the permanent staff for their services during the past year."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. SAMUEL SHORTRIDGE, and adopted.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE: I beg to propose "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." I am one of those who remember the early days of the Institute, in connection with our friend Mr. Youl. It is to me a matter of great gratification to notice the progress we have now made. In proposing you should record your thanks to the Council, I must ask you to do so on this specific ground—that we have a Council who are determined to act with us and who are pledged to that course, and I think we may congratulate ourselves that even when we have differences of opinion we know we may rely on the integrity of the Council. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Council, and more particularly to His Grace the Duke of Manchester—our very old friend—for presiding on this occasion with his usual kindness, courtesy, and ability.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said: I am very much obliged to you indeed for endorsing so heartily the complimentary remarks of the mover of the resolution. I much regret that the state of my health quite prevented me from attending last year, but I hope it will be very different this year, and that I shall be more often with you.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH, 1868—1889.

THE existence of the Royal Colonial Institute practically dates from June 26, 1868, when a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Viscount Bury, to promote the formation of a society which should assume, in relation to the Colonies, a position similar to that filled by the Royal Society as regards science, and the Royal Geographical Society as regards geography. The meeting, which comprised influential representatives of Colonial interests, and members of the Imperial Legislature who had taken a prominent part in the discussion of Colonial questions, unanimously agreed that it was desirable to establish an institution, above all mere party considerations, where persons from all parts of the British Empire might exchange experiences, and where trustworthy information might be imparted to all inquirers. A provisional committee was appointed, which drew up rules—substantially the same as those now in operation—and reported to a general meeting on August 12, 1868, when the “Colonial Society” became constituted by the adoption of such rules for its government and the election of the first president and council, whose names are here given:—President, the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., the Right Hon. Lord Lytton, the Right Hon. Viscount Milton, M.P., the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Councillors:—Arthur N. Birch, Esq., Henry Blaine, Esq., the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., Lord Alfred Churchill, Major-General Sir William Denison, K.C.B., John Eldon Gorst, Esq., Lord William Hay, Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., Right Hon. Viscount Monck, Hugh E. Montgomerie, Esq., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., George Verdon, Esq., C.B., William Walker, Esq., Edward Wilson, Esq.,

Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, K.C.M.G., Leonard Wray, Esq., James A. Youl, Esq., the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B.

Trustees:—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., James Searight, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer:—W. C. Sargeaunt, Esq.

Honorary Secretary:—A. R. Roche, Esq.

A deputation of the Council waited upon His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, with the object of obtaining their official sanction and support, which was most readily conceded. Those Ministers undertook that the Governors of the several Colonies should be addressed in favour of the Institute, which undertaking was carried into effect by their successors in office, the Right Hon. Earl Granville and His Grace the Duke of Argyll. As a result of this action, a large number of valuable works illustrative of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India have been added to the library. Numerous contributions have also been received from the Colonial Office and the India Office, and for some years past full particulars of the constitution and objects of the Institute have been published in the Colonial Office List, "on account of the importance of the subject to colonists generally."

On March 10, 1869, the inaugural dinner was attended by the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.), the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Right Hon. Earl Granville), and many other distinguished guests, and was regarded as a most successful demonstration in favour of the Colonies and the Unity of the Empire.

In June, 1869, the prefix of the word "Royal" was graciously sanctioned by Her Majesty the Queen. Inconvenience arising from the similarity of the initial letters to those of the Royal College of Surgeons, the name of the Society was, by the vote of a general meeting on March 7, 1870, changed to the Royal Colonial Institute.

In July, 1871, His Grace the Duke of Manchester was elected President, in succession to Viscount Bury, who retired, and in June, 1878, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to accept that office, the Duke of Manchester maintaining his connection with the Institute as one of its Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the Council.

In September, 1882, Her Majesty the Queen granted to the

Institute a Royal Charter of Incorporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal, in recognition of the fact that since its establishment it had "sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded," and with a desire of "encouraging a design so laudable and salutary."

In the following year it was decided to acquire a permanent home for the Institute, in lieu of the very inadequate premises hitherto occupied. The lease of a site in Northumberland-avenue—the freehold of which has since been purchased—was secured, and, after a total expenditure of £50,000, the present substantial and commodious building was provided. It affords a convenient place of meeting for colonists, contains an admirable library, and offices where information on all matters relating to the Colonies and India is readily accessible. Periodical meetings are held, at which papers on Colonial subjects are read and discussed, and reports of the proceedings are widely distributed.

Since its foundation, the Institute has fully justified the views of those who established it, and has been a source of mutual advantage to the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Its first Honorary Secretary was Mr. A. R. Roche. He resigned in 1871, and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Eddy, who devoted himself to the interests of the Institute until his sudden death in October, 1874. At the request of the Council, Mr. (now Sir) Frederick Young undertook the duties of honorary secretary, and held that office until his election as a vice-president in July, 1886: he was assisted by Mr. F. P. de Labilliere—another member of the Council—from 1874 to 1881. Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (formerly of the South Australian Civil Service) was appointed salaried Assistant-Secretary in 1881, and Secretary in 1883, which office he still holds.

Sir William Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G., filled the position of Honorary Treasurer from the foundation of the Institute until a short time before his death in 1888, and was succeeded by Captain M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G., the present Honorary Treasurer.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889.

Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., a Vice-President, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that 56 Fellows—viz., 26 Resident and 30 Non-Resident—had been elected.

Resident Fellows :—

James Anderson, Esq., Edward Brocklehurst, Esq., Edward Fuhrman Clarke, Esq., F. L. Cox, Esq., George Walter Davidson, Esq., William Ellis, Esq., Henry S. Fernau, Esq., Henry Gammidge, Esq., James William Bruce Gardyne, Esq., Arnold E. Gawthrop, Esq., John B. Gill, Esq., Sampson Hill, Esq., Frederick Hovenden, Esq., George H. Jennings, Esq., Lieut-General Allen Bayard Johnson, William Knight, Esq., Cumming Macdona, Esq., John William Macfie, Esq., Captain J. P. Maclear, R.N., James Martin, Esq., Henry Osburn, Esq., Rev. C. A. Raymond, Sir Herbert Bruce Sandford, K.C.M.G., Major-General A. De Courcy Scott, R.E., Thomas Murison Stewart, Esq., B. C. Wainwright, Esq., F.R.Met. Soc.

Non-resident Fellows :—

J. A. G. Campbell, Esq. (Selangor, Straits Settlements), Richard A. Canter, Esq. (New South Wales), Henry Stuart Cargill, Esq. (British Columbia), Walter Cargill, Esq. (British Columbia), Tirlman Nieuwondt de Villiers, Esq. (Transvaal), Major C. T. Dupont (British Columbia), Rhys Seymour Fairbridge, Esq. (Cape Colony), C. A. Goodchap, Esq., M.P. (New South Wales), Arthur Lucas Harrold, Esq. (South Australia), Edward W. Hawker, Esq., M.P. (South Australia), William James Henderson, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. H. H. Hocking (Attorney-General, Jamaica), William Thomas Jones, Esq. (Victoria), William Kelty, Esq. (Victoria), Philip Knee, Esq. (Delagoa Bay), Arthur Gustavus Lacy, Esq. (Western Australia), Alfred Leonard Lawley, Esq. (Transvaal), James Lawrence, Esq., J.P. (Mayor of Kimberley, Cape Colony), Frederick Charles Liddle, Esq. (Transvaal), James Alexander Liebmann, Esq. (Cape Colony), Herbert Molyneux, Esq. (Transvaal), William Joseph Quin, Esq. (Transvaal), W. J. G. Reid, Esq. (Madeira), Thomas Bilbe Robinson, Esq. (Queensland), H. K. Rutherford, Esq., A.M.Inst. C.E. (Ceylon), Frederick York St. Leger, Esq. (Cape Colony), Richard Speight, Esq. (Victoria), J. Fred. J. Tayler, Esq. (Kimberley, Cape Colony), Major William Slade Vincent (Queensland), Francis John Waring, Esq., M. Inst. C.E. (Ceylon)

The SECRETARY announced that the Library had been increased by donations from the various Colonial Governments, Societies both at home and in the Colonies, and from several Fellows of the Institute.

The following additional subscription to the Building Fund was announced :—R. A. Colquhoun, Esq. (Transvaal), £21.

The CHAIRMAN : I regret to say that I have been called upon to occupy the chair this evening in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Childers, who was originally expected to preside, and I am also sorry that Mr. Westgarth, the author of the valuable paper about to be presented to you, is unwell, and by direction of his medical adviser will not attempt to read his paper in person. Under these circumstances the paper will be read by our Secretary. There are some other friends whom we expected—Sir Saul Samuel and Sir Arthur Blyth, who are absent through indisposition, and Mr. Archer, who, owing to another engagement, is unable to favour us with his presence on this occasion. I am sure we all anticipate a valuable contribution to the series of papers which from time to time have been furnished to the Royal Colonial Institute. There is probably no more important subject than that of finance, whether as affecting individuals or nationalities. A successful financial condition is regarded in all cases, both public and private, as a proof of prosperity. A nation whose finances are flourishing can hardly fail to be in a prosperous condition, just as in private life an individual who enjoys the luxury of being free from debt and living within his income is always regarded as occupying an enviable post. On the other hand, any community, colony, or nation crippled with debt, and with obligations there is a difficulty in meeting, can hardly be said to be in such a state. I will not, however, anticipate the views expressed by Mr. Westgarth. I am happy to say we have with us this evening several gentlemen who have made Colonial finance a matter of serious study, and gentlemen who have occupied high political posts in the Colonies. I need only mention among others my old friends Sir George Bowen and Sir George Baden-Powell, the latter of whom has taken an active part in bringing to notice a series of valuable arguments affecting the financial and fiscal condition of the various communities under the British Crown. Without further remarks, I will now call upon the Secretary to read Mr. Westgarth's paper.

AUSTRALASIAN PUBLIC FINANCE.

DEFINITION OF SUBJECT.

I HAVE ventured upon a large subject in every sense. The term "finance" may be held to mean relations based on money, on accounts generally, of receipts and payments. Australasian public finance means, therefore, those relations on the part of the Australasian Colonial Governments. These relations comprise two principal sections, namely those of Public Revenue and those of Public Debt.

AN INTERESTED AUDIENCE.

If my subject may not be one that can be expected to be very attractive to a general audience, yet I am sure that of those whom I now address, connected as they more or less are with our Royal Colonial Institute, there are very few indeed who are not specially enlivened by some personal and material interest in some section of my wide subject. Either as colonists they are taxed for the Australasian revenues, or as investors, whether Home or Colonial, they are drawing, with perfect punctuality, I know, Australasian dividends. I can only congratulate them that the last amount usually exceeds, I hope greatly exceeds, the first.

A MINIMUM OF STATISTICS.

The term finance naturally rears up before the mind a vista of indefinite figures, tables, and statistics. I should be sorry if any who had come here, with their minds made up to face that sort of thing as the inevitable, should be disappointed in not getting it after all; but the fact is that I had hardly engaged to give this lecture, when I fell so seriously unwell, continuing so almost till now, that to hunt after all the supposed paraphernalia of statistics was entirely out of the question. I was, therefore, driven to bay to make up my lecture upon more general grounds. And, really, when energised by despair, the points of interest came up in such fair variety of succession, that I began to indulge a hope that my audience might not after all make so very bad an exchange. I know for myself that if a subject which usually bristles with figures is offered for an evening's entertainment here, I should feel more attracted to it if relieved by a hint that indisposition of any kind had caused considerable "scamping" of the statistics.

THE TARIFFS AND TRADE OF THE EMPIRE, BY SIR R. W. RAWSON.

I may not, however, look thus slightly on arrays of statistics, even the most serried ranks, when they appear in the fit place. I am reminded here of a recent most important work on the Tariffs and Trade of the Empire, published by the Imperial Federation League, and prepared wholly by Sir Rawson W. Rawson, as chairman of the commercial section of that body. It is a work that perhaps excels any other of its kind in clearness, variety, and completeness, and it forms an unsurpassable handbook of its subject, to serve as a forerunner of that United Empire which is the aim of the League. I have only to add that if Sir Rawson, after, of course, a due interval of rest and refreshment from such a labour, will complete the financial in the same exhaustive way as he has what we may call its fiscal and trade section, he will enable us to salute the re-constructed Empire with an adequate *vade mecum* to all its vast and varied commerce and finance.

COMPARISONS WITH THE PARENT STATE AND WITH THE OTHER COLONIES.

Undoubtedly the chief points of interest which our Colonies arouse, as they march at their usual double-quick step of progress, are where, from differences of climatic and other circumstances, they exhibit more or less variety of development from that of the parent country. Nor is the variety less interesting, in most cases, in the different Colonies or Colonial groups one from the other. The financial section of this varied development is quite as fertile as any other. The most striking feature of Australasia, in a comparison, whether with Home, or indeed, with any other part of the Empire, is the unprecedented pace of growth. We have never had Colonies, whether single or in group, which have increased, in their short term of life, to such a population of our race, to such a scale of public revenues, and, to be behind in nothing, such a grand scale of public debt. If we were to compare the United Kingdom's finance, upon a population basis, with Australasia, the former, although at the head of the rest of the world in most items, would fall woefully short of this youngest of her daughters. In point of yearly revenue the total of twenty-six millions sterling of Australasia would require 260 millions, or about three times the present public revenue of the parent. The comparison of public debt, between the two cases, is hardly

less striking as to Australasian headship. Our British debt, although latterly we are equalled by France, had enjoyed for many years the unsurpassed headship of its kind in the whole world. But the 165 odd millions, already piled up for Australasia, would require, for a relative equality between daughter and mother, twice the amount of the latter's great debt.

DIVERGENCIES OF THE COMPARISONS—THE HOME CASE.

But in these comparisons the two cases, as we all know, are not exactly on all fours. Indeed, the most interesting and suggestive comparisons of our subject consist in the differences that show themselves respectively in the revenue and debt accounts of the two cases. Our Home revenue, for instance, is a comparatively simple business. It represents substantially the national effort to meet the large yearly bill of a great State, including the interest of an enormous traditional debt, which although called, in humorous contradiction, "The Funds," is hardly relieved by the most fractional off-set in the shape of a disposable asset. We raise this heavy yearly revenue in the directest, most economical, and least confiscatory way, or at least we professedly aim to do this; and that is one reason, besides the question of correct economic principle, for our rule of imposing taxes or duties solely for revenue, and not for any mixed case of revenue and protection, with the loss of revenue due to the latter.

THE COLONIAL CASE. TARIFFS AND PROTECTION.

The Colonial case is remarkably different from all this. In the first place all Australasia, excepting as yet one Colony, New South Wales, has quitted the basis of free exchange upon which their mother piloted their youth, and with the concession of their constitutional government they have already taken more or less to protection. Their tariffs, therefore, and the resulting high prices of domestic products which Colonies under protection impose upon themselves, only partially result in revenue, the rest of the extra prices being absorbed by the protected interests. Perhaps our thriving Colonies are entitled to please themselves in this matter, and to say that they can quite afford such a costly mode of revenue making.

None of these Colonies have as yet, however, gone very deeply into protection. Victoria has led the way, having adopted protection about twenty years ago. But even in this case 25 to 30

per cent. on imported manufactures is the maximum. The other Colonies are hardly, even to this extent, protective, and are mostly still boasting that their duties are for revenue and not protection, except, as it were, incidentally and unintentionally. They have mostly however of late been gradually approaching Victoria by increasing the protective operation. All of them levy an excise duty, more or less upon the highly taxed imported spirits, and some of them upon other domestic products, where there is a considerable duty on the imported article, such as sugar and tobacco. On the whole, they still compare very favourably with the United States' high protective duties. But, on the other hand, the States have perfectly free trade through their great empire, while these Colonies sadly checkmate each other by their inter-Colonial tariffs, as, for instance, Victoria's Live Stock Tax against New South Wales. The Cape Colony is moderately protective in the "incidental" way, but the Canadian Dominion, since 1879, is considerably and professedly protectionist.

COLONIAL REVENUES RELATIVELY OF LARGE AMOUNT.

Turning now to other points of difference, Colonial revenues usually bulk largely out in at least two main items, which have no existence in our Home category. These relate, respectively, to the country's lands and the country's railways. As regards the first, only conceive for a moment the resourceful position of our Home Government if, while the whole landed estate of the country had been originally theirs, they still held from a quarter to three-quarters of its area to dispose of, with all freedom, subject of course to Parliament, to use the proceeds for the public benefit. One cannot but think that, in these circumstances, the Home rate of general progress might approach at least some little more towards the Colonial rate.

Again, the rule has been in Australasia, although not without some comparatively slight exception, that the great institutions of the railways and telegraphs were constructed and owned by the respective Governments. At Home we have indeed latterly assumed the telegraphs as a subject which could hardly remain differentiated from that of the General Post. But the vast railway interest at Home has been left unmolested to private enterprise. Had it been otherwise, the senior would not have had to bend her diminished head to her junior in the matter of the amount of public debt.

The Colonial revenue account is thus swollen by some great items which have no counterpart in the Home category, notably the proceeds of the lands, and the proceeds of the railways. In the case of the lands, there is not only the proceeds of land sales, but also of land leases, as the depasturing rentals, especially of the Colonies of larger area, as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, make respectively a very considerable, steady, and usually increasing amount. I might fairly estimate the lands and railway proceeds as amounting on average to quite one-third of the Australasian public revenue account; and we must make that important allowance in comparing the Colonial with the Home case.

RESEMBLANCES IN THE HOME AND COLONIAL COMPARISON.

In other respects the revenue items of the two cases are not materially different, especially of late years, as the growing revenue needs in most of the Colonies have led them, in imitation of ourselves, towards more exhaustive modes of money-raising. Thus they have mostly fallen upon various kinds of stamp duties. The inheritance or succession taxation is getting general and formidable. Victoria, in particular, has imposed a rate of from 3 to 10 per cent; and she takes what seems an equitable method, although we are not used to it here, of levying the smaller rates upon small fortunes, and the larger upon the millions of the deceased millionaires. The importance of this item to her revenue was illustrated lately with reference to the death of one of these millionaires. The usual over-estimate which current report makes in such cases had reached the treasurer just as he was preparing his budget; and it was understood that when the expected revenue accession was duly reduced by the more limited realities of this millionaire's case, an inconvenient chasm in the estimates had to be afterwards filled up as best might be. New Zealand, in particular, under her rather straining debt, has resorted to a landed property tax, and the men of property there have unmistakably replied that they do not like it. They have, it must be admitted, some special excuse; for the late protracted crisis there has been most severe upon that kind of value. When a man's estate has been gradually, over the last few years, shrinking in value from say £50,000 to £20,000, he is hardly in humour to accept a tax, the capitalising of which lops off yet a few thousands more.

On the other hand, our Colonial revenue list, while usually strong in Customs' duties, is weak comparatively in those of Excise, as we should expect in countries where protection prevails, and diverts what would otherwise be revenue into the pockets of protected interests.

DISTINCTIVE REVENUE ACCOUNT-KEEPING.

Important questions arise in revenue account-keeping, which some of these Colonies have attended to, while others have not. The principal of these, perhaps the only one worth alluding to here, is that of the disposal of the land proceeds. Up to about twenty years ago the rule was to spend indiscriminately all that came into the Treasury, whether from land, or from taxes or other resources. Evidently this was wrong in principle, for the land was in the position of a capital which was to be eventually exhausted, and not income from sources of permanency. But a happy-go-lucky spirit prevailed in these youthful societies, and, indeed, in some of them prevails yet. Victoria and New Zealand have set a good example in this respect. The former reserved at first for some years £200,000 yearly from land proceeds, to be applied in some way towards the Colony's capital account, but latterly this has been modified into a reservation of the proceeds of the public auction sales, which average a somewhat less amount, as the Colony's available lands are already very largely sold out. New Zealand, since 1879, has reserved the whole amount of land proceeds, to be laid out in land surveys, and in reproductive, or at least permanent and useful works. Tasmania, too, has latterly adopted the same principle, and reserves about half her land proceeds for roads and other improvement of the public estate.

DISTINGUISHING A CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

This question of distinguishing a capital account in the public income and expenditure of countries recalls the papers on that subject which used to be read, with a pertinacity laudable in every good cause, by Mr. Fellowes at successive British Association meetings. His subject, however, was the Home, not the Colonial finances, and the Home case involved some of that confusion of ideas as to what is or is not capital which has not even yet ceased to haunt the minds of most economists. In the Colonial case, railways, waterworks, and

such like things owned by the Government are a set-off in real or available capital. But what are ships of war, fortifications, and such like in the Home case? Of course, to spend half a million on a modern war ship, and the like amount on wages and stores are quite different things, seeing that the one sum passes into a permanent result, while the other absolutely and at once disappears. But what is the use of the distinction, what the practical difference, if such permanent item have no marketable value so as to make it capital in the ordinary or business sense of the word? Suppose it became for any reason desirable to realise in the market some of our great war ships. Would they be worth more than old wood or metal? The speculative buyers would not be allowed, of course, to go buccaneering with them as war ships. Or, again, suppose some elaborate town fortifications, that have from first to last "cost a mint of money," are to be abandoned under the modern view that a million of well-drilled young riflemen are a superior as well as an ubiquitous defence. The Government, let us suppose, invite from the Mayor of the fortified town "a bid for the lot"; but his worship probably replies that he could hardly venture to relieve the Government of this old stock without some substantial dole from the Treasury towards the cost of levelling into a recreation ground for the citizens.

COMPARISONS IN EXPENDITURE; DEFENSIVE FORCE; EDUCATION.

The subject of public expenditure is less important in my inquiry than that of revenue. I need hardly say that it is always much more difficult to get revenue than to spend it when got. But there are two items of expenditure which supply an interesting comparison as between parent and offspring. In one of these items we are more profuse at home, while the Colonies exceed in the other. The one is military and naval force, the other education.

But in this first question, the Colonies, although in their youthful weakness long held free by their generous and strong mother, have latterly arisen to their duty, and the recent arrangement for joint naval defence is the happy inauguration of a more equitable partnership. Australasia is to contribute £126,000 yearly for ten years towards Imperial naval defence. Forces, more or less military, are gradually arising in the Colonies. As yet, however, the Imperial yearly naval and military budget of

upwards of thirty millions has not had any serious relative approach by Australasia.*

The education question, on the other hand, has had by far the most favour on the Colonial ground. The old traditional tendencies still lingering at home favour in preference the military to the educational ideal, while the new economic tendencies in Colonies are apt to depreciate the professional soldier, and to give a first importance to education. Colonies march to their end, in this respect, much easier than at home, where the religious denominations which had at first laid fast hold of education have kept it more tenaciously than in the Colonial case. In denominational education we must needs recognise that the prime object is not education, but that education is only a means to bring the child into the denomination, or to surely keep it there. Of course the State, so soon as it realises that it is the parent, and the only possible parent of the whole flock, cannot tolerate such secondary or merely contingent education, and intervenes with the public school, or at least with a State-supervised denominationalism. In all fairness, however, it must be said that the National or popular churches of the United Kingdom were only doing their duty in those earlier times which preceded the States' direct intervention, to take all possible charge of the education, as of the religion, of the people. The Colonies have not had to dig up the tenacious roots of the Home case, and have alike promptly and in most cases very liberally endowed education. The tendency there is towards not only an entirely free education, but a very high common standard. In the Colonial view, even more strongly than in the Home view, the State cannot afford, for the sake of its socio-economic future, to allow any of its children, through fault or misfortune of the natural parent, to grow up uneducated. The Mother Country, however, has made gallant steps since her great Act of 1870, for she now devotes no less than five millions yearly towards educating her legions of children, very many of whom are so miserably poor as to be unable otherwise to secure this benefit. This is exclusive of all private contribution. But, even so, she is already

* I am reminded by Sir Graham Berry's remarks that the Australasian Colonies have expended already very large amounts (£14,000,000 in all) on land forces and fortifications. Indeed, I myself had the opportunity of a personal inspection of the very complete defence of the Port Phillip Heads and harbour entrance at Queens-cliffe, under the very able direction of Major Daniell.—W. W.

far surpassed by her Colonies. New Zealand in particular has, in spite even of times of depression, shown exemplary liberality, as the vote for the current year, 1888—89, is £379,000 for a population of 620,000. She has thus developed an educational programme which might fit every youth of the society to fill any of its positions up to the very highest. Canada, too, has long taken the highest position in the Education question, while the Cape Colony shows an active array of educational agency throughout the whole of its very mixed population.

COLONIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

I now pass from considerations of public revenue to those of public debt. The principle of public indebtedness, at least in its ubiquity as well as its relatively large proportions, may be almost regarded as a special feature of our time, and one that is as but of yesterday. Our Home cities and towns are rapidly following our Home Government in the arts and facilities of borrowing. But the plunge into this modern ocean made by our Australasian Colonies is to a depth altogether unexampled. Only a generation back these Colonies had no debt excepting some such tiny casualty as, for instance, the Gabrielli Loan of £700,000 for improving Melbourne and Geelong, in order to meet the wants and needs consequent on the great Victorian gold production. The ball was opened effectively thirty years ago by Victoria's first railway loan of £8,000,000, of which £7,000,000 was raised, by several successive issues, in London. The rate of interest was six per cent., and for even this high interest a price of rather less than "par," or 100, had at the first to be submitted to.*

THE INTEREST RATES PAID BY COLONIES.

The history of interest rates on these Colonies' loans would present one succession of marvels. Victoria's latest loan, £3,000,000 in amount, and issued here only last January, was at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and realised $103\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. New South Wales has

* I have to thank my friend Mr. H. F. Billingham, Country Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, for correcting me here. Although some of the other Colonies, earlier Six per Cents. sold at a discount, notably those of Queensland and New Zealand, which up to about 1867 were sold as low respectively as 85 and 90, yet this first Victoria loan all realised a premium at issue, the average being as much as nearly 106. Queensland presents to-day rather a striking comparison, seeing that her Three and a Half per Cents. are now (April 2) at the price of $101\frac{1}{2}$ in the London market.—W. W.

been issuing only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the last five years, and that Colony has, within that interval, reached the climax of borrowing pretension amongst her fellows, by the distinction of having quite lately issued, in three rapidly succeeding loans, a total of £15,500,000 within as many months. And yet her $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. have stood as high as 105 to 107, although at this moment, in rather depressed times, they are down to 103. Queensland has also issued $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which now stand at 101. No doubt the rest of these Colonies are to follow this example on the occasion of their next loan issues. Indeed, seeing that this stock has already gone to a premium, the question is now for a 3 per cent., in accordance with a "law," or fact of our market as to the relative disfavour of premiums, which I shall presently explain.

AUSTRALASIA'S DEBT RELATIVELY OF UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT.

The united public indebtedness of Australasia now exceeds £165,000,000, which does not include £10,000,000 more of municipal and harbour borrowing. And the race is still so fast that this amount, astonishing as it may be to-day, will be regarded to-morrow as altogether inadequate to Australasian capabilities and destinies. In reflecting on such vast, almost incredible amounts, the suddenness of their creation, and the facility with which they seem to be ever absorbed by home investment, one is naturally led into a curious, and, perhaps, somewhat recondite inquiry, as to how this absorption of so much new stock has concurrently and so conveniently arisen in the Home market.

RESERVE FUNDS OF MODERN BUSINESS.

No feature is more prominent in the business life of to-day than that of the principle of the Reserved Fund in connection with nearly every kind of modern trading, at least under the ubiquitous joint-stock system. And yet this reserved fund, in any noticeable general business sense, is entirely a feature of our own time, and within, I may say, and even well within, the present century. We are to understand either that the kinds of business which now require this fund did not previously exist, or that our predecessors, in the less experienced or less cautious past, did without them.

The former rather than the latter is, no doubt, the explanation. Take, for example, that huge section of to-day's business

connected with the principle of insurance, and glance at the vast volume of its work under the three chief heads, life insurance, fire insurance, marine insurance. This modern world of human interests is barely three-quarters of a century old. One of the very earliest, as well as to-day the largest and most successful, of our life insurance associations, the Scottish Widows' Fund, of Edinburgh, which has already piled up for itself a reserve of over £8,000,000, was founded only in 1815. One of its founders, a near relative of my own, used to amuse us with his account of the serious opposition the institution encountered at first from the Scotch clergy, who accused it of setting forth, in its profane tabulations, a perfectly reliable degree of certainty in human life, which Scripture, on the contrary, had declared to be of all things the most uncertain.

Now these insurance reserves amount collectively to-day to above £160,000,000. And this amount is continually increasing. Indeed, those of my audience who may be directors of insurance companies are not permitted to forget the latter fact; for if their years' accounts fail to show the usual increase to business and reserve, there will be pointed inquiry as to the reason why. And, again, this is but one branch of reserves. Banking and countless other forms of joint stock or trust association have each and all to-day more or less participation in a vast national reserve, and each member exhibits no small rivalry in thus accrediting itself to the public. Let me take, for instance, only one class of trade association connected with our Colonies, namely, that of loan, mortgage, and agency, whose almost countless companies have already reserves of many millions. And, finally, to all this we must add the countless private fortunes of modern business, which, as we all know, go so largely into Colonial security, and especially the Australian section.

COLONIAL STOCKS FOR THESE RESERVES.

Here, then, we have the secret of the timely and wonderful opening which modern business development has provided for the vast scale of our Colonial loan issues. Indeed, the Colonies may well surmise that the investing public at home must have fared poorly of late without Colonial help in this way. Prior to the later heavy Colonial issues, there were unmistakable signs that the investment resources for the huge and ever-increasing surplus fund of the country's savings and profits were falling short. For

instance, the insurance calculations at first were based upon 4 per cent. as the assured minimum of procurable interest. But latterly the land mortgage rates have fallen to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is due largely to these great Colonial issues that the fall has been stayed at that rate. Most of our insurance companies, which at first took no powers to invest in such an unknown, or unconsidered, article as a Colonial Government security, have latterly been extending these powers, and very promptly availing of the extension to effect very large investments. Another indication of this relative shortness of supply of investment material was what is termed in the market "the scarcity of Consols," which meant, practically, that our Three per Cents., failing other good stocks of higher interest, had passed so largely into private investment, as to be hardly obtainable or borrowable for market operations.

Well, our Colonies have not been behindhand of late to fill up this growing gap in the parental loans. If their loyalty is to be measured by the cordiality of this response, it literally overflows. During my late visit to these Colonies, it was my agreeable duty to point out to them a fresh gap, of even a more immediate and pressing character, which our present distinguished Chancellor of the Exchequer was, whether intentionally or otherwise, preparing for them, in the grand Conversion which he has already all but successfully completed, in the substitution of a lower interest stock for the venerable British Three per Cents. When the widows and orphans are thrust out of these accustomed Threes, it seems hardly fair to deny them the Colonial substitute, if, as we are all proud to believe of our Colonies, the one resource will prove quite as reliable as the other. This great question of extending to Colonial stocks that Trusts' status enjoyed by and still restricted to the principal British and Indian securities will be treated further on, as well as the opportunity which the expected concession will afford for inaugurating one great uniform and definitive Three per Cent. Australasian Stock. The Canadian Dominion has already successfully issued Three per Cents., and Australasia, in the van of progress in other respects, must not be behind in this.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES OF COLONIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

In dealing with the question of Colonial Indebtedness I have still to discuss three different aspects of my case. First, I have to inquire how far the great nominal indebtedness is justified or excused under all the circumstances of the case, what adequate

resources there may be, or what set-off otherwise towards warranting the great amount. Second, I have to go into what to many here may be a quite new or quite technical subject, which is brought before them for the first time, namely, the importance of the particular form of stock which best suits the market—a matter of so practical a character, however, that it may mean millions of difference in pecuniary result to so large a borrower as Australasia. Third, and last, I have to return to the consideration of the Trusts' status for our Colonial stocks, as well as to what we must all hope eventually to see, namely, a definitive Australasian Dominion Three per Cent. Stock. The Colonies are already to replace their parent in the Three per Cents., while the parent is to assume the still higher, the unprecedented national position of offering eventually to the public creditor, successfully we cannot doubt, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock for his money.

AUSTRALASIAN DEBT ALREADY OVER £165,000,000.

I have already said that the public debt of Australasia, which has been piled up only within the last thirty years, now exceeds £165,000,000. There is neither colony nor country in the world, whether the civilised or the uncivilised world, which has such a debt relatively to its population. The present population is not much over three and a half millions, or one-tenth of that of the parent state. The Canadian debt, with five millions of people, is but £47,000,000. In order, however, to compare accurately the two cases we should include with the Dominion debt that of the separate provinces, whose amount I have not at hand. But the two together would not nearly approach the Australasian total. The Cape Colony, however, with its $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions of debt to a little over a million of population, and this including very many "coloured" colonists and aborigines, does make a fair approach to her Australian sister; thus confirming, in that direction at least, the reputed similarity of climate, of country, and of some other circumstances between the two cases.

COUNTERVAILING ASSETS AND RESOURCES.

I have used advisedly the term "nominal" debt of Australasia. These Colonies are, as to debt, somewhat in the position of the merchant whose balance sheet, when we look only to the debit side, alarms us by its portentous amount, until we have transferred our view to the solid

assets at the credit. The best and most reckonable of these counter assets is the railway system of each Colony, which, as I have said, is almost wholly the construction respectively of each Colonial Government. The railway has been so vigorously extended—not seldom, as we must confess, in anticipation of the future, rather than in response to the realities of the present—that one is surprised at the successful results with as yet such sparse populations. In Victoria, for instance, the net railway proceeds all but equal the yearly interest now payable on the whole public debt. In New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, whose vast areas expose them to great railway expense, the results are, of course, less favourable: in the two latter much less. And again, New Zealand, which has been notoriously over-railwayed, if I may coin a word, compares also as yet unfavourably with some of her sisters.

There are, however, in most of these cases, still other considerable assets of a reproductive character, such as the Government-owning telegraph system, and also waterworks, harbours, and other improvements. And, again, behind all this accrediting array of railways and other values, is the great estate of the public lands of each Colony, which, although already very considerably alienated to private ownership, particularly in the Colonies of comparatively the smaller area, as Victoria and New Zealand, is yet in most cases more, or even far more, than sufficient to balance in each case the respective debt.

IMPORTANCE OF THE "FORM" OF COLONIAL STOCK; BEARER STOCK AND INSCRIBED STOCK.

By the convenient word "form," I mean all the different particulars of a Colonial stock representing obligations to creditors. The usual form at first was what we understand as debenture bonds, or called, with our business tendency to conciseness, simply "debentures." These were mostly issued to "bearer," that is, they were made payable to whoever happened to be for the time the holder, a mode naturally preferred by the issuing Governments, because it freed them from responsibility. But a contest gradually arose about the advantage and disadvantage of specialising these securities, so as, by registration and transfer deed—or, as with our Home Consols, by inscription—to make them a safer holding for investors. There was much difficulty, with many years of costly delay, in making the Colonial Governments understand this case, and it is only, in fact, com-

paratively quite recently that the form has in this respect been adapted to market wants, with the result of adding materially to the issue price the Colonies have realised for their stock.

DIFFICULTIES IN ADOPTING INSCRIPTION.

One chief cause of delay was the confusion that arose from the fact that the two classes of purchasers, the Stock Exchange in the first place, and the investing public later on, had different, and indeed contradictory, wants in the case. The former always prefers the open or bearer stock, because, as first or wholesale buyer, that form suits best his temporary holding, owing to the great facilities in dealing with it, and in borrowing money upon it; while the permanent investor, who buys in retail from the Stock Exchange, prefers the security of the specialised form. At last this difficulty has been very conveniently settled, so as to suit both interests. All our Colonial loans are issued in the first instance in the form of "bearer scrip," to suit the Stock Exchange dealers; and eventually, in most cases, they are now transferred and held under the safe and convenient form known as "inscription."

OTHER PREFERENT FORMS OF COLONIAL STOCKS.

But this was only one of the points that affected the marketable value of the Colonial Stocks. In other respects there seemed ever an instinct in the issuing Governments to take the wrong instead of the right mode. As my business had long lain in this Colonial department, and my intimate connection with the market in regard to it had given me the requisite technical knowledge, I early assumed the duty of pointing out to the Australian Governments what exactly was wanted, and what serious loss they sustained by their inexact forms. I had a long experience of somewhat refractory pupils, and only last year, during a pleasant personal revisit to the antipodes, after more than [a generation of interval, I had still to do battle with premiers and treasurers, not a few, for certain principles which are at last generally recognised and acquiesced in nearer home.

I have spoken of the importance to a stock as to whether it was to bearer or to order. But there are a number of other important points, such as the term of years the loan is to last; the most suitable rate of interest to be allowed, according to the credit standing of the Colony; the most suitable dates for these

interest payments, usually half-yearly, to be made; the place where both interest and the principal, when due, are made payable. In each of these respects the stocks may be made better or worse in value, more suitable or less suitable for the market, while some of the Colonies had an inveterate habit, hardly yet got over in some lingering cases, of choosing the worse modes. Take the interest dates, for instance. The interest dates which the market most favours, because most accustomed to them, are January 1 and July 1. Therefore, abstractly speaking, this is the best interest payment time to give to any loan. Almost equally good are the dates April 1 and October 1. The market preference for these two series of dates is so decided, that to take any others, unless for any reason special to any Colony, is simply, whether with ignorance or with knowledge, to sacrifice the Colony's interests. And again, in this question of interest date, as a general principle, the first of the month should always be taken in preference to the middle, and still more any less regular day. And yet again, any Colony's interest dates should be the same for all its loan issues, so as to save alike the markets, and the investor's memory from being overloaded with needless differences.

INSTANCES OF ERRONEOUS FORM.

Now, while some of the Colonies, as New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, have done fairly well in this way, others have taken to the most abandoned courses. Thus Tasmania, at first, when she required a few thousands, would make one separate issue of the small amount, with the half-yearly interest date made the very day the loan happened to be signed for issue, say, to-day, March 26. This isolating proceeding, with its unquotable small stock, was, of course, utter ruin to the marketability of the issue, and had the effect of reducing its value by at least five per cent. as compared with a consolidated or uniform similar stock of the Colony, of a marketable quantity; that is to say, that upon every £20,000 thus issued the Government threw away £1,000. New Zealand has sinned the most in this injuriously negligent way, having had different loans with half-yearly interest dates, I think, in every month of the year, and some few of them in the middle of the month, besides the others at the beginning.

THE NEW ZEALAND CASE.

But the desperation of her case at last, causing her to feel her disadvantages, led New Zealand to set the first example of a consolidation of the small and varied stocks into one stock of perfect uniformity. I had the pleasure of helping Sir Wm. Fitzherbert in this important movement when he visited London from the Colony twenty years ago in order to effect it. This example has been followed by other Colonies, as the principle involved got better understood. But still it is marvellous how slowly the accurate views filter through to the antipodes. Only the other day, New South Wales, after launching successfully, in several issues, a great $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, which had acquired quite a leading marketability, ordered a final balance, of comparatively small amount, to be issued with a different interest date. This smaller outside stock brought at issue a less price, and it now stands at a less value, than if it had been simply a further addition to the main stock. As the honourable treasurer ought by this time to have known better, I almost think that he deserved, for such waste of the Colony's means, some term of imprisonment—but, let me add, without hard labour or the prison dress.

MARKET'S PREFERENCE FOR A DISCOUNT STOCK: EXPLANATION.

There is one "law" of our market—or fact of our market, to use a plainer term—whose explanation has been always a difficulty with our Colonies, and as to which most of them are still more or less in rebellion. When we use this concise phrase, "The market prefers a discount stock to a premium stock," the market knows perfectly what is meant, but the general public do not, and require explanation of this technical jargon. The meaning is, that investors generally, and particularly as to trusts, dislike to pay premiums for stocks, as they diminish capital, and they prefer to buy stocks at a discount, as they thus, nominally at least, increase the capital. The market also, in their speculative dealing, instinctively regard a discount stock as more likely to advance when under "par," or the value of 100, than a stock which has already passed that goal. The practical result of these facts is that a discount stock is, as the rule, worth relatively more in the market than a premium stock. And the obvious conclusion from all this is, that when a Colonial stock, whether from the Colony's increasing credit or otherwise,

advances in value beyond the price of 100, the Colony should go to a lower interest rate for its further loans. I may exemplify this feature thus: A Colony's 4 per cents. stand say at 110, and a 3 per cent. at the price of 87 would cost the Colony, on actuarial calculation, exactly the same. But while a 4 per cent. stood in the market at 110, a 3 per cent. would stand, not at 87, but at 90 or upwards, thus saving at least 3 per cent. to the Colony.

COLONIES SLOW TO RESPOND TO ADVANTAGES OF FORM.

These Colonies have, in a general way, responded to this "law," but they have mostly not done so either so promptly or so precisely as the practical reality and importance of the case demanded. They have long since quitted the six per cents. with which they began, have gone to fives, and from fives to fours, and in the case of the leading Colonies have now gone to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which interest rate is no doubt to be now the maximum rate for all the group, excepting, perhaps, young and small Fiji. But already New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. have been for some years at a good premium, while the £3,000,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, offered last month by Victoria, realised 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. According to our market rule these two Colonies are unjust to themselves to delay a reduction to 3 per cent.; while, if the home investor so much prefers the threes as to give relatively more price for them, who is damnified by the Colony's advantage?

ILLUSTRATIONS IN VICTORIA'S LOAN ISSUES.

When I pleasantly discussed this question a few months ago at Melbourne with Mr. Gillies, the intelligent Premier of Victoria, he asked me if he should issue the last fourth part of an authorised eight million 4 per cent. loan at the same rate as before, or if it would be worth while to reduce the rate on this final two million issue. My reply was, that as between 4 per cent., at its present high premium, and 3 per cent., to which rate I advised him at once to go, if his rich Colony was indifferent to a saving equal to £40,000 per million, he need not disturb the continuity of the 4 per cent. He did abandon the costly fours, but, instead of descending to threes, he halted halfway at three and a half, and thus saved the Colony only £20,000 per million, instead of £40,000. But it is only fair to add that the ground is by no means clear for mathematical procedure here, as Mr. Gillies has probably experienced. The colonists have ever shown a strong

antipathy to their loans selling at a discount, and to their getting, for instance, only 90 for what is eventually to be repaid with 100. They instinctively associate premium with success, and discount with failure.

A SHORT OR A LONG TERM OF LOANS.—IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

The term of Colonial loans at first was from twenty to thirty years, and it has been gradually lengthening to fifty years, which latter term investors decidedly prefer, now that fuller confidence in Colonial securities has been attained. The shorter terms at the first were so far fortunate to the Colonies, seeing that they can now borrow at little over one-half the interest they had then to offer. But the question is already before the market, whether irredeemable loans would not now be the more acceptable form. The chief demand for this form is from trusts, which now comprise so large and increasing a section of Colonial investors. Now that Colonial securities are so highly accredited, trustees, satisfied with the safety, are ever averse to a compulsory repayment, more especially as they can always, by investing in a large and marketable stock, sell out whenever that may suit themselves. The Colonies, on the other hand, have to consider whether, in view of the late great and rapidly succeeding steps of reduction in the rates of interest on their loans, the possible minimum has even yet been reached at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or even at 3 per cent., which rate, although still prospective in the Australasian case, was last year successfully reached by the Canadian Dominion, in the instance of a loan of £4,000,000, sold by public tender in London at about $95\frac{1}{2}$. When these Colonies, following Canada, have reached the respectable triumph of 3 per cents., at which their mother was, until last year, content to stand, they may deliberate whether to accept that decidedly convenient form, an irredeemable stock, or to hold still aloof in the ambitious hope to follow their parent to an even lower rate.

MR. GOSCHEN'S GREAT CONSOLS CONVERSION, AND ITS IMPORTANT HELP TO COLONIAL STOCKS.

Mr. Goschen, whether intentionally or otherwise, as regards the Colonies, as I have said, has by his successful conversion enormously increased the prospective market for Colonial stocks. Having dislodged the poorer clergy and curates, the widows and orphans from British Three per Cents., there is left the alternative

between British Two and a Half and Colonial Three per Cents. There can be little doubt as to which rate the recipients would prefer if permitted the choice. And then comes the question of extending to our Colonial stocks the high privilege of being legally permissible, in common with British and Indian Government, and Metropolitan, and some few other stocks of the first class, for trust investment. Mr. Goschen, who has not yet quite completed his great conversion, and who is, in that matter, first of all a man of business, is not likely to allow the Colonial claim where that might impede more or less his own imperial procedure. The Colonies must dutifully wait until their parent has completed her own urgent business, after which, and probably at no great further interval, the trusts' status will not be denied to them. This is a question in which the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has moved on more than one occasion, and it is of the deepest interest to all Colonists, as well as to Home investors who have been accustomed to British Three per Cents., which are no longer available.

ILLUSTRATION OF BRITISH CONSOLS CONVERSION AND CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Goschen's grand operation is interesting in its further illustration of those "laws" of our market to which I have had occasion, more or less, to allude in discussing Colonial stocks and Colonial finance. The market here has of late years been increasingly pronounced and practical in giving its views as to the best form or forms of stock; that is, of course, those which, relatively, command the best price, or stand at the highest value. Perhaps the repeated Colonial blundering to which I have alluded has helped to this useful result. The most important recognition has been as to the principle of consolidation, and now, in consequence, we are to have eventually our entire home public debt, as nearly as may be, in one uniform Two and a Half per Cent. Stock, whose unprecedented magnitude will give it the very great convenience of an unprecedented negotiability. The old "Consols" stock, which Mr. Goschen has superseded, was £330,000,000 in amount. Although only about one-half the entire debt, this was much the largest stock of the market, and was thus the most marketable of all. Consols were always saleable, even in the worst times, when other stocks were not. Only once for many years past Consols proved unsaleable, and that was, it is said,

for about ten minutes in the crisis of 1866, when Overend & Gurney suspended.

Our Two and a Half per Cents., "the stock of the future" as Mr. Childers named it, will probably never be affronted by even ten seconds of such a critical interval. But there is another mark of negotiability, namely, the narrowness of what is technically termed "the dealer's turn." Every investor knows, to his cost, that he can never buy and sell any stock in the market, even at the same moment, at the same price. He is always at the disadvantage of the dealer's turn; for the dealer or "jobber," who is, in fact, indispensably necessary to the ready transaction, must live like other traders, and the turn is what he lives on. But the large stocks have the advantage to the investor of a small turn, while small stocks are relatively costlier by their wide turn. The turn in a small Colonial stock might be as much as 1 per cent.; in a large Colonial stock, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols turn was usually $\frac{1}{8}$, but we shall probably deal, in our great stock of the future, on a sixteenth turn, besides never experiencing the inconvenience of its being, for even one moment, unsaleable.

CONSOLS TO BE CONVERTED IN WHOLE, NOT PIECEMEAL.

While upon Mr. Goschen's conversion, there is one other interesting point. The market had begun to realise, after Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Childers' abortive attempts, that conversion of so huge a stock could not be effected piecemeal, unless indeed over such a protracted time, and at such cost in forcing the holding, as to make the object practically hopeless in that way. There must be the courage to deal with the whole at once, and then its enormous amount operated altogether in favour of the Government. The Government, no doubt, would thus undertake to pay an impossible amount, but could rely on the moral impossibility of even any considerable fraction of the amount being demanded. This calculation on Mr. Goschen's part was entirely correct. The short time for consideration allowed the creditors, the assumption of consent in the absence of formal objection, the automatic reduction of the interest, were all in the best business style, with the result of a splendid success. If the many who have but barely lived upon 3 per cent. find life impossible upon $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., they may rely that the Colonies will not be unwilling to supply all their wants at the old accustomed interest rate of 3 per cent.

MISTAKE OF A $2\frac{3}{4}$ PER CENT. STOCK FOR CONSOLS.

There has seemed to me only one mistake in Mr. Goschen's great scheme, namely, the introduction of an intermediary $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. stock. You doubtless recollect that, by Mr. Goschen's plan, the 3 per cent. was to go on for one year, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for fourteen years, and finally the definitive $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 3 per cent. should, in my view, have gone on undisturbed for half the time, followed by the definite $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I cannot suppose that those who knew the market would recommend such a broken integer as $\frac{3}{4}$, or that the vast investing world be passed into a $2\frac{3}{4}$ stock only to be passed out again after so brief a term.

THE $2\frac{3}{4}$ STOCK HAS A HISTORY.

But this $2\frac{3}{4}$ stock is an old invention, and has a history. When my old friend and fellow-colonist of Victoria, Mr. Childers, took the Consols conversion in hand some years ago, I asked him how he came to introduce an alternative $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. stock, or in fact, an alternative stock at all, seeing that the view of the market was decidedly for consolidation into one uniform stock. His reply was that this stock was not of his own choosing, but that he had followed the precedent of Lord Liverpool of nearly three-quarters of a century before. Now, precedent has always great weight with us, especially in public questions; and by way of excusing Mr. Goschen for his one mistake, if it be such, I ask how he could possibly escape those blighting $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents., seeing his back was weighted, not only with Lord Liverpool, but with his own preceding brother Chancellor into the bargain?

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS NOW
OPENING FOR AUSTRALASIAN SECURITIES.

Great and rapid as has been the advance in the value of these Colonies' stocks in the home market of late years, a very considerable further rise no doubt awaits them. Towards this end there are three great steps still before them: First, the complete consolidation of the still lingering varieties of the securities of each Colony, so that each shall present all its obligations in one perfectly uniform stock. Second, the inter-colonial federation, by which the stocks of the different Colonies shall be consolidated into one uniform security for the whole group, as has been accomplished with so much advantage by the Canadian Dominion. Third, the concession of the high privilege of being included in the list for legal trust investment. These steps

secured, I do not doubt that an Australasian 3 per cent. will stand ere long at the price of 100; and thus show, by so practical a proof, that the Daughter States are worthy to take the place in the great Home market which has been so recently vacated by the Mother Country.

APPENDIX.

	Revenue, 1887.	Public Debt, March, 1889.
	£	£
New South Wales	8,582,811	44,495,350
Victoria	6,733,826	37,600,000
South Australia	2,014,102	*20,486,300
Queensland	3,032,463	25,820,850
Tasmania	594,976	4,026,720
Western Australia	377,903	1,280,700
New Zealand	3,463,495	†36,736,000
Fiji	64,916	298,890
	£24,864,492	£170,744,810

* Including loan of £1,317,800 offered in February, 1889, of which £550,000 is still unallotted.

† After deducting sinking fund, and also £800,000 out of the £1,000,000 Imperial Guaranteed Loan, which the Colony still has on hand.

DISCUSSION.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria): I feel sure you will all join in an expression of regret that the author of the able paper read to us this evening is unable to be present. As regards the paper itself, my feeling is that when other people are so willing to speak of the good things that proceed from Australasia, anyone coming from that part of the world is scarcely called upon to burnish refined gold or to paint the lily. There are, however, one or two considerations that occur to me. We hear a great deal about the large borrowings and the large revenue and expenditure of the Australasian Colonies, which are frequently compared with the comparatively smaller revenue and expenditure of other countries. I would ask you to realise, however, that in a new country there is so much to be done by the individual colonist—capital to be created out of the land and mines and other sources of profit—that many large undertakings, such as railways, drainage, and water works, and the like, cannot

be undertaken by private enterprise, as in older countries, where there are large populations and vast accumulated wealth. If, therefore, these works have to be undertaken, they must be undertaken by the Governments of the respective Colonies. Hence we find that in the Colonies all the railways, telegraphs, and works of that character are in the hands of the Government. The country, in fact, had to be made, and this could only be done by means of large national loans. The paper has described how, when these loans were first started, some thirty-five years ago, interest had to be paid at six per cent.; and I do not know anything which more forcibly illustrates the great progress in wealth, stability, and credit that has attended the Australasian Colonies than the reduction of the rate of interest. The Colony with which I am more intimately connected (Victoria) had her first loan of £8,000,000 matured some three or four years ago, and recently we had to do on a small scale what Mr. Goschen is now doing on a large scale. We had to raise another loan to pay off the old loan, and this we did at four instead of six per cent., thus saving at least one-third of the interest we had been paying on the original loan. In regard to revenue and expenditure, I may remind you that in new countries there are sources of income which probably do not exist, unfortunately, in countries of older growth. For instance, there is the land, which is really only made valuable by population and by roads, bridges, railways, and other methods of opening it up; thus, although we had the land and the revenue derived therefrom, the land entailed an expenditure at least equal to the revenue brought in. That was no doubt so, and therefore Mr. Westgarth scarcely does justice to what we have done in Victoria, at least, when he tells us that for some years we have set apart £200,000 out of the land revenue for public works. The real way of stating the matter is, that from the first the revenue derived from the public estate was spent in improving it; but, in addition to that, our Parliament set apart £200,000 to the absolute construction of railways, the bulk of which have been built on borrowed money; and £200,000 was set apart out of the ordinary revenue to assist in the making of those railways. That was in addition to the ordinary demands which the land made on the revenue in the way of opening bridges, roads, &c. In fact, the central Government endows the municipalities, to induce them to undertake the ordinary local works, with something like £325,000 a year in aid of the rates. That illustrates the condition of a new country, where in a generation

everything has to be done—houses built, fields subdivided, creeks spanned by bridges. Hence our loans. In an old country the money has been largely spent on wars or in warlike preparations, whereas in the Colonies there is an asset equal, at least, as I believe, to the amount of the expenditure. Mr. Westgarth has referred to the Colonial Conference, and to the agreement by which the Imperial Government, in conjunction with the several Australasian Governments, undertook to build and equip a new fleet to be kept exclusively in Australian waters, in addition to the then existing fleet, and the expenditure on which was to be met by contributions from the Colonies. The matter was mentioned as though this was the first and only effort the Colonies had made for their defence. That is a mistake, or rather a misconception. Long before that date each of the Colonies had undertaken the defence of her own shores, and, in regard to Melbourne, I venture to say—what perhaps is true in regard to the other capitals—that I do not believe there is a city in the whole British dominions able to present a stronger front to an open enemy. That, recollect, has been done exclusively out of Colonial funds. The fleet to which the Imperial and Colonial Governments are to contribute is not for the defence of cities and individual ports, but for the defence of the commerce of the seas. Of course I could not help being gratified to hear from Mr. Westgarth's paper—what, indeed, has often struck me—that whilst the London market is very useful, no doubt, to the Colonies, the obligation is of a mutual character, for in the absence of these first-class Colonial investments, the British public would hardly have known what to do with their money. Instead of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, the Colonies, according to Mr. Westgarth, have saved a large section of the British public from the terrible fatality of having to invest in, perhaps, a 1 per cent. stock. I only hope that this satisfactory state of things may continue, and that at an early date trustees may be free to invest their moneys in Colonial stocks. The only reason why that has not been done already is, I trust, the great scheme of conversion which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had on hand, and those of us who know the difficult nature of such a task will be ready to show a little consideration, and be willing, at all events, to bide our time, feeling assured that our turn must come. Nobody can have any reasonable doubt as to the security offered by the Australasian Colonies, and that being so, there can be no tangible reason why trustees—where nothing can be said against a particular stock—shall not

have the same liberty as they have in regard to other funds. There is so little of a controversial nature in the paper, which altogether is so satisfactory to the Colonies, that I will not take up more of your time, repeating only the expression of my regret that Mr. Westgarth is unable to be with us.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.: It is customary on these occasions to have a discussion, but you cannot have much discussion unless there is a difference of opinion, and I desire to differ on one point with Mr. Westgarth, whose absence we so much regret. I want to quarrel with him, if possible, for having used the word "debt." That means something owed, not something borrowed. In my opinion you might just as well speak of the capital of the London and North-Western Railway Company as a debt. Looking at the question from the Mother Country's point of view, I remind you that Colonial securities have increased in bulk at a rapid rate. I may remind you, also, that within a brief period the people of this country have received less and less from money invested in foreign securities, and more and more from our investments in Colonial securities. It may surprise some of you to learn that while a few years ago we received £9,000,000 a year as profit from moneys invested in foreign securities, the amount received at the present time is only £6,000,000, and I believe the difference of £3,000,000 is exactly recouped out of the moneys invested in Colonial stocks, for while at the beginning of this period the income from Colonial stocks was only about £3,000,000, the income now derived already exceeds £6,000,000. Speaking not only as a resident in the Mother Country, but as to some extent a Colonist—for I have lived and worked in most of the Colonies—I can testify to the almost inestimable advantages to the Colonies of the capital they have received from the Mother Country. It means prosperity, not only to the Colonies but to the Mother Country. Of this I may give an illustration that has always struck me as being very applicable. In the fifty years of the Queen's reign the Colonies have provided us with markets for our exports of exactly the same value as our whole foreign trade in the year the Queen came on the throne. There is another point on which I have for a long time felt very strongly, and that is that trustees should be free to invest their money in Colonial Government securities. I ask you to remember that they are not debts, but securities, that are in question. From the best calculations I am able to make, I believe that nine-tenths of the money borrowed has been spent on railways, harbours, emigration, and

the like ; in fact, out of the total amount that has been advanced to the Colonies some £150,000,000 has been spent on railways, £60,000,000 on harbours, docks, and other directly remunerative undertakings, and £10,000,000 on emigration, the remaining small balance having been expended on objects not directly remunerative. I venture to say there are no securities in the world which offer a better prospect of permanence and of profit than these. I may remind you of a fact which, I think, is too often ignored, and that is that the trust funds of the Mother Country are increasing at a very rapid rate. The sums left at death have increased in the last fifteen years from £120,000,000 to £180,000,000 ; and we also know that the great insurance and trust companies are rapidly increasing the sums they must put out at deposit. While this has been going on, the two great funds in which trustees used to invest—namely, landed estates and Consols—have been rapidly declining in value and bulk. In these circumstances beneficiaries under trusts must suffer severely unless some new channel of investment is opened. That new channel we shall find in Colonial stocks, and that trustees should be allowed to invest in them is, I maintain, both desirable and necessary. Mr. Goschen's great conversion scheme, as Mr. Westgarth has shown, is certain to be of advantage to the Colonies, and, on the principle that one good turn deserves another, the Colonies ought to do their best to induce the Imperial Government to open Colonial securities to trustees. Sir Graham Berry has wisely said that this claim should not be pressed unduly at present, but I am confident we shall all of us—whether Colonists or residents in the Mother Country—do our utmost to bring about the result so desirable and so beneficial to all.

Sir F. DILLON BELL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand) : I cordially join in the regrets already expressed that Mr. Westgarth is unable to attend, and I am the more disappointed because there are one or two points on which I am at variance with him, and which I should have liked to have discussed in his presence. One point has already been referred to by Sir G. Baden-Powell, to whom the credit is due of having been the first—now many years ago—to call the attention of English investors to the distinction between money borrowed for railways and other reproductive works and money borrowed for other purposes of government. But there is another difference often spoken of which has not been referred to, and which, if rightly viewed, is of great financial importance, namely, the

difference between a community which can borrow the money it requires within its own borders and from its own citizens, and a community which has to go outside its borders for its borrowed money. There is, of course, as was pointed out long ago by the *Economist*, a vast difference between these two conditions. Yet, if we will carry our minds a step beyond the purely financial sphere, and think of the investment of English money in any part of England's Empire as something which brings profit and advantage to the Empire as a whole, we shall see that the difference goes far to being practically effaced. If, for instance, we would only look upon Australasia as we would look upon Yorkshire, we should get rid of a large part of the bugbear that is so frequently raised under the formula that the Colonies have forestalled and endangered their future by the loans they have raised. I ask you to look at the question not merely from the Colonial, but from the Imperial point of view; and the best way to do this is to suppose that the loans have been refused and the development of the Australasian resources abandoned. Does anybody mean to say that it has not been to the advantage of the English community to have these new settlements on the other side of the world developed by English capital? I remember the late Mr. Justice Chapman and myself making a calculation, at the time the first railway was projected by Victoria, that the population to be served by those railways had actually been paying a great deal more in each year for the transport of the goods they required than they would have to pay if they were charged with the whole of the interest on the money required to build the railway. If, again, we would only remember that the existence of these reproductive enterprises has been as valuable to England as to the Colonies, in the shape of ever-increasing markets they have given her, we shall see that the importation of English capital into the Colonies has really been a mutually advantageous operation. In regard to another matter, on which I desire to say a few words, Mr. Westgarth has apparently been induced to advocate the view of the English market in regard to issuing Colonial loans in a sense which will not be responded to by the Governments of the Colonies. I pass lightly by some sentences in his paper which seem rather to indicate that we in the Colonies are very ignorant of the principles of good finance. It has not, however, let me assure you, been reserved to Mr. Westgarth, nor, indeed, to anyone, however highly he may rank in financial circles here, to teach Colonial Ministers and Treasurers the elementary doctrines of finance,

which they have had to learn in the large financial operations which they have had so frequently to make. For instance, in advocating the reduction of the interest in future to a normal rate of 3 per cent., and in illustrating, as I think he rightly does, his doctrine from the purely market point of view, he speaks of the advantage to the English investor of what he designates as a discount stock. But Mr. Westgarth forgets the difference between the financial strength of each Colony, and forgets that the very thing which is the inducement to the English investor is the deterrent to the Colonial Governments. If all the £165,000,000 now owed by the Colonial Governments could have been originally placed at no greater discount than Mr. Westgarth mentions, which, of course, they could not, we should even then have received no more than £870,000 for every million, and the result would have been that we should have owed about £20,000,000 more than we do in capital. But, in fact, if we had tried it, the actual loss would have been far more. Sir Graham Berry, who conducted the Government of Victoria with much distinction for a long period, will confirm me when I say that we have refused to bestow on our posterity the burden of paying £100 for a much less sum, received by ourselves, and most of the Colonies will, I think, refuse still. It would have been easy to say we would reject demands for expenditure to-day, have raised less money, and relieved ourselves in taxation by only paying 3 per cent. interest on our loans. But, in the first place, we should never have got the money at all, and now, when our credit has so improved that we can get money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for which we once had to pay 6, I think most Colonial financiers will agree that, in the interests of our successors, so long as we can borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., we shall see very little of discount loans at 3 per cent. We shall continue—at least, many of us—to be guided in these things by the market price of the day, and shall wait to issue 3 per cent. loans till we can get the money at par, rather than seek a new scheme for our finance. The question of English conversion is hardly germane to this discussion, as it only affects Australasia indirectly; but I differ entirely from Mr. Westgarth's view of it, and am convinced Mr. Goschen's scheme was founded on the only basis that gave a promise of so transcendent a success as he obtained. The scheme which Mr. Westgarth would have proposed could only have ended in the same failure as had attended previous propositions; and another failure in the conversion of Consols would, though in an indirect way, have been

very disadvantageous to the Colonial interests. The advantage, however, of papers such as we have been discussing this evening is that they invite the consideration of many subjects equally affecting England and the Colonies. The more we keep in mind how real is the union that exists between their commercial and financial interests, and the more we do to preserve this financial union, the faster we shall hold to the aspiration of the Poet Laureate for "One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne."

Mr. E. N. C. BRADDON (Agent-General for Tasmania): Considering how high Mr. Westgarth ranks amongst the financial authorities of Australasia, and how deep the research and wide the experience he has brought to bear on the question, I venture to address you with considerable diffidence, and that diffidence is somewhat exaggerated by the remarks Mr. Westgarth has made in regard to certain blunders of Australian statesmen in respect to their loans, in which, unhappily, he has declared Tasmania's course in this matter has been an abandoned one. I recognise thoroughly Mr. Westgarth, then, as especially an expert in the matter of Australasian finance. At the same time, there are some points on which I differ from his admirable essay, and if I venture on a few criticisms I hope you will not think that I, who admit my willingness to sit at his feet, am at all inclined to sit on his head in this matter. Mr. Westgarth has pointed out how the exuberant loyalty of the Australasian Colonies in one of its developments has provided for the English investor a safe outlet for his money, and he has told you how, by a recent plunge into a new ocean of indebtedness, Australasia has done something absolutely without precedent. I must join issue with him as to the unexampled character of this exercise of borrowing power, and I would also venture to say that, in my opinion, Mr. Westgarth has not sufficiently emphasised his differentiation between the results flowing from English indebtedness and those flowing from the National Debt of Australasia. Is the growth of the Australasian debt within a generation from some inconsiderable sum to £165,000,000 absolutely without precedent? Passing over the fact that every National Debt is more or less modern, and not seeking in the United States that example which might very well be found there, I ask how is it with our English National Debt, that, standing in 1689 at £665,000, it reached in 128 years £848,000,000? It may fairly be said that England has provided an admirable example in this respect, and that Australasia has done wisely, as well as

loyally, in following it. Let us compare, from the commercial standpoint, the results that flow from the expenditure of England's debt on the one hand and that of Australasia on the other. What has England to show for her £850,000,000? I am not insensible to the fact that some part of this has been spent wisely in maintaining England's prestige and position among nations, but still it is impossible to ignore the fact that a very large amount of it has been spent on wars which wisdom, and still more morality, would have condemned. And what is there to show for it? Forts, ships of war on and under water, armaments which in the natural course of things must fall into an obsolete condition and join the ranks of the balister and culverin, sundry tattered flags and arms hung up for monuments, a million unknown graves unsung but not unwept, and a certain number of treaties which will last as long as convenience and force shall spare them from the wastepaper basket. What is the commercial value of all this? By how much do the profits benefit the taxpayer? The answer is—nothing. On the other hand, what has Australasia to show for her £165,000,000? Public works of a more or less directly remunerative character, which have extended settlement, promoted commerce, to a large extent developed the splendid resources of that Greater Britain under the Southern Cross, and spread the blessings of civilisation throughout the land. It may be fairly said of Australasia that in this respect she has anticipated and brought us much nearer the great future, when, instead of a population of 4,000,000, she will have 100,000,000 of people to bear her debt; that she is simply advancing that future, and by a noble temporary sacrifice bringing it several generations nearer than it would have been if a more selfish policy had been pursued. It may be fairly said of every one of the Colonies—it can, I know, be said, of mine—that their public works, railways, harbours, bridges, &c., which have tended to develop them at a very rapid rate, represent very nearly at the present time the full value of the National Debt, and that in the course of time, as the Colonies progress, there is every reason to believe they will realise an annual profit equivalent to the interest on that debt. This consummation has been reached by Victoria already, as Mr. Westgarth points out; and the profits on her railways alone are equal to the whole interest on her debt. That being so, I think there is little more to say. I only ask that in applying a comparison between the two debts you should do what is perfectly fair—that is, add to the debt of England the cost of her railways and such public

works as the Colonies have constructed out of their £165,000,000 of debt.

Mr. E. W. HAWKER (M.P., South Australia) : I feel very gratified at having the opportunity of addressing an English audience on a subject which affects them, if anything, more than that it affects the Colonies. Like previous speakers, I regret the absence of Mr. Westgarth, for in one instance he has, I consider, done me a personal injury, and also the Colony to which I belong, to which I will refer later on. In the line I am about to take I hardly like following the other speakers, because they have all been extolling the Colonies and their great resources, while I feel very unlike Balaam, who came to bless and who—did something else. I will refer chiefly to my own Colony of South Australia, because I am more intimately acquainted with that Colony than with the others. It is all very well for Sir Graham Berry to talk about Victoria. None of the other Colonies can show the big surplus that Colony has been showing during the last few years. Now South Australia has been going through a very serious stage of depression during the last few years—a depression caused by the fall of prices and the interest to be paid on the large amount of money borrowed. In 1870 South Australia owed almost nothing. In 1889 she owes £20,000,000, and she has a population of only 312,000, who are not increasing. The debt of the British Isles at the same rate per head would amount to more than £2,000,000,000, which gives you some idea of the burden we have to bear. How did this debt arise? One of our statesmen thought we ought to go in for a broad and comprehensive policy. That meant the extension of railways, roads, &c. He proposed, however, that we should tax ourselves to pay the interest on the borrowed money till the works became reproductive. The Colony adopted the borrowing, but not the taxing principle. At that time—I mean when we began to borrow—we were in a really prosperous condition. Alas! prices fell; but still we went on borrowing, and now we are in a position in which we find it rather difficult to pay interest on the loans. One reason why this borrowing was continued was that some members in the House, anxious to stand well with their constituents, got a lot of money voted for roads, &c., through their constituencies. At that time I had been only five years in the House, and I was not one of those who wished to be so popular. Constituents said, “Why don’t you get us money spent in our district?” I replied, “If we go on borrowing at this rate the Colony will not be able to stand it, and you, as farmers, well

know that the bulk of the taxation will be put on the land." Their answer was, "Well, as this money is being borrowed we might just as well have our share." In consequence of the price of commodities falling, and our Customs and land revenues falling off too, the taxation was imposed, and that made the taxpayers think it was about time to stop borrowing money. I may say that at this time the prosperity was to a great extent fallacious. The borrowed money came in chiefly, of course, in the shape of goods, which increased the Customs duties, and when we wanted to borrow more money, we simply said, "Look at the revenue." A comparison has been made between the English and Colonial debts. It is said that the interest on our debt is paid out of the country, while interest on the English debt is paid in the country, and that makes a great difference. If, as Sir F. Dillon Bell seems to anticipate, there will eventually be an Imperial Federation, and that means an Imperial Federation of debts, I don't object so much to the borrowing. Mr. Braddon said England had nothing to show for her debt—that a certain number of ships have been sunk, and the like; I suppose those ships in their time sank ships belonging to other nations, and, if I am not mistaken, England has got a great many of her possessions through her Army and Navy. In regard to taxation, Mr. Westgarth has touched on the property tax. If we are to have an inter-colonial federated debt we should have one sort of taxation all through the Colonies. In South Australia we have our land and income taxes. The income tax is almost an absolute failure. Not that people have no incomes, but we have not exercised the same ingenuity in our Act as Great Britain seems to have done. In South Australia we have so many "leakages," there is no income. The consequence is that nearly all the direct taxation is thrown on the land, and unfortunately the land is not producing enough to enable the taxpayer to bear his burden of taxes. I now come to a point touched on by Mr. Westgarth. I first opposed the Transcontinental Railway, and succeeded for three years in stopping it. I got all the information possible upon it, and came to the conclusion that the line ought not to be made by a country having a population of only 312,000. Mr. Westgarth comes and says the line ought to be made. Everywhere I am told of the impertinence of my being opposed to an experienced financier like Mr. Westgarth, and in vain I pointed out that probably Mr. Westgarth had not been across the country, and knew very little of the interior. We have been told the debts have been incurred for reproductive works, but

I am bound to tell you that that line is not a reproductive work. A line running to a certain silver district called Broken Hill has been the mainstay of the returns, but that portion of country through which the Transcontinental Railway runs, and is proposed to be continued, is for 1,400 miles without a running stream of water, except during the floods. I hoped Mr. Westgarth was going to give Colonists some sound advice about borrowing too readily. ("No.") I don't know whether the gentleman who says "No" is interested in the Colonies, but if he knew as much about the matter as many colonists do I think he would agree with me. Some of the ablest men in South Australia—and I regret to say many such men won't go into the House—abuse the members for misconducting the affairs of the Colony, and say we are borrowing too fast, and our own papers warn us of the same danger. We are not like Victoria; you cannot make two blades grow where only one grew before. You cannot put in artificial grasses, as in Victoria. Unless we develop something more than we have now, I am quite certain we cannot stand the debt we are piling up so rapidly. In South Australia there is an enormous field for small industries, such as fruit and vine cultivation—in fact, South Australia could almost supply the world with wine—but the labour question stops the development of these industries, and until labour becomes cheaper we shall never be able to make these industries a success. I may also point out that through this borrowing system our Government is becoming of a paternal character, and the unemployed look to Government for relief works. There is this peculiarity about South Australia—it stretches right through from south to north. By permission of the British Government, the Northern Territory is attached to South Australia proper, and we are in this position—that we have to keep separate books of accounts, and if the Northern Territory has a surplus we cannot appropriate it, but if the Northern Territory were to become insolvent we should be liable for its debts. Thus we are governing a country that is really of very little use to us. In conclusion, I ask you not to eulogise the Colonies too much. Don't encourage them to borrow any more, and before you invest your money, see that the security is as good as the preceding speakers have said.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. : As having been Governor of five of our chief Colonies, including the great Australasian Provinces of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, I wish to endorse generally with the weight of my official experi-

ence the remarks of the previous speakers as to the great mistake that is constantly made in England of confusing the public debt of England, which was incurred almost entirely for war purposes, with the so-called public debts of the Australasian Colonies, which were incurred for reproductive works. People are often saying that the Australian debt is so much more per head of the population than that of England. Yes, but, as has been clearly shown, the debt in Australasia has been incurred on public works, and in Victoria, for example, that debt has already been practically wiped out, because the profits of those works more than pay the interest of the money raised to construct them. It has been said there ought to be an Australian Federation, as in Canada, and a general Australian stock. I go further, and say there ought to be an Imperial Federation and an Imperial stock, and I believe the financial position of the Empire will never be fully secured and consolidated until we see some approach to Imperial Federation.

Mr. G. BEETHAM (M.H.R., New Zealand): The hour is now too late to admit of my referring at length to the many important questions raised by this interesting paper, but there is one point of the paper upon which I regret that our worthy Agent-General did not touch, and that is the passage which seems to doubt whether the Colonies are doing their duty in the matter of Imperial defence. The Australasians have up to the present time spent £14,000,000 in providing for Imperial defence, and the little Colony to which I belong, with a population of 640,000, has spent £7,500,000. I think this explanation is needed, in view of the statement made in the paper. I may add that the Southern Colonies have 34,000 men in training, and capable of bearing arms; and I feel confident that the people of Australasia, as well as the people of Canada and the other Colonies of the Empire, are not likely to be found wanting when the hour of peril shall come.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: The paper is undoubtedly a production of great ability, but I venture to criticise one point, and that is the advice that the Colonies should borrow below par. That is precisely the mistake that Mr. Pitt made when he raised the greater part of our National Debt. At a time when our credit was uncommonly bad he would not give more than 4 or 5 per cent., and he declined to pay temporarily the needful rate of interest to borrow the money at par, so that for every £100 nominally borrowed we received only £50, and when times became

better, instead of being able to reduce the interest, we were obliged to pay off the full £100. In this way Pitt added probably £100,000,000 to the debt. I notice that Mr. Westgarth also states that "our British debt, though latterly we are equalled by France, had enjoyed for many years the unsurpassed headship of its kind in the whole world." Now in that Mr. Westgarth hardly appears to my mind to have carefully enough studied the incidence of the burden of the debts owed by European States, however accurately he may be able to gauge those of the Australasian Colonies. France has at present an infinitely larger debt than that of the United Kingdom, not only in amount, but also in its annual charge. On April 5, 1888, our National Debt in the United Kingdom was £705,575,073, with an annual charge of £26,000,000—this charge will be reduced by probably not far short of £1,500,000 on April 5, 1890: whilst France, with a population very slightly exceeding that of the United Kingdom, had a debt in 1888 of £957,000,000, for which an annual interest had to be paid of about £54,000,000, or more than twice the burden to the French taxpayers the debt is to those in the British Isles. Mr. Braddon has asked what England has got for her huge debt. Well, she has got a mighty Empire. If we had not spent that money we should not have conquered Canada or India, and perhaps we should not be here this evening discussing our Colonies. Thus we have founded a magnificent Empire, in which it is in our power, that is, the power of every part, to forward a great commercial system for the mutual benefit of all. Sir George Bowen has referred to the subject of Imperial Federation. As one step towards that end, why should we not establish an inter-Imperial coinage and an inter-Imperial system of weights and measures? In regard to what has been said about the Australasian debts, I would only express my concurrence in the view that they have a real security behind, and I venture to say that before many years are over these Colonies will rival the Mother Country in population, wealth, and perhaps in greatness. There are many views set forth in this paper which, in my judgment, are worthy of the most careful and the most close consideration, none more so than the grave anomaly of the Australasian Colonies having set up protective tariffs one against the other, apparently unable to see how completely free trade interchange in the United States of America has conduced to the wealth and prosperity of every part of the Union. But it is late, and to-night I will say no more than that I have listened to Mr. Westgarth's valuable paper with great pleasure and with great interest.

Mr. H. F. BILLINGHURST: We have heard so much about the greatness and stability of the Australasian Colonies that perhaps you will allow me to say a word or two in regard to the large loans that have been raised, and to utter a word of warning. The greater part of the £165,000,000 has, no doubt, been spent on public works of great utility, and of a reproductive character, but we must recollect that the interest on that money, amounting to not less than £7,000,000 per annum, has to be transmitted to this country. In addition to the public advances, large sums have been spent on local works, and I suppose I am within the mark in stating that £10,000,000 has to be paid annually for interest on local and public loans to stockholders on this side. The increase of Australasian indebtedness has been most rapid. It has certainly doubled within the last eight or ten years, but the effect of having to provide the interest has not hitherto been severely felt, for this reason—that year by year the Colonies are raising such large sums in this country that they have always balances available in London, and there has been no need for the actual transmission of the annual interest on the loans. The time must come, however, when this process will cease, and then the colonists will be called upon to transmit for interest a sum annually which at present is equal to at least £10,000,000. That can only be done in one way, viz., by the remittance of produce, either agricultural, mineral, or manufactured; but at the present moment, according to the published returns, the exports fall considerably short of the imports for which they have to be exchanged, and, therefore, how the difference is to be made up is to me a puzzle. I do not say that the money raised here has not been devoted to purposes exceedingly useful, but I look forward with some anxiety to the time when considerable difficulty will be experienced in meeting on this side the liabilities incurred. I should like to see more of the debt locally raised than is the case at present. In this country, although the debt is enormous, one person is taxed and another gets the benefit in the shape of interest, but where interest is sent out of the country the case is different. If, as I have suggested, a larger amount of the loans was raised internally, the Colonies would not feel the pressure to the same extent, and they would, in my opinion, add to their stability and prosperity.

Mr. RICHARD SPEIGHT (Chairman of the Railway Commission, Victoria): I approach this question, I think, from a neutral point of view. It is only about five years since I went to the Colonies,

having been appointed to the management of the Victorian railways, and I was selected for the post because I was supposed to know something about the management of railways in Great Britain. The five years' experience I have had in the Colony of Victoria—and that experience, I may add, has not been limited to Victoria, but has extended to the neighbouring Colonies—convinces me, beyond the slightest doubt, that the Colonies do not in reality possess a national debt in the sense that the European countries possess their debts. It is true the Colonies appear, according to the population, to have borrowed largely and rapidly, but you must not forget that those borrowings have been for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the country, and that but for this they would not be in their present prosperous condition. Let us take Victoria as an example. After paying all the working expenses, the net earnings recoup the Colony the entire interest on something over £30,000,000 invested in these lines, and if at the end of the year the net result, after paying interest, shows a surplus, the policy of the Colony is to devote that surplus to the relief of taxation by the reduction of rates and taxes. The lands opened up by these railways gain in value, the products from them increase, and the power of the country to develop itself is materially facilitated. The same thing applies to the neighbouring Colonies, for I know something of them, and have had opportunities of judging of New South Wales; and notwithstanding our friend Mr. Hawker, who does not like to see South Australia developed, I say that he cannot spend his money better than in opening out that country. Every £100,000 spent on the construction of railways in those Colonies immediately enhances the value of the lands served by them, and the power of the individuals owning those lands to get advances upon them is far in excess of the expenditure necessary to develop them. In Victoria there are 1,000,000 people, and what has been the result in five years of the working of the Victorian Railways? The receipts five years ago were £1,750,000, and they are now £3,000,000, notwithstanding that between £400,000 and £500,000 has been given to freighters in reduction of the rates. If such has been the result of developing the country by useful works, why should anybody hesitate to lend money on such a security? The security is absolute—safe as the Bank of England. There has never been any question as to meeting the interest on the exact date. And, notwithstanding the severe trials through which South Australia has passed, Mr. Hawker cannot say that she has not always met the interest on

her loans ; and if she can meet the interest under these difficult conditions, how much better will she be able to meet it when times improve ? It is not a nice thing to soil your own nest, as a previous speaker has been doing. It is much better to do everything in your power to develop the resources of the country to which you belong, and the fact that some person or other proposed to make a railway through the continent from South to North should not be put forward as a ground for questioning the credit of the Colonies. It is natural enough for gentlemen interested in the Colonies to say, as Mr. Westgarth says, that we might go into the market and borrow money at 3 instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but my own idea is that there should be a little extra attraction for money going away from the home market. We have a public debt of £165,000,000, and an asset, I maintain, fully equal to that £165,000,000. I will undertake to say that the Victorian railway property could be floated at the price of the public debt of the Colony.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : In his able opening speech, Sir Graham Berry alluded very forcibly to the necessity of introducing capital into a new country, and explained that in his opinion the only mode of doing that is by means of loans through the agency of the Colonial Governments, and I would like to emphasise the view that the three elements of national wealth being land, labour, and capital, in a new country, where the land is without labour and capital, some method of drawing that capital into it must be adopted. With regard to Mr. Westgarth's reference to New Zealand, I noticed the expression he used about the Colony being "over-railwayed." I am rather surprised the distinguished Agent-General, in his very excellent and suggestive speech, did not allude to it ; but perhaps, as being an important question connected with his own Colony, he thought the subject was a delicate one. It is true, no doubt, that New Zealand has spent a large sum of money on railways, but these railways, I maintain, are really the pioneers of civilisation, and sources of future wealth, and in course of time cannot fail to become—if they are not already—a most valuable asset. Great praise has been given, and justly given, to Mr. Westgarth for having called attention to the question of the investment of trust funds in Colonial securities, but, at the same time, I would remind you that the Royal Colonial Institute has not been backward in trying, by every means in its power, to urge this subject on the attention of Her Majesty's Government. In conclusion, I desire to join

most cordially in the expressions of regret that Mr. Westgarth is unable to be with us this evening. I am sure we all unite in being very sorry for the cause which has prevented his being present, and himself reading his very suggestive and valuable paper to us on one of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of this Institute.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR: At this late hour I will not detain the meeting more than two or three minutes, but I desire to thank the Chairman for allowing me to say a few words, which I feel compelled to do on behalf of New South Wales as my friend, Sir Saul Samuel, is not present. I endorse in the strongest possible manner every word uttered by Mr. Speight regarding our railways, and believe that if those in New South Wales were syndicated to-morrow, in conjunction with the immense telegraph system of the Colony, they would almost repay its entire debt. Special reference has been made in the paper to education in New Zealand, which disclosed a very creditable state of affairs, but I claim for New South Wales that she is not behind in that respect, for—speaking entirely from memory, as I did not come prepared with any figures—a sum of £500,000 is annually voted by the Parliament of that Colony in aid of the same desirable object. Had time permitted, I would have wished to say a few words as to our Stocks, in connection with which I would remind the meeting that, in the last financial year, the revenue of New South Wales was upwards of £9,000,000—a fact, amongst others, that should inspire investors with the utmost confidence, and that if it came to a question of 3 per cent.—as it assuredly will, there would even then be absolute security for every penny that would be invested.

Mr. G. W. TAYLOR (Victoria): With reference to Mr. Billinghurst's remarks, no colonist or Government could afford to ignore the importance of making the Australian importations and exportations to balance as near as possible; and, whilst admitting that in some years it might so happen that our exportations, as in the case of Victoria, might fall short of the importations, yet if there had been time this apparent difference might easily be explained, that even in that case it would be found that it is not so bad as it might be made to appear. But I would add that the very money borrowed by the various Australasian Colonial Governments is for the purpose of promoting additional means and facilities of trade and manufactures, tending not only to enlarge and show that these important industries were existing,

but also by opening up new avenues for trade, and introducing entirely new industries not previously attempted to be established in the Colonies. Under this head I might particularly mention the large irrigation works now being undertaken by the Victorian Government and by various water trusts in the dry parts of the Colony of Victoria, from which and other sources we may look forward with every confidence to a considerable addition to our present exports. So that, just as the gold-producing interest in California was falling off, so the growth of grain and then fruit look its place, until now we find these industries have exceeded the gold-producing interest. The same will be found to be the case of the Colonies of Australasia generally; that should one interest fail, the colonists will not stand idle, but will push on with new enterprises from time to time, so that the British investor may rest in perfect peace that his interest will always be promptly paid. But there is another matter of great importance, and, notwithstanding the late hour, as an Australian colonist I cannot sit down without referring to it—that of the honest investment of British trust funds in Colonial securities, and on this point I believe I am correctly stating the feelings of every Australian to be that of intense disappointment at the proposal falling through when last under the notice of the Imperial Government. I might say that it is all very well to speak in after-dinner fine glowing sentences about Imperial Federation and the Unity of the British Empire, and so forth, but I would remind our friends that Australians are far too hard-headed to be satisfied with empty words, whilst its best securities are depreciated in British estimation by the present invidious distinction now placed upon them in relation to other securities which trustees are allowed by law to invest in. The fact is, this injustice must be removed without delay, as much in the interest of British investors as those of the Australasian Colonies, and I must confess that our securities are equal to the best and most popular of the British investments now offering.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.): I won't detain you more than a few minutes in discharging the last duty incumbent upon us, and that is the recording of a vote of thanks to Mr. Westgarth for his paper. It is full of most instructive and interesting statistical details in reference to our Australasian Colonies. There is one conclusion, at all events, at which we must have arrived—viz., that in point of indebtedness the Australasian Colonies beat the world. The Americans boast that

in most matters they surpass other nations, but in this respect at least the Australasian colonists can boast they are ahead of them, or, indeed, in proportion to their numbers, of any community in the civilised world. At the same time, as has been most cogently pointed out, a great part of this so-called debt is not really debt. The sums expended on public works, such as railways, are not to be regarded as debts in the ordinary sense of the word; otherwise, as has been pointed out by Mr. Braddon, we should have to add to the English national debt the sums we have spent on works of that character. I cannot, however, but allow there is considerable force in the argument put forward by Mr. Billinghamurst and others who have pointed out that the interest on these loans is not spent in the Colonies. It is really so much tribute to England, and I would like myself to see a very much larger proportion of these loans raised in the Colonies themselves. The purposes for which the money is spent are, I admit, most justifiable and laudable, although I have heard of injudicious expenditure even in the Colonies, just as we hear of such things in England. Even in England all the railways do not pay, and in the Colonies they have not all been productive, as some of our New Zealand friends can tell us. However, we all feel a justifiable pride in the marvellous enterprise displayed by our Australasian fellow-subjects, and I only hope that, with all their aspirations and go-aheadness, the words of prudence and warning addressed to them by some of the speakers—Mr. Hawker, for instance, in whom I think I recognise the son of an old friend of mine—will not be lost sight of. I conclude by proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Westgarth for his paper.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

On the motion of Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, seconded by Mr. DE LABILLIERE, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Sir Charles Nicholson for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 9, 1889.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since the last meeting 34 Fellows had been elected, viz., 21 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

F. Faithfull Begg, Esq., James Calvert, Esq., Arthur Chambers, Esq., David Reid Crow, Esq., James Nathaniel Harvey Crow, Esq., John Cruddas, Esq., W. E. Elwell, Esq., Paul Henwood, Esq., William Holman, Esq., George Morris Jevers, Esq., J. M. Laing, Esq., Gervaise Le Gros, Esq., Arthur H. Loring, Esq., Fred. Lunniss, Esq., Robert S. Miller, Esq., John Morrogh, Esq., Edward B. Rand, Esq., Isaac Robinson, Esq., Frederick Charles Shaw, Esq., Dean Swift, Esq., Arthur R. Watts, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Arthur Palmer Blake, Esq. (Victoria), Louis G. Braithwaite, Esq. (Transvaal), Solomon Emanuel, Esq. (New South Wales), John Emrys Evans, Esq. (Cape Colony), Harry Gibson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Carl Jeppe, Esq. (Transvaal), Edward Maitland Long, Esq. (Queensland), W. J. Merriman, Esq. (New South Wales), Simpson Newland, Esq. (South Australia), Hon. A. Jones Pile (Barbados), Harman J. Tarrant, Esq., F.R.C.S.E. (New South Wales), Frank Williams, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Woodyatt, Esq. (Queensland).

The SECRETARY announced that donations to the Library had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, from Societies both at home and in the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is unnecessary for me to say anything in introducing Mr. Moore, inasmuch as he is a public writer of considerable experience and distinction, and therefore already known to you. I may say, however, that I am quite sure the paper he is about to read will be extremely interesting, not only

to all present this evening, but to the public at large, who will have the opportunity of reading it in print. I have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Moore to read his paper on

CANADIAN LANDS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

I.—DEVELOPING A PEOPLE.

Both for the extent of its territory, and also for the unique position which it holds with regard to a great Empire, the Dominion of Canada must possess a great and increasing interest to the people of the civilised world, and that interest is intensified in the British Isles—the head and brain of the great Empire, of which Canada is the trunk and its railway the backbone. Over an area of something like 3,600,000 square miles of land and inland waters this territory extends—a larger civilised area than any other country can boast of possessing in undivided sway. From east to west it has a range of no less than 3,500 miles, and from south to north of 1,400 miles. The latitudes covered by it range from that of Madrid to that of the undiscovered lands of the North Pole, this range covering the latitudes of Spain, Italy, France, the British Isles, as well as those further north. This is a fact not usually recognised in connection with Canada, but it is one that was brought home to myself during my visit last autumn. One day I was standing on the great glacier on the summit of the Selkirks, where ice and snow are perpetual, and ten days later I was in Southern Ontario, picking peaches and grapes, which were growing in luxuriant profusion in the open air. Canada is a country of which but a small portion has long been the haunt of civilised men, and even now we are but dreaming of what its development is likely to open up. Its mineral wealth; its agricultural capabilities; its future manufactures and commerce; its rich sea, lake, and river fisheries; the uses to which its vast timber areas will be put—in a word, its future, are but matters of speculative dreaming, the realisation of which will not be disappointing. The country is not only one in which future prosperity may be looked for in a commercial sense, but much of it is still the happy hunting ground for the sportsman, and provides a scenic surfeit for the tourist. Such a country would be of interest independent of any other consideration, especially at a time soon after it had been made easy of access to the rest of the world, and when the

civilising influence of the railway was slowly but surely "making" the future country. But when that country cements together the finest Empire the sun has ever shone upon, when it is the link of commerce between two hemispheres, when "its uses in war and in peace, for attack and for defence," as well as "for mutual trade intercourse, are as obvious as they are invaluable"—then it has a double claim on our attention and an extra fascination for our minds.

In making a tour of Canada during the past autumn, it was in no wise my intention to touch upon the Imperial matters with which Canada is indissolubly mixed up; neither did I intend to touch upon the scenic beauties which so constantly attract the eye in passing over the vast country between the two oceans. "Travellers' tales" are plentiful, and on no country so much as Canada. I prefer rather to deal with what I saw in a more philosophic spirit; to note how the nation is being made; and to suggest how best its future development can be usefully guided.

No country affords greater interest to the student than does Canada. As a nation and a people it is still in the throes of "making." When on board the *Parisian*, the magnificent steamer of the Allan Line, its large living freight—men, women, and children all about to become incorporated in the new people of a new world—afforded much food for thought.

What Englishmen are to-day has come from the fact that many nationalities have contributed to their "making,"—that, and the well-known tendency of the survival of the fittest. We are watching in Canada an admixture of nationalities, very similar to that out of which the English race has been evolved, but an admixture brought together voluntarily, and, in many cases, selected for hardiness, and for their love of a soil and home of their own. Out of these elements the true Canadian will have to be evolved. It is no part of my duty to deal with such abstruse sciences as stirpiculture, philology, or ethnology. At the same time, it is necessary to realise at the outset the material which has to be developed into a people, and also that those who are pouring into Canada must have a great influence on the nation and people of the future.

In Canada to-day are many distinct races to which I need do no more than briefly refer. The original inhabitant of the North American Continent—the noble red man—is gradually

* *The Times*, October 25, 1886.

adapting himself to the European civilisation first introduced by the French, and then by the English and Scotch ; and already in the half-breeds we are finding the process of admixture going on very favourably. In Manitoba, the Premier for many years—a man of great talent—was of this class. But to these natives must be added the yearly quota of immigrants who are each year being sent out from other countries. How many and varied these are may well be shown from the following figures of the arrivals at Quebec during the past two years :—

Nationalities.	1887.	1888.
English	16,034	13,211
Irish	3,128	1,809
Scotch	3,094	3,752
Newfoundlanders.....	60	—
Germans	570	403
Scandinavians	7,659	8,038
French and Belgians	147	255
Austrians	—	162
Hungarians	—	14
Bohemians	—	7
Russians	234	169
Roumanians.....	14	9
Icelanders	1,766	686
Total ..	32,706	28,515

These facts are quoted as showing in some slight degree the peoples who are gradually forming the Canadian nation. They are of importance, inasmuch as it must not be forgotten that they should as much as possible be brought together so as to merge into one people. In many places this has been forgotten to some extent, and distinct Colonies of different nationalities have been formed, but now on some of the lands of North-West Manitoba mixed settlements are being established with the best results. I cannot help thinking that the truest kindness to those who are finding a home in Canada is not to help them in perpetuating distinctions of race and language, but to merge them as quickly as possible into one Canadian people. They would not then feel like “strangers in a strange land,” but that they were part and parcel of a great nation.

This admixture of peoples is brought very forcibly to the observant mind on a visit to the country, not only in connection with the manners and customs of the different peoples visited, but with regard to live stock and agriculture generally. Over the

whole of Eastern Canada, for instance, the horses are more of the French style, and the cattle are quite of the stamp seen in Normandy, and smaller than the dairy cattle of this country; whilst in Southern Ontario, which may be described as a Scotch quarter, the tendency at the present time is towards Scotch breeds, both of horses and cattle. So far as agriculture is concerned, these settlers bring with them their customs, their systems, and their preferences; but there can be no doubt that the agriculture of the future will be so modified and perfected as to include everything that is best in the agricultural processes of the various nations from which the people have been drawn.

II.—IMMIGRATION.

The first point necessary to the development of this great country is that it shall be peopled and its lands settled, and this must be done either by the slow process of the natural increase of its people, or by offering facilities for immigrants to leave the old countries to find a home in the new. No country presents a greater and more suitable field for colonisation than does Canada, and the extent to which this fact has been recognised is shown by the largeness of the numbers of immigrants who have landed on her shores either for settlement or in transit to the United States during the past ten years.

In the year 1879 there were	61,052
" " 1880 "	85,050
" " 1881 "	117,016
" " 1882 "	193,159
" " 1883 "	206,898
" " 1884 "	166,596
" " 1885 "	105,096
" " 1886 "	122,581
" " 1887 "	175,579
" " 1888 "	174,474
Total for ten years	<u>1,407,501</u>

It may be stated that during ten years about three-quarters of a million of people have found a home in Canada.

It is frequently said that "two heads are better than one." On my recent visit to Canada I was accompanied by Dr. Fream, and what we saw, and its bearing on this question of immigration, was the subject of frequent observation and discussion between us. He has since put the conclusions at which he arrived in

very admirable language; I agree with it fully, and quote it here, adopting his conclusions and his facts as my own. Dr. Fream says:*

"Probably no country in the world offers so wide a choice to the settler as does the Dominion of Canada. Stretching from ocean to ocean, and forming the greater part of a large continent, it affords an endless variety of soil and scenery, of climate and capabilities. Its agriculture is of every type, from the exclusively arable to the purely pastoral. It has a place and a position for every man who is willing to work, from the humble ploughman with a few shillings in his pocket to the old country farmer with a bag of sovereigns, from the man who milks the cow to his smarter fellow-man whose keen eye and sound judgment will build up a prime herd of cattle, from the poor lad whose early life has been one long struggle with poverty to the gilded youth who has been nursed in the lap of luxury. It equally offers place and position to women, and, sorry as we are to lose them, there is no doubt that many a bonny lass—English, Scotch, and Irish—will find in the young country beyond the Atlantic opportunities such as they would sigh for in vain at home. But, as I have intimated, there is one fundamental condition of success in Canada, without which there cannot be much prospect of ultimate prosperity; and that condition is, willingness to work. We hear sometimes what appear to be rather far-fetched stories as to the amount of work a man will do on a prairie farm. They are, however, not so difficult to believe if one significant circumstance is borne in mind, and that is, that the man is working for himself. It is really surprising how this solitary condition sweetens toil, but it may often be seen in operation at home. In rural districts one may see farm labourers at work during the day on their employer's land; they have got accustomed to what may be termed one steady stroke, and they adhere to it. But the evening comes, and the labourer trudges home along the country road, and gets his tea. Then during the remaining hour or two of daylight he goes to work in his patch of garden ground, which he is wisely permitted to till. But how he works! He is not waiting now for the time to leave off; he is rather grudging the lapse of each minute, and endeavouring to perform all the work he can before approaching night summons him to his couch. The secret of this display of energy is that the man is working for himself; and though a moralist might be tempted to expatiate upon the contrast between the two pictures, the average individual will probably feel satisfied with the observation, 'It is only human nature.' In a newly-settled country this phase of human nature is, as might be expected, exemplified on a tolerably large scale.

"To people who propose emigrating to Canada, the journey out is a subject of continual interest and inquiry, particularly that part of it which lies across the sea. To those who can afford saloon passages by sea and first class by rail I need not here address myself, as they are sure to be well provided for. But for the information of the far greater number to whom money is a very vital object, and who wish to get to their new abode with as little outlay as possible, I may briefly record what I know. I have crossed the Atlantic several times in the steamers of the Allan Line, and on the outward voyages

* "Agricultural Canada: A Record of Progress." 1889.

I have inquired fully into the lodging and treatment of the steerage passengers. Last August I left Liverpool in the Allan steamer *Parisian*, which carried four or five hundred emigrants. On this occasion I got permission to go all over the intermediate and steerage quarters, and I not only inspected these thoroughly, but I had many conversations with emigrants. The meals, the cost of which is included in the passage-moneys, are excellent in quality and unlimited in quantity. The sleeping quarters are well-aired and comfortable, though, of course, no one can expect aboard ship the same amount of room, or anything approaching thereto, as is available in a house. By the exercise of a little mutual kindness, and by the practice of the admirable virtue of self-help, the passengers get along very pleasantly together; and it is obviously to everybody's interest to make the voyage, short though it is, as enjoyable as possible. There is one specially praiseworthy feature about the Allan Line, and that is the complete separation of the sexes in the steerage sleeping arrangements; men and boys have one portion of the steerage to themselves, and women, girls, and children, another and quite an independent portion. During the daytime, of course, they can all associate together. Such arrangements undoubtedly conduce to the morals, the comfort, and the well-being of all concerned, and among philanthropists who are interested in emigration this subject is worthy of special attention.

"Arrived at Quebec, the emigrants disembark, and there they are met and arranged in parties by my good friend Mr. L. Stafford, the Dominion Government agent, and his officers. In a comfortable range of buildings specially erected for the purpose, a night's rest may be obtained if the steamer arrives in the evening, and a substantial meal may be had for a shilling. The immigrant's through ticket shows where he is going, and the immigration officers see him and his baggage—and his wife and little ones, too, if he is blessed in that way—into the proper train, and away he speeds to his destination in the new land. If he is going to the prairie the journey will occupy three or four days, and in these circumstances he will appreciate the colonist cars, to the use of which he is entitled. These are so fitted inside that a complete wooden couch is available to the passenger, so that, wrapping himself up in a rug or blanket, he can stretch himself out and go to sleep. This, of course, is a great boon; and for a couple or three shillings the traveller may buy at the railway station a straw mattress, which he takes away with him when he leaves the train."

To bring good men of the class that is wanted the best method is to show the people of this and other countries in the clearest way what are its capabilities. "Seeing is believing," we are told, and when the visitors to our English agricultural shows were able to see actual specimens of the agricultural productions and mineral wealth of Canada, they obtained a better insight into the country than could be obtained by any other means. Probably nothing has ever done so much to make Canada known in this country as the wonderful display at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—the apples and fruits from Nova Scotia,

cheese and butter from Ontario and Quebec, and the golden grain from the vast prairies, telling the story of the fertility of its soil better than could any book. It is to be regretted, therefore, that at the great show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor the popular stand of the Canadian Government will be absent—the first time for many years. As this will be the grandest exhibition of the kind the world has ever seen, and one over which our Empress-Queen will preside, I cannot help thinking that the fruits and wealth of our nearest colony should be represented. It would have brought the value of the land home to a larger number of people than ever before, and in the most convincing manner.

III.—EDUCATION.

Next to settlement, nothing will be of greater permanent value to the proper development of the agricultural lands of Canada than sound education in the practice and science, bound up in the proper working and management of the soil, the plant, and the animal. The agriculture of the United States, as well as that in some of the southern portions of Canada, has been carried on without that knowledge, and the only result that is to be seen following the work of man is a decrease in the produce of the soil to an extent that is almost incredible. Ten years ago, for example, the wheat lands of the United States were yielding their sixteen bushels to the acre—(itself a small crop)—whereas to-day they are producing something like nine or ten bushels. Canada has been more fortunate, and I am delighted to see, from the last returns of the Minister of Agriculture, that the wheat lands of the whole Dominion show an average yield of twenty bushels to the acre; whilst in the older districts, such as Nova Scotia, the yields are fairly well maintained, owing to the extensive mixed farming which there prevails. Even in Ontario, about which we hear so much of exhausted lands, wheat shows an average yield over the last six years of no less than $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, or nearly double that of the United States. When we go out, however, to the newer lands—the prairie soils—in Manitoba, all of which have been broken up within the last six years, we find, in the year 1887, that wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre, barley thirty-six, and oats fifty. I was astonished, on visiting these lands, to notice to what an extent mixed farming had been adopted, the first object of every settler evidently being to get

one or two cows, and in some cases magnificent herds have been established. This point I shall deal with later on. All I wish to lead up to at the present moment is the fact that, scattered throughout Canada, are Government stations and experimental farms, from which the best information is disseminated amongst the settlers, both through the Dominion Ministry of Agriculture and the various departments of agriculture in the provinces. At Guelph, in Ontario, is also one of the best equipped agricultural colleges I have yet seen, with an experimental farm and dairy attached.

Before proceeding to deal with these, I should very much like to point out that the question of colonisation generally, and the settlement of the new lands of our Empire, has been recognised in our own country by the establishment at Hollesley Bay, in Suffolk, of the Colonial College and Training Farms; and I have been favoured with a list of the students who have already gone out from that institution. They are scattered over every part of the world, in British Columbia, Wyoming, New South Wales, South Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, Ceylon, North-West Territories, Manitoba, the Argentine, Ontario, Queensland, Florida, and New Guinea. It is a curious fact, however, that by far the largest number of students have gone to Manitoba, the extent of the preference for this country not having been noticed even by the authorities of the College until the list for which I asked was made out. It is very evident that the instructions given at the Colonial College will have a very great influence on the future of Canada, and I therefore make no apology for giving the following extract from a letter sent to me by Mr. Robert Johnson, in answer to my inquiries as to what the College was doing:—

“Our system has now been well tested, for quite a number of fellows have gone out to the Colonies, and had their qualifications practically tried. The result so far has been most gratifying, for the young men sent out from us quickly appreciate the immense advantage which their knowledge gives them over those who have had no training, and of whom they write rather freely as ‘greenhorns.’ Another great advantage of a College of this kind has also been already abundantly proved, *i.e.*, the great facilities which it affords for the settlement of the young fellows. The College very wisely declines the responsibility of actually placing the lads, but it gives introductions to responsible people in the Colonies, who have expressed their willingness to further the interests of its pupils. Another advantage is that friendships are formed here among the pupils themselves, who arrange to go out together. Several pairs of pupils are going out in this way this spring, and I need not

point out how much pleasanter and safer this is than if they went out singly among strangers. This will work advantageously in another way, which may be illustrated thus:—By next year there will be Colonial College students sprinkled all over Manitoba (for example), that is, in all parts of it. Now, these students, even if they do not see much of each other, will write to each other, and compare notes of the relative advantages of their several localities. Information will thus be circulated among them which may be of infinite value, to say nothing of the feeling of confidence which the neighbourhood of old friends must tend to give. I quite feel that there is a wonderful future for this College, if it is wisely and carefully worked, as there is every reason to hope it may be. Its organisation is being steadily and rapidly (if quietly) extended throughout the British Colonies, and in a few years it ought to do really good work in strengthening the ties which unite them to the Mother Country."

I have myself paid several visits to the College, and I have been struck with the fact that, in a little book* recently published, written by two sons of Professor A. J. Church, who have settled in Canada, the necessity of practical knowledge just in the form in which it is given at the Colonial College is insisted upon.

In Canada itself, however, every facility is now afforded for the acquirement of the requisite knowledge. In company with Professor Robertson, I spent a day at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, which was established fourteen years ago, and which gives a general commercial English education, combined with technical education in agriculture. The College itself is an exceedingly handsome building, whilst the farm is a well-arranged area embracing different soils, lowlands and uplands, covering 550 acres. It was purchased by the Provincial Government in 1873 for £15,000, and up to the end of 1880 had cost for live stock, implements, drainage, &c., no less than £45,000 more. Its President is Professor James Mills, M.A., under whose able direction it has become one of the best in the country. A great feature of the College is that the students themselves are enabled to obtain great reductions in the already low fees by their labour on the farm, thus, in some cases, reducing the fees to a mere nominal sum. In 1887, on the farm itself, the students earned no less than £640 by their labour. The College is, of course, very largely helped by grants from the Government. In order that it may be seen how the College is worked, I would mention that the fees are as follow:—

* *Making a Start in Canada*: Letters from Two Young Emigrants; with an Introduction by Alfred J. Church, Professor of Latin in University College, London. Seeley & Co.

- (1) The entire cost to an Ontario farmer's son able and willing, with considerable experience in farm work, is from £10 to £14 per year for board, washing, and tuition.
- (2) To an Ontario young man, without any previous knowledge of farming, £12 to £15 a year.
- (3) To students not from Ontario, £15 to £20 a year.

The financial statement of the College and Farm, and what it does, was for the year 1887 as follows:—

I.—COLLEGE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) College maintenance.....	4,578	0	0			
(b) Maintenance and repairs of buildings	1,077	0	0			
				5,655	0	0
Revenue from various sources (including tuition fees and balances paid for board, after deducting allowances for work, amounting to £1,141)				1,161	0	0
Net cash expenditure				£4,494	0	0

The net sum voted by the Legislature to be expended on the College was £5,163, consequently the unexpended balance for the year was £669.

II.—FARM.

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure	1,842	0	0
Revenue	490	0	0
Net cash expenditure	£1,352	0	0

On experiments the sum of about £500 was spent, whilst a rather larger amount had to be provided for the horticultural department.

The total cost of all the departments of the college, farm, and garden was £6,993, and the net sum voted by the legislature for their maintenance was £8,002, so that an unexpended balance of £1,009 remained for the year.

The number of students at the College in 1887 was 110, of whom 78 were from Ontario. They work on the farm or in the garden from 3½ to 5 hours a day during all the months of the year, with the exception of July and August, in which months there are no lectures, and they work in the fields 9½ hours per day; and for this they receive from 2d. to 5d. per hour. The following time-table, indicating the class-room work from October 1 to December 22 (the fall term), will be interesting:—

FIRST YEAR.

Monday: 8.45 a.m., agriculture; 9.45, agriculture; 10.45, chemistry. *Tuesday*: 8.45, agriculture; 9.45, physiology and hygiene; 10.45, veterinary anatomy. *Wednesday*: 8.45, agriculture; 9.45, English literature; 10.45, chemistry. *Thursday*: 8.45, bookkeeping, arithmetic, physiology, and hygiene; 10.45, veterinary anatomy. *Friday*: 8.45, agriculture; 9.45, chemistry; 10.45, arithmetic.

SECOND YEAR.

Monday: 8.45, mathematics; 9.45, agriculture; 10.45, veterinary pathology. *Tuesday*: 8.45, English literature; 9.45, agriculture; 10.45, agricultural chemistry. *Wednesday*: 8.45, mathematics; 9.45, horticulture; 10.45, veterinary pathology. *Thursday*: 8.45, English literature; 9.45, drawing; 10.45, agricultural chemistry. *Friday*: 8.45, horticulture; 9.45, agriculture; 10.45, agricultural chemistry.

The system of farm management is of a mixed character, cattle and sheep being kept in large numbers, and good root, grain, and fodder crops being grown. First of all, as to the cropping, which for 1887 I was able to obtain. It was as follows:—

Field No.	Acres.	Crop.	Yield per acre.
1	19	Hay.....	1½ tons.
2	17	Fallow .....	.....
3	17	Barley	27 bushels,
4	20	Pasture .....	.....
5	20	Bush and winter wheat .....	.....
6	20	{ Turnips	510 bushels.
		{ Mangolds	450 bushels.
		{ White Belgian carrots	500 bushels.
		{ White Australian oats.....	35 bushels.
7	17	Hay.....	2½ tons.
8	20	White Australian oats	32 bushels.
9	20	Mensary barley	30 bushels.
10	20	Oats and orchard.....	.....
11	23	Hay.....	2 tons.
12	23	Pasture .....	.....
13	20	Hay.....	1½ tons.
14	24	Experimental field .....	.....
15	20	Pasture .....	.....
16	25	Pasture .....	.....
17	20	{ Vineyard .....	.....
		{ Hay.....	1 ton.
18	13	Hay.....	1½ tons.
19	30	{ Golden vine peas.....	30 bushels.
		{ White cluster oats	20 bushels.
20	20	Bush .....	.....
21	12	Mensary barley	25 bushels.

The live stock on the farm consisted of the following:—*Horses*: 9 working horses on farm, and 2 for experiment and instruction, value £330. *Cattle*: Shorthorns—1 bull, 3 cows, 1 heifer,

value £480; Hereford—1 bull, 2 cows, 2 bull calves, £630; Galloway—1 bull, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull calf, £210; Polled Angus—2 cows, 2 heifer calves, 1 steer, £180; Ayrshire—1 bull, 2 cows, 2 bull calves, £142; Devon—1 bull, 1 cow, 1 bull calf, £90; Guernsey—1 bull, 1 cow, £50; Jersey—1 bull, 1 cow, 2 heifer calves, £130; Holstein—1 bull, 2 cows, 1 heifer calf, 1 bull calf, £156; West Highland—1 bull, £10; Grade cattle—25, value £271. *Swine*: 6 Berkshire and 1 New York, £36. *Sheep*: Cotswold—10 animals, value £36; Oxford—12, £85; Shropshire—11, £88; Southdown—5, £21; Hampshire—2, £7; Cheviot—5, £27; Leicester—6, £25; Lincoln, 3, £18; Merino—2, £4; Highland, 1, £4; Grade ewes—21, £26.

Probably this is the only farm in the world on which so large a number as eleven herds of cattle and ten flocks of sheep, all of pure breeds, are to be seen; and it is well to know that these animals have been imported chiefly from England, the approximate cost in each case being as follow:—

CATTLE.		Bull.	Heifer.
Aberdeen Poll	£100	90	40
Hereford.	90	80	60
Shorthorn	80	70	55
Holstein	70	70	50
Galloway	70	60	50
Jersey	60	50	40
Devon	50	50	40
Ayrshire	50		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Mean	£71	£50	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
SHEEP.		Ram.	Ewe.
Southdown.....	£30	£10	
Shropshire	30	8	
Hampshire.....	26	8	
Leicester.....	20	7	
Cotswold.....	20	7	
Oxford.....	15	8	
Lincoln	15	6	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Mean	£22	£7	
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Since it has been in the hands of the College, entirely new sets of farm buildings and College adjuncts have been built, the latest being a very fine laboratory, which was finished shortly before my own visit. The new farm buildings are exceedingly handsome, and with their courts cover an area of over an acre. They have a south-eastern aspect, with drainage to the north, and stand on

a very deep, stiff clay loam. The general plan is a square, having a barn with the cattle under on the west, the sheep on the north, the bulls on the east, and the horses on the south side. The barn is 130 ft. by 70 ft., the horse range 150 ft. by 30 ft., the sheep 150 ft. by 30 ft., and the bull shed 40 ft. by 80 ft. There is a 30 ft. outside court for the sheep the whole length of their building, inside the square, and thus facing the south, and the bulls have separate outside courts on each side in connection with their separate inside boxes. The barn is built upon 12 ft. stone walls, so that the cattle have a clear overhead of 10 ft., the barn proper being constructed entirely of pine timber, with a height from floor to apex of 45 ft., and to cupola of 65 ft., so that from the cattle floor the building measures 77 ft. in height. The barn floor has two detached granaries, with feed-room between, corresponding to one below, and there the straw-cutter and grinder are placed. There are also 14 straw and turnip shoots, passages to horse and sheep lofts, and 12 doors equally distributed all round, in addition to windows and ventilators. The principal entrance to the cattle is on the angle between barn and horses, where steps descend to the level of all the buildings, the site being a sloping one. All the cattle are immediately under the barn, and occupy the whole space, with the exception of 16 ft. the length of the barn on the west side, which is cut off by a 14-inch brick wall for root cellars and feed-room. These cellars are floored with grout and cement, the outside walls being first lined with inch boards, then laid with tar-felt paper, and covered with finished tongue and grooved with narrow boards. The feed-room is 21 by 16 ft. in centre of building between cellars, having sliding doors two-thirds of the front upon passage way to cattle stalls, where a two-ton platform weigh scale is placed. The root-pulper stands in the feed-room, in line between the cellar doors, and is driven by a belt from the engine shaft above. The stair, or access from barn, breaks upon the feed-room from the north side. The accommodation is for sixty-seven cattle in seven single rows, as follows:—For large cattle tied up, 34 head; for small cattle tied up, 14; calves in pens, 11; loose boxes, 8. These boxes are on both ends, the calves between two rows of cows with a door on each side, and all the rows cross the building, or edge on the feed-room. Watering troughs are attached to the feeding troughs in every row, the floor grouted and cemented, and box stalls laid with cedar blocks. Feed passages are six feet apart between water troughs, and main passages eight feet in width.

Double stalls, 7 feet 4 inches, centre to centre; single, 5 feet; half the boxes are 20 by 17, and half 15 by 11 feet; calf pens, 7 by 8. The space behind the cattle is 6 feet, a door opens into manure court at each row of cattle, and passages lead to horses and sheep. Light is admitted by thirteen windows in addition to those over the six doors to court. The horse range has stalls for fourteen single and one double, with three boxes. Three of the stalls are 6 feet, all other $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, boxes 12 by 12; feeding passage 7 feet, and the space behind horses is 11 feet. The floor is cedar block pavement. At the end adjoining barn is a small room for extra harness, that for daily use being in a press upon the wall behind each team. The feed-room, 30 by 10 feet, will hold cut hay and oats. As it was proposed to use cut hay only, there are no racks, and the mangers are divided for hay and oats. Straw is got by four shoots behind horses, and there are corresponding openings in front should long hay be wanted from the loft. Double doors, with an 8-foot passage between, divide the building—the one to the manure court and the other from roadway, with two ordinary doors to said court, and two on end near bull shed. Water is got from three hydrants inside on the head passage, and light by eighteen windows. All the stalls and boxes are fitted with pillars and top rails. The horse loft is arranged to be filled with hay by a horse hay-fork. The sheep range is divided into five inside and six outside compartments—dry, solid soil inside and gravel outside. A 5-foot passage runs throughout, with hay-racks upon subdivisions opposite shoots from loft; water is supplied by three hydrants. There is a wool-room, grain bin, separate lambing pens, and pens for each of the stock rams. Eight-foot doors open into the special court,* which is fenced from the large manure court by a 4-foot stone and lime wall. The bull shed is a separate building, 40 by 80 feet, having a 10-foot centre passage, with six boxes on each side, 14 by 14 feet, and one for straw. Each box has an outside fenced yard of 14 by 14 feet. Overhead is for hay, straw, and grain. The yard enclosed by the four ranges just described is surrounded by an 8-foot causewayed sidewalk, excepting on the sheep side, which is taken up by a special court for them. The manure from all classes of animals is taken immediately into the large court, in centre of which are two cemented brick tanks—one for the liquid from stables, the other for rainfall from buildings. Any over-accumulation of mixed liquid from the manure is taken into the

first tank, and both tanks have an overflow into the open ditch north of the buildings. This manure court is laid with rough broken stones, and blinded to an average of four inches with sharp gravel and cinders. Many other items could be enumerated, such as galvanised iron shingles, horse stable walls inlaid with brick, ventilators all over, rope and pulley covers for all trap openings overhead, three coats of paint everywhere outside, a 17-horse power portable engine, with cable rope for a separate house fifty feet distant, driving straw-cutter, root pulper, grain grinder, and threshing machine as required in the barn and feed-room. Shortly before my own visit a new silo had been added, and this was being filled with maize chopped in half-inch lengths, from which very good food was expected.

The fullest details are kept of the produce of the farm. In ten years, from 1878 to 1887, winter wheat averaged 27 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 17 bushels; barley, 32 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; peas, 29 bushels; hay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre; mangold, 24 tons; swede turnips, 19 tons; carrots, 595 bushels; and potatoes, 114 bushels. In addition to this, experiments are continually being conducted, and not only on the farm itself, but farmers are interested in the subject by being asked to test new varieties of cereals in a similar manner to that which has been adopted by the Bath and West of England Society in our own country. In 1887 no less than 78 farmers made experiments with the best varieties of grain, in conjunction with the College. Experiments on manures, on feeding, and on dairying are made, and the whole results are given in bulletins, which are scattered by tens of thousands throughout the country.

I must apologise for dealing at so great a length with this College, but really it is an institution which has a greater bearing on the agricultural development of Canada than we realise in this country. Go where you will in Manitoba and the North-West, it will be found that the great bulk of the settlers are from Ontario. The live stock, whether of horses or cattle, found on these new lands are not, as a rule, imported direct from the old country, but from Ontario. What is done in this province has a bearing over the whole country; the work of the Ontario College has a widespreading influence in bringing about the very best management of the soils, plants, and animals in every part of the Dominion. It, therefore, helps on the highest development of the lands of Canada.

It must not be forgotten also that this institution is but a com-

plement to an educational system, which is unsurpassed by any in the world. In the early days of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Government set aside large areas of Crown lands, the money accruing from the sales of which have been and are applied to educational purposes. Commencing with the primary schools (which in these provinces at any rate are free), we find them maintained partly by a school tax levied on the lands situated in the school sections, and partly from grants from the Government, which are given out of the funds above alluded to. These schools furnish a good English and commercial education, while recently agriculture has been added to the list of subjects taught. For this a very good text-book has been adopted. Besides these there are the high (or, as we should call them, grammar) schools, in which the classics and modern languages are added to the course taught in the primary schools. Then there are the various colleges, which in a large part were fostered by the various denominations. Each province has several such institutions, which are officered by men of noted talent in their particular branches, and many of them by men of world-wide reputation. Some evidence of the work done by these institutions may be found in the great spirit of religious toleration which is evident in all parts of Canada. The Toronto University is composed of the various sectarian colleges, including the Catholic one, and the same is the case at Winnipeg University, which is also an amalgamation of all the sectarian colleges of Manitoba—all of which work together as one university, under the presidency of the Bishop of Rupert's Land. In the arts faculty of Toronto no fees of any kind are exacted, and in most of the colleges of the Dominion (as is the case in the high schools), where fees are exacted they are merely nominal. The faculties in connection with Toronto University, and those of McGill University at Montreal, will compare favourably with those of the old universities of the older world. Sir Daniel Wilson is the president of the Toronto University, Sir William Dawson of the McGill University, and Dr. G. M. Grant of Queen's University at Kingston; and it is sufficient to mention their names to show that too much has not been claimed for the institutions over which they preside.

As progress and education go hand in hand, the maximum of education means the maximum of advance. Such educational facilities as I have indicated show how fully alive are the Government and people of Canada to the importance of making knowledge the foundation of all development.

IV.—EXPERIMENT AND EXAMPLE.

The College at Guelph was established by the provincial legislature, the Bill for the purpose having been introduced by the Hon. John Carling, who was then a member of that body. That gentleman is now a member of the Dominion Parliament, and a very excellent Minister of Agriculture. Having seen the beneficial results which followed the establishment of the Guelph College, he has signalled his term of office as a Minister of the Crown by the further establishment of a central experimental farm at Ottawa, on the borders of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as well as others at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the maritime provinces; at Brandon, for Manitoba; at Indian Head, for the North-West territories; and at Agassiz, for British Columbia. Previous to their establishment, Professor Saunders, F.R.S.C., made a report on the whole subject, after visiting many similar colleges and farms in the United States. The result was that these experimental farms were established, their objects being:—

(a) To conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value, for all purposes, of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic or other conditions which prevail in the several provinces, and in the North-West territories;

(b) To examine into scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese:

(c) To test the merits, hardiness, and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat or other cereals, and of field crops, grasses, and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants, and trees, and to disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening, or fruit-growing, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, samples of such surplus products as are considered to be specially worthy of introduction;

(d) To analyse fertilisers, whether natural or artificial, and to conduct experiments with such fertilisers, in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds;

(e) To examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals;

(f) To conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter;

(g) To examine into the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and to ascertain and test the most useful preventives and remedies to be used in each case;

(h) To investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject;

(i) To ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds; and

(j) To conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada, which may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

In company with the Hon. John Carling, to whom I am indebted for many courtesies, Dr. Fream and myself visited the Central Farm, near Ottawa, and we were both very much impressed with its situation and management. It occupies some 500 acres, and, although it had been only established for a year, Prof. Saunders (who is the director of all these farms) had already many important experiments under weigh. I was extremely pleased to find that, from the first moment of the working of the farm, an endeavour was made to interest the ordinary farmers of the Dominion in its work. One of the most important factors in the farming of those large areas of fertile lands in the North-West must be the acclimatisation of quick-ripening varieties of grain. The soils are fertile; but late summer frosts may be dangerous, and so quick-growing crops are necessary, if the results of farming are to be always depended upon. With the establishment of these farms, therefore, trials were commenced with Ladoga wheat, a variety obtained from Northern Russia. Small bags of seed were also sent out to settlers in Manitoba and the North-West. The experience at Ottawa is that this variety will ripen at least a week earlier than the red Fyfe, and I think, from what I saw in North-West Manitoba, that this will be confirmed. I myself saw it growing side by side with the red Fyfe in at least thirty instances in North-West Manitoba, and in only one case was there any doubt as to its greater earliness. In that case my friend, Dr. Fream, examined the two crops very carefully, and expressed the opinion that the Ladoga was the most forward. Should this prove to be the case, the exceptional frosts in the early summer (which are only occasional, and only occur in some districts, chiefly low-lying ones) will do even less damage in the future than they have done in the past. It is a useful work, and one that will materially help in the settlement of the country.

It may not be out of place to observe here that in the old provinces it was not an unusual occurrence for the earlier frosts in autumn to damage the wheat and other cereal crops, but with improved cultivation this condition of things ceased. Prince Edward Island affords a good illustration of this. Parliamentary records show that applications were made to the Legislature for relief upon that very ground, which relief was granted. Early settlers in Ontario suffered from a similar state of things, though, perhaps, not so continuously as those in Prince Edward Island. It is very feasible to imagine that as the tilth of the soil becomes finer, and the drainage more perfect, more heat is absorbed and

retained. It may be that this will be the case, also, with the prairie lands, and that with cultivation and settlement the occasional danger from summer frosts will disappear.

In addition to this, I learn that this year samples of nearly every variety of grain and pulse crops grown in Europe have been obtained, and will be tested. As Ottawa has a climate which represents the average condition of a large portion of settled Canada, and which is favourable to the growth of grapes, and fruits of most kinds in the open, and in which cereals and most field crops can be grown successfully, the introduction of new crops may be safely expected, and these cannot but afford new sources of wealth.

The investigations into the causes of plant diseases had already made some progress, and at the time of my visit a very interesting report on "Smut in Wheat"—an important matter to a country which exports grain so largely—was being issued.

The farm buildings are very commodious, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended. This year they will be filled with cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses, and the whole will undoubtedly prove a very useful central station, from which practical information will go forth which cannot fail to improve the standard of farm practice in the Dominion.

The other experimental farms were being prepared last year, and will commence their labours this. I only saw the site of that at Indian Head. This comprises one entire section and an angle between the section and the Canadian Pacific Railway containing 48 acres, in all 688 acres, and is situated east, and adjoins the town site half a mile from the station. The railway passes along the south boundary, from which a fine view of the whole farm can be seen. Through the section two creeks run in a north-easterly direction to the Qu'Appelle river. One is the outlet for a lake six miles south; the other proceeds from flowing springs seven miles south-west. These creeks, besides being of great value to the farm in supplying water and affording suitable slopes for all kinds of experimental work, will also beautify the site chosen in a way that cannot be easily surpassed by any prairie section in the north-west. The soil is a black loamy clay on the northern portion of the section, changing to sandy clay loam with a few gravel ridges on the southern part. The subsoil is a very porous clay, which easily absorbs all moisture and retains it during the most severe drought, underlying the surface soil from twelve inches to three feet. Hardly any amount of

rain or dry weather can seriously affect the crops. The whole of the section was broken in 1882-3 by the Bell Farming Company; and has by them been under cultivation ever since. When the Government obtained possession at the beginning of last year, no part of it was ploughed, and consequently no preparation for experimental work could be made until spring opened. During the winter, plans of buildings were made out, and when submitted to the proper authorities, were approved of by them as suitable for the country. Tenders were asked for their erection, and last autumn the contractor was at work at the foundations. The buildings to be put up comprise superintendent's house, horticulturist's and foreman's dwellings, a basement barn 110 ft. by 48 ft., and a horse stable. Sheep house, implement house, and other necessary buildings will be added this year. It is needless to say that all these will be of the most substantial character.

In England we have derived great advantage from experiments and example farms, and it is likely that equally satisfactory results will accrue to Canada.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

It would be an extraordinary fact if we did not find such endeavours to build up a country on the truest lines amply responded to. The agriculture of Canada has responded nobly. Each year sees a great advance, not only in the cultivated areas, but in the productions of meat, dairy produce, grain, vegetables, and fruits. Time will not permit a description of the agriculture of each of the provinces, and its growth. The best farming of the older provinces is amply shown in the descriptions of the Guelph College and farm. Manitoba and the North-West territories are the lands which are now being developed, and I will, therefore, confine my attention to those. The development here has been very marked, and it is evident that too much is not claimed for these lands when they are described as "the future granary of the world." I was very much amused at reading in a work* which was put into my hands as I landed at Liverpool last autumn, that in Manitoba "the climate is too Arctic even for wheat." I had gone through some hundreds of miles of country, over the whole of which smiling fields of golden

* "The British Farmer and his Competitors." By William E. Bear. London: Cobden Club.

grain were either waving gracefully, or being harvested to the merry buzz of the reaper. I had also obtained the following figures, showing that the acreage of grain crops each year is steadily increasing :—

ACREAGE OF GRAIN CROPS IN MANITOBA.

	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.
1884.....	307,020	40,848	133,004
1885.....	367,479	52,189	157,026
1886.....	380,231	69,305	159,450
1887.....	432,000	56,000	155,176
1888.....	520,000	70,000	170,000
Increase in 4 years.....	212,980	29,152	36,996

These figures show that in four years the wheat area has increased by 70 per cent. ; barley, 75 per cent. ; and oats, 28 per cent. They are the best answer to such a curious misconception as that the climate of Manitoba is "too Arctic even for wheat." In 1887 the average yields were 30 bushels of wheat per acre, 36 bushels of barley, and 50 bushels of oats. Farming also is more generally of a mixed character than I expected to find it, while there are no less than 29 cheese factories—an increase of 13 in two years; and 2 creameries in the province. There are also some excellent stock to be found on the prairies, and at Bin-scarth the Manitoba and North-West Railway Company have established a very good stock farm, from which good pure-bred bulls of the shorthorn breed can be obtained.

West of Manitoba we have the great North-West, consisting of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—unknown lands but a very few years ago, but which are now beginning to be developed. The growth of agriculture here is very marked, the latest figures I have been able to obtain being for 1885. These have to be largely increased now. They show the following growth since 1881 :—

	1881.	1885.	Increase.
Horses, colts, fillies, and mules ..	10,870	24,456	13,586
Working oxen	3,334	5,949	2,615
Milch cows	3,848	11,030	7,182
Other horned cattle	5,690	69,557	63,867
Sheep	346	19,398	19,052
Pigs	2,775	22,542	19,767
Home-made butter.....	70,717 lbs.	510,191 lbs.	439,474 lbs.
„ cheese	1,060	10,270	9,210
Wheat	5,678 Acres.	67,255 Acres.	61,577 Acres.
Barley .....	..	11,605	11,605
Oats .....	..	35,343	35,343
Potatoes	811	3,676	2,865
Cultivated hay.....	..	428	428

The ranching industry is being well developed, and I was pleased to see how greatly horse ranching is being established. Sir John Lister Kaye is doing a good work in this matter, having imported a large number of pure-bred stallions and high class half-bred mares from this country. The health of the horses has, I hear, been good during the whole of the past winter, and it is very evident that the Minister of Agriculture is right when he says that "horse ranching in Alberta is becoming an important industry, and the improvement in breeding, owing to judicious selection, attracts the notice of all the visitors there."

From Atlantic to Pacific there is this evidence of growth in agriculture, and growth too in the right direction. Many visitors go to the new lands in the North-West expecting to find a very rude agriculture—wheat growing alone, or rough ranching alone. They will soon find out their mistake, for they will come across bits of farming that would be no discredit to this country, and herds that an English owner would be proud to have adorning his park. Some of the new settlers—men who were utterly ignorant of agriculture until they arrived in the country—do not farm so well as they ought, but they are gradually brought by the example and help of the better men into a fairly good system. I have neither the object nor the intention of painting Canada as a paradise: it has its difficulties as well as its advantages for the new comer as for the old settler. But honest and intelligent labour will secure the advantages and rapidly overcome the difficulties.

VI.—TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

The following tables may be of value as showing how greatly Canada has grown during the past twenty years, so far as her exports are concerned:—

(1) *Export of Forest and Agricultural Products.*

	Forests.	Agricultural Products.
1868	£3,652,400	£2,574,200
1878	3,902,200	3,601,600
1887	4,097,000	3,765,200

(2) *Exports of Animals, and their Produce.*

1868	£1,378,600	1878	£2,803,800	1887	£4,850,000
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(3) *Exports of Wheat and Flour.*

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1868	1,398,000	1,698,000
1877	2,680,000	500,000
1887	6,776,000	364,000

(4) *Exports of Cheese.*

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
1868	£110,000	£13,800
1877	690,000	59,000
1887	1,413,600	6,133

(5) *Exports of Butter.*

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
1877	£550,000	£13,000
1887	151,400	3,400

(6) *Export of Apples.*

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
1868	£8,881	£7,146
1877	93,723	5,977
1887	129,836	39,522

In these we have a very good picture of the growth of the exports of agricultural produce—steady progress being maintained in every branch, except that of butter—a matter to which attention is being directed which cannot fail to bring about a revival of this trade. Another point which the figures show is that Great Britain is the main market for Canadian produce. For instance, in the twenty years since federation (1868 to 1887 inclusive) the following are the total values of the exports of cheese, butter, apples, and peas to the two places:—

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
Cheese	£15,742,000	£320,000
Butter	7,126,000	1,500,000
Peas	6,032,600	1,661,000
Apples	871,310	261,466

The total exports to all countries during the same period have been as follow:—

Apples	£1,200,000
Butter	9,333,600
Cheese	16,062,000
Peas	8,000,000

These figures will give some idea of the trade in what is really secondary products, but to which attention should be more and more directed.

VII.—MINERAL WEALTH.

There is another matter which must have a great influence on the future of Canada, and that is, its great mineral deposits. Now that the country possesses such magnificent railways as the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, there is not the slightest

reason why this source of wealth, and especially coal, copper, and phosphates, should not be very largely developed in the near future. Their development will mean, not only new sources of wealth, but new industries, more labour, and greater comforts for the people. The bituminous coalfields of British Columbia and the plains, and the great anthracite deposits on the Bow River, should have a very useful influence in developing that Pacific trade, by which we shall in the near future find our shortest route to the southern hemisphere.

But I should like to dwell in this paper more especially on the phosphate lands, as these should prove of great value, not only in supplying this country with a necessary fertiliser, but in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the lands of Canada themselves. The exhaustion of the lands of the United States offers a warning which ought not to be neglected, and should direct attention to the science of manuring, and its absolute necessity to good agriculture. "Like produces like" is a proverb of which the breeder—whether of animals or of plants—has by long experience proved the truth. Just as physiology has evolved this fact, so also chemistry—whether in the laboratory of nature or in the work-room of the scientist—has established another. It is that "nothing produces nothing." The growth of the plant, or the formation of beef, mutton, pork, or milk, is but a reconstruction, or rather, a new combination, of what already exists. The grain of wheat which is sold at Mark Lane, or the leg of mutton which the butcher sends home for the Sunday dinner, these are but a new combination of matters which have existed in other forms ever since the various worlds were called together out of chaos. The soil and the atmosphere do their part in supplying matter for these combinations, but their powers in the matter are strictly limited, and nothing is so conservative, or so slow, as is nature in giving up her treasures for new combinations, and new wealth. In these days, however, we go the pace: even nature has to work at express speed. Our beef must be made in two years, as against four or five in our grandfathers' time; our mutton in less time than lamb a few years ago; 700 gallons of milk have to be produced against 500 gallons in 1860; crops are not only taken at will, and with bigger yields, but he is a poor farmer who does not also get his catch crops as an intermediary to those crops which Mr. Mechi would have suggested. "Nothing comes from nothing," and if our soils are to go the pace, if they are to be used as machines to the utmost limits of

which they are capable; if they are to be made to produce, not two blades of grass, but two bigger blades, where only one was produced before, then they must either have a greater supply of active constituents, in a form suitable for re-combination in meat, milk, vegetable, or grain, or the pressure breaks them down, and their latter state will be one of infertility, and they become of less than prairie value.

Our soils are living the pace; the story of British agriculture to-day is nothing less than this; and by the proper provision of those constituents which the soil, the plant, and the animal need in their combinations, they are perfectly able to do so. In Canada, also, the large crops will not go on for ever, unless the necessary constituents are returned to the soil. The whole matter is a subject of absolute knowledge, and there need be no mystery at all attaching to it. The "staple" of the soil—by which the machine may be made to run easily—must in the first place be maintained. For this, bulky manures, such as farmyard dung, or decaying vegetable matter, must be used; good cultivation must be employed to secure a fine tilth and cleanliness; and then the crops should be so arranged in their rotation that the constituents taken from the soil shall approximately balance each other. This is the first point in soil management. Had we not such a wasteful system by which most of the sewage of such a highly fed people as the English, who live on the fruits and grain of the whole world, as well as the produce of their own acres, is lost, we could from our own waste provide far more than enough of all the constituents required to maintain our acres in greater fertility than any others in the world. But all this—on which my old friend the late Mr. Mechi used to discant so eloquently—goes to the rivers and the sea, and is lost to future wealth; and so we have to supplement our natural supplies on the farm from other sources. To find out what is needed for the soil should be comparatively easy, since the fifty years' experiences at Rothamsted give us very exact data. We know that average crops of wheat, barley, and meadow hay will take away from the soil the following (among others) constituents per acre:—

	Wheat and Straw (4,800 lb.) lb.	Barley and Straw (4,580 lb.) lb.	Meadow Hay (1½ ton = 3,360 lb.) lb.
Nitrogen	45·0	45·0	44·0
Potash	31·5	34·0	56·6
Phosphoric acid.....	21·0	21·0	13·7

* Fream, "The Rothamstead Experiments," p. 142.

In Great Britain alone we can thus estimate the quantity of the principal ingredients removed in the crops of one year alone, taking nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as such. This would be as follows :—

Crop.	Acres.	Constituents removed from soil.		
		Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	2,564,237	51,469	24,040	36,060
Barley.....	2,085,561	41,897	18,552	38,921
Hay.....	7,069,453	138,842	44,184	176,734
Totals	11,719,251	232,208	86,776	251,715

As we have a cultivated area of 47,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom, this area of 11,719,251 acres may be taken as one-fourth, and it may be assumed that from the soil each year there is removed some 928,000 tons of nitrogen, 344,000 tons of phosphoric acid, and 1,000,000 tons of potash. A portion of these constituents would be returned in the farm manures ; but, after that has been allowed for, a very large quantity of each must be obtained elsewhere. But it does not follow that all these constituents have to be supplied by man. Nitrogen exists in profusion in nature, and is constantly being renewed in active power. In the soil nitrification is going on continuously, while it is a moot point whether such leguminous plants as clover and beans do not assimilate the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. Rain and seed also supply new stores. In an active form nitrogen is the manure that is dearest of all, and yet it is doubtful if we have yet realised how sparingly it ought to be used. It is not only a plant food, but an active agent also in the soil in making it give up mineral constituents which are equally necessary to the plant. It is this point which deserves the greatest attention. Phosphates and potash are present in the soil, but the former in but small quantities, and are not renewable by nature. By putting active nitrates into the soil in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia the effect is to make available at once large quantities of phosphoric acid and potash for the plant. A big crop may follow the first use, but with the result that the phosphates and potash become exhausted, and the soil infertile. Until these latter are renewed, all the nitrates in the world are of no avail. Another point is, that active nitrates are not held by the soil. Once a storm comes they are washed out. At Rothamsted a greater quantity of nitrates are lost in the drainage water than the crops take up, while no trace of loss of

phosphates and but slight traces of loss of potash have been discovered. It cannot be too widely known that exhaustion of the soil is invariably caused by the loss of the mineral constituents rather than the absence of nitrates. By supplying these, nitrates can then be usefully used, but in moderation. But the backbone of the soil is a proper quantity of phosphoric acid and potash.

Canada is fortunate in this matter, as in the phosphate lands in Quebec she has an enormous deposit of the most necessary of all manures. Last December a meeting was held of the chemical manure manufacturers of this country, when the complaint was made that the world's supply of phosphates was getting short. I at once pointed to the Quebec lands, which I visited last autumn and brought specimens away, as a large source of future supplies. At present only small quantities are being mined—23,000 tons last year. In 1870, however, the Carolina beds only produced 17,000 tons, and yet last year the output was one of 500,000 tons. Both to maintain the fertility of her own soils, and to export to other countries, there is a great future for these lands.

VIII.—CONCLUSION.

There are many other subjects on which I might speak, for Canada is a great country, and those who have to deal with it can never be, like Rosalind's lover, "gravelled for lack of matter." In the North-West Fertile Belt alone there are 300,000,000 acres of land awaiting people to subdue them and make them their own. An American writer has recently pointed out that 105,000,000 acres in that country, with its wasteful farming and low yields, were capable of feeding 50,000,000 people, and furnish besides 283,000,000 bushels of grain for export. If we deduct for roads and rivers, and put it down that 230,000,000 acres can be peopled, we shall find that the North-West alone could feed a population of 100,000,000, and still send 600,000,000 bushels of grain to the people of other countries. Even this would be only a small portion of this great country. The vast dairy manufactures in Ontario and Quebec, the fruit production of Nova Scotia, the great timber wealth in the east and in the west, its mineral resources, and its teeming fisheries,—these have been but barely alluded to. One of the primary objects of the Royal Colonial Institute is to afford an independent platform for the discussion of this and similar subjects in the interest of a "United Empire,"

and it is in the hope of contributing in some measure to the furtherance of that aim that I have ventured to address you to-night. The Colony I have chosen is our nearest and largest one, and it is the pathway of the Empire of which we are all so proud. It is a country of great promise, and, as its lands and industries become developed, the English-speaking race will, more and more, look with lively admiration, interest, and pleasure to—

“The North, the North, the cold, true North
The land of love and song.”

DISCUSSION.

Mr. A. F. McINTYRE (Canada): It affords me much satisfaction to find how ably the lecturer has dealt with the subject he has chosen, and I am sure that it will be read by Canadians with much advantage. We have sometimes to go abroad to gather news from home, and we do not always find Canadians so conversant with the details of farm life, or even of the mineral capacity of their country, as Mr. Moore has shown himself to be. He certainly has given us a paper which has not only awakened interest in this audience to-night, but which will be read with attention in Canada. I think all that he has said of our agricultural resources is quite true. He has said that he had no desire to paint Canada as a paradise, and I confess that were he present with us during some portion of our winter he would realise that words would never be able to convince its inhabitants that it was; but, nevertheless, the climate is of a most healthful character, and calculated to produce a strong and hardy people, as well as to provide unlimited means for their support. With reference to the educational features of the Colonial College, to which reference has been made, I think that is one of the most important subjects that the lecturer could have touched upon. I have long believed that if our farming community had an education calculated to qualify them for their pursuit, we should have one of the most productive countries in the world. I am quite sure that then the two blades of grass will grow in Canada instead of the one which grew before. The educational facilities which our people possess, not only in the common schools of the country, but in the agricultural colleges—which are now so numerous—and on the experimental farms, will bring about a condition of agriculture which will be envied in the Republic to the south of us. As it is, our wheat yield is nearly double theirs, and I can assert

with confidence that the average degree of comfort among the farming class in Canada is much superior to that enjoyed in any part of the United States. The development of a country is a matter of very slow growth. The province to which I belong has not been settled for much more than a hundred years. Then, immediately after the Revolutionary War, the United Empire loyalists who had fought for the flag, migrated to Ontario, and there they had to hew down the virgin forest and clear the land before they could sow it. That is not the condition of things nowadays in the North-West. There we have the prairie virgin soil, which has only to be broken to yield an abundant harvest almost the first year. The same state of affairs existed also in other provinces. Huge forests had to be hewn down before anything could be accomplished by the settler, but now we find existing in the older settlements a degree of prosperity which is probably not surpassed by any other country in the world. I quite appreciate what Mr. Moore has said in regard to the mineral resources of Canada, and I know that when these come to be developed, as they rapidly will be, in consequence of the many railways that are now passing through almost every quarter of the land, there will be a large amount of wealth realised from them. I congratulate Mr. Moore upon having chosen this subject. I thank him exceedingly for having dealt with it so thoroughly and so fully, and I rejoice in the fact that there are gentlemen like him who come to visit us, and who seek on their return to make the British public better acquainted with the opportunity Canada affords to the settler and to the people of the Empire at large.

Mr. HENRY KIMBER, M.P. : I cannot presume to compete with the lecturer over the very wide field he has covered in his address, which has been descriptive of Canada not only as regards its scenery and its capabilities, but also of the system of agricultural chemistry which there obtains. This latter, by the by, is most important to be studied in the attempts which we in England are thinking so much about in the present day—the colonisation of Greater Britain. It is that side of the subject in which I am most interested, and it so happens that to-night in the House of Commons a notice of motion is on the paper by the Government to appoint a select committee to examine into the general question of colonisation aided by the State. For the last three years—and it tests one's patience to get any subject under weigh in that assembly—myself and other members, to the number of more than a hundred, have made continued efforts to get the Government

even to the point of proposing to the House of Commons to consider the question of State-aided colonisation, and now that we have succeeded in inducing them to go thus far, many difficulties still remain in the way. Last session we organised what is called a voluntary committee of members of both Houses—about 137 in number—in default of being able to get an official Parliamentary Committee: which, perhaps, was not a disadvantage, as the members of that committee were not bound by any technical rules, nor were they compelled to assist in compiling those immense Blue Books, which so many printers are employed in producing, but which nobody ever reads. There was one drawback, however, namely, that that committee was composed of noblemen and gentlemen all of whom were committed, though rightly so in my opinion, to the proposition that colonisation, to be effective and commensurate with the needs of the country, must be aided by the State. But, preceding that conclusion, there is, of course, the preliminary question, which must be fairly tried, whether the aid of the State, economically considered, is the right thing to be given to what ought to be a voluntary enterprise. That preliminary question of principle is one which the Parliamentary Committee would have first to examine and accept before deciding on what particular plan should be adopted, if any, in connection with State-aided colonisation. I ought, perhaps, to apologise for launching into this subject, but there are a few sentences in the lecture which I think justify me in making a reference to it. The lecturer says that no country presents a better field for colonisation than does Canada. I like to hear colonists and people who visit the different Colonies speak in these superlative terms of the particular Colony with which they are acquainted, but almost everyone refers to that Colony which he knows best as being *the best*. However, I must confess, from what I saw in two or three thousand miles of travel in Canada, it does afford a most hopeful field for settlement. Of course, on the question of the passage out from this country, Canada has an immense advantage over other Colonies; but I, having visited all our great Colonies, should not like it to be supposed that, because the lecturer has spoken in these glowing terms of Canada, there are not also other Colonies in the Empire that possess equally, and in some respects in a greater degree, those attractions and solid advantages which have been pointed out as belonging to the North-West. As I have to be in “another place,” I will not detain you many minutes more; but there is one point I wish to make on the general question of

colonisation, and it is this—that if we are to accomplish fructifying colonisation, useful colonisation, colonisation commensurate with the wants of the Old Country, whose wants are measured by the increase of a third of a million in our population every year, we must set about it, not on eleemosynary principles, but on the true commercial principle of investing our money in a manner that will repay us for our outlay. I am absolutely certain that investment in good colonisation will pay better interest than 3 or 4 per cent. I have tried it myself to a considerable extent, and anyone who will invest his money in this direction with care may be sure of a minimum 5 per cent., and very often 6 per cent. Now, to make colonisation pay commercially and pecuniarily, capital must go with the men who are sent out. That is an axiom, in my opinion, of fruitful colonisation. It is useless to send out—I won't say paupers—but human beings of any kind with nothing but a free soil to assist them in reproduction. It is quite true that Adam and Eve had no capital, but they were endowed by Providence with a life of nearly 1,000 years in which to accomplish their fortunes. It is not given to us to live so long, and if a Colony is going to develop rapidly and to absorb our people in large numbers, the settlers must have the means to enable them to make more rapid strides than individual stragglers without capital. I therefore hope you will keep this in mind, that it will be of no avail to export people, with the hope of their reproducing commensurate results, unless capital goes with them; and in my opinion it will be quite worth the while of capital and capitalists to go with them. In the correspondence which took place with all the Colonies last year upon my plan of colonisation, and which has been printed in a Blue Book, Lord Knutsford having done me the honour to present it to Parliament, I ventured to propose a scheme which has met with the approval of two of the Colonies, and in particular Natal, which has offered an actual settlement on specific lands on the basis of 200 acres and £200 in money for each settler group of five persons. That proposition is now before the House, and is one of the things which will come before the committee which will be appointed. I believe that that experiment, if it is fairly worked out in a business spirit, must produce a paying result, not only to the emigrants who are assisted to settle, but to the Government who guarantee the loans and the capitalists who supply the money.

Mr. McLEOD STEWART (Canada): Before addressing myself to the subject of this paper, permit me to offer my congratulations to

the learned lecturer for his able, impartial, and highly instructive address on the resources of the Dominion of Canada. I do not intend to criticise that lecture—it is above and beyond criticism. Even if I were disposed to do so, I should be rather afraid. I think it is Max O'Rell who has said that one of the characteristics of an Englishman is that he always likes to go out and kill something. I do not want, therefore, to fall foul of the lecturer to-night, for fear that he may desire to come out and kill me. I am anxious to be buried in my own country, where land is cheap. I wish, however, to express my great gratification at the increased interest which has of late years been taken in Canadian affairs, and I am also pleased to know that the ignorance which has hitherto prevailed with regard to our country is gradually being dispelled. I think that is owing, in a great measure, to the efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute, in which our Chairman takes such a warm and abiding interest. But this ignorance with respect to Canada has not altogether vanished, for I was speaking the other day to a gentleman who was looking out for an opening for his sons, and who knew a great deal about the Argentine Republic, but hardly anything of Canada—in fact, he said he knew nothing about the country, except that it extended to the North Pole, and that it possessed the Niagara Falls and Sir John Macdonald. Now I am bound to confess that the Niagara Falls as a natural wonder is very great, and I am also free to admit that Sir John Macdonald as a statesman is very great, and that both are hard to beat; but those who have closely followed the lecture to-night will be perfectly convinced that we have in our country something more than the Niagara Falls and Sir John Macdonald. The whole pith of this extremely interesting lecture is on the opening page—"Canada is a country of which but a small portion has long been the haunt of civilised men, and even now we are but dreaming of what its development is likely to open up. Its mineral wealth, its agricultural capabilities, its future manufactures and commerce; its rich sea, lake, and river fisheries; the uses to which its vast timber areas will be put—in a word, its future, are but matters of speculative dreaming, the realisation of which will not be disappointing." That means that we have mines, agricultural lands, fisheries, forests, commerce, and navigation; and any country that combines all these resources must be a country with some backbone, and therefore worthy of development. With regard to mines—what have we? We have gold, silver, copper, bituminous and anthracite coal, mica, gypsum,

petroleum, and salt. In agriculture we have prolific lands, which can produce grain and fruits of all kinds in great abundance, and which support cattle, which thus aid in the production of butter, cheese, and other dairy produce. With regard to the ranching industry of the North-West—in 1880 there were only a few hundred head of cattle in the whole of that territory; to-day the value of the herds is nearly three millions of dollars. In 1878 we had very few manufactures, but in ten years, I am glad to tell you, they have increased 100 per cent. We have also a large shipping interest, the Dominion of Canada being, I think, the fifth largest maritime Power in the world, the value of the tonnage of Canadian vessels being no less a sum than forty millions of dollars. I need not say much as to our fisheries, as I think the show in connection with this industry at the Fisheries Exhibition was one of which any country might be proud. I may briefly state, however, that our fisheries extend along a coast of nearly 6,000 miles, and we have cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, seal, and lobster in almost inexhaustible abundance. To give you an idea of the value of these, the money value of the fisheries amounts annually to 35 million dollars, 20 million dollars worth being exported, and 15 million dollars worth consumed in Canada, while no less than 8 million dollars are invested in plant in connection with this great and valuable industry. Speaking of our forests, I need hardly tell you that they are of enormous extent, and it is calculated that at the present rate of cutting they will last for, at least, 150 years. There are some 20 different kinds of wood in great abundance in our country—namely, maple, elm, oak, cherry, beech, hickory, iron-wood, spruce, pine balsam, cedar, hemlock, walnut, oak, butternut, poplar, chestnut, rowan willow, black and white birch. Now, with all these resources, I think you will admit that Canada must be a great country in the future, when sufficiently developed, and must become in reality, as well as in name, the brightest jewel in the crown of the British Empire. Let me just mention one or two other facts in connection with Canada. In that country there is the greatest religious toleration; it is also far famed for its educational facilities; but, above all, it has a splendid system of Constitutional Government. We have a form of Government which will please the most fastidious Tory and the most ardent Home Ruler. We have also an excellent, well-tried municipal system—so good, indeed, is it, that it has been copied almost in its entirety in your own Local Government Bill lately passed by the Imperial Parlia-

ment. I believe I am safe in saying that very many clauses of your Bill are taken, word for word, from the Consolidated Municipal Act of Ontario, which has been in force for over forty years. That is something of which we Canadians ought to feel justly proud. And now let me say, in conclusion, that not only is our country a land for the emigrant farmer and for the person who wants a home, but it is also a country for the capitalist, the tourist, for the health seeker, for the sportsman, and for gentlemen of leisure who wish to travel, and I think the more that the great Dominion of Canada is known the more will it be appreciated by the British Public.

Mr. A. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P. : We are all much indebted to the lecturer for his remarks with regard to emigration, his description of the farm land of Canada, and for that elaborate essay on agricultural chemistry into which he was led by his references to the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, and the Suffolk School which is being carried on by Mr. Johnson. It was the question of emigration that led me out to Canada. During the depression in the iron trade in 1881 I was addressing my constituents in Staffordshire, and after the meetings some of them came up to me and asked what sort of place Canada was to which to emigrate. I told them I had nothing to do that autumn, and I would go out and see for myself, and report to them on my return. And so in 1881 I spent my first autumn in Canada. Since then I have spent many autumns there, and have seen a great deal of that country. In Manitoba, to which the lecturer alluded, in 1881 there was a great boom in land—speculation which ended in greatly depreciated prices ; but I am glad to hear that the harvest during the past year was very good, and that Manitoba is now steadily progressing. Manitoba felt very deeply the difficulties under which she was placed by not being allowed, owing to the Charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to put herself in direct communication with the United States, and she made a gallant fight against this oppressive regulation, with the result that the connecting lines are now being made. All this tends to show that there is a considerable amount of backbone in Manitoba. The prairie land of which the lecturer has spoken rises to an elevation of 3,500 feet above the sea, and extends over Manitoba and Assiniboia to Saskatchewan and Alberta : the question is to what extent grain can be grown on that soil. I do not feel absolutely certain as to the reliance that may be placed upon an unchequered result. You have to deal with the probability

of summer frosts, and I should certainly not advise the farmer to depend solely on grain, but to have two strings to his bow, that is, to have what is called a mixed ranche—to have a few cows, and to add to his grain-growing a dairy farm—so that in the event of frosts occurring in July, as come they will, he may have something to fall back upon. What is known as the ranche country, which extends for not much more than 120 miles in latitude by some eighty miles eastward from the foothills of the Rockies, is certainly the very best country for cattle that can be found in the world. I have had a pretty large experience in cattle raising, and I am happy to say that the ranches in Canada are highly successful, not only in the sense of providing a profit for those who are pecuniarily interested in them—that is a comparatively small matter—but also in furnishing abundance of food. Every man, woman, and child among the Indians whom we have ousted from their game supplies is given a pound and a half of meat every second day, and this, with the requirements of the settlers, makes a large local demand; and I hope that before long the cattle from some of these ranches will be sent home to England, when better means of transport are devised than exist at present. Cattle ranching in Canada is a subject in which I take considerable interest, having had property of this description in Montana since 1882, and I am happy to say that the present season promises better than any we have had before. Without further detaining you, I will only say that Canada is not bounded on the west by the Rocky Mountains. Go further west, into the west of British Columbia, and you will find a land more lovely still—a milder climate, charming flowers, magnificent trees, and all those surroundings which an Englishman loves, and which make the western land one of the most desirable sections of the magnificent territory of Canada.

Major P. G. CRAIGIE: I cannot allow the opportunity given me by your invitation to speak to pass without joining with those who have spoken to-night in heartily thanking Mr. Moore for his very interesting picture of Canadian progress. My own short visit to Canada five years ago is now so much a matter of history that I cannot hope to add anything of interest to the remarks of actual residents and recent visitors about that growing Colony, but there is one point to which I should like to direct attention. Those of us who have to acquire our information at second hand are dependent to a great extent on the statistics which the Governments of the Dominion and

of the several provinces issue, and it has been to me a matter of regret to notice deficiencies and irregularity in data furnished respecting certain provinces, and especially the absence lately of the former official reports as to Canadian agriculture in the North-West. For several years I was delighted to receive from friends in Winnipeg regular copies of the crop records of Manitoba. Like all such data, these were studied diligently in my office, but lately these returns have not reached me.

Mr. MOORE: They were stopped last year.

Major CRAIGIE: Well, all I can say is that nothing can be worse policy for Canada, or for our other Colonies, than to withhold any accurate information, once given, from the Mother Country, which is the source of emigration. Perfect confidence in official reports can only be secured by the fullest and most reliable statistics being continuously given, without fear or favour, of the state of things that really obtains, so that we may be told equally of bad seasons and serious frosts, when they do occur, as of the brighter side of matters. We are all anxious to recognise and to be made fully acquainted with the efforts which the sturdy and persevering Canadian puts forth to surmount the natural obstacles with which the pioneers of agriculture must always be face to face.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD: It was my privilege to visit Canada last autumn, in the company, for a good part of the journey, of our lecturer and Dr. Fream. I cannot say, however, that my experience of Canada, short as it was, is quite in accord with that of other visitors to that country. I have been struck with its advantages, and I have been very much disappointed with some things that came under my notice. The farming methods there are in some respects good, and in others just the reverse. We know that in prairie countries, where the land has lain from time immemorial under grass, there is bound to be a great wealth of vegetable matter, but at the same time, when you see a man prefer moving his stable to cleaning it out, and to save labour by setting fire to its contents, you begin to doubt the wisdom of that man. With regard to colonisation, I think the Government of Canada would do well to impress upon intending emigrants the importance of first unlearning what they have learned in other countries, and also the necessity of starting at once to push on, for there is no hope for the loiterer in Canada, nor for the gentleman farmer as such. In the North-West he must begin at the beginning and work his way up. Mr. Kimber spoke of the advisability of send-

ing capital with emigrants. I do not agree with him on that point. I think there is no greater error in the world than to send out there an industrious man with capital at his back. Let him go out there with his £100 or \$500, and start at once, and he will prosper where the man with thousands will fail. I know practical instances of that. I have been told over and over again by North-Western settlers, "When you do send men from the Old Country, send those who can work, and not those who can only spend their money." Another point in colonisation is that we should look after our own interests. We do not wish to encourage the practical men of England to go to any other country; we require them at home to cultivate our own land, for the land of England is of no use in the hands of non-practical and inexperienced farmers. While I should be anxious at all times to assist the Canadian Government to settle the fertile glades of the North-West, I cannot affect to sympathise with any movement that is likely to rob us of the means of cultivation at home for the purpose of developing the resources of competing countries. I was very pleased to hear Mr. Staveley Hill point out the necessity of the farmer having two strings to his bow. I visited many farms in Canada whose owners were in depressed spirits because of the wheat crop, on which they mainly depended, having been largely destroyed by frost; but those who had a moderate supply of live stock as well as grain were full of hope, and doing very well. I think it is impossible to over-estimate the capabilities of the North-West, provided it is properly settled and cultivated, so as to enable settlers to overcome the disadvantages of a very severe climate. The ranching industry is becoming a source of considerable wealth, and will be, I think, a very good investment for money. Horse ranching in particular will in all probability turn out very profitable, and there is no reason to doubt that cattle ranching can be made much more of in the future than has been the case hitherto. I do not think that sufficient attention has been given to the selection of suitable breeds for that climate. One breed has been entirely overlooked—the West Highland—which, by virtue of its hardness and peculiar faculty of protecting its young, seems most adapted for the rigours of the Canadian climate. It gives rich milk and produces beef fairly rapidly, and may be made to do so still more rapidly.

Dr. JOHN RAE: I may say that I have been in a great many parts of Canada, my first visit to that country dating back more than forty years ago, when there was no Winnipeg. The prefer-

ence for moving a stable rather than clearing away the manure heap arises from the great richness of the soil, which, if manured, produced two luxurious crops of vegetation. The Red River was not allowed to be polluted by this manure, and so it was stacked in heaps, and it is only a few years ago that a man made a great deal of money by using some of these old manure heaps on his land, and raising an enormous crop of potatoes. With regard to the Highland cattle referred to by Mr. Macdonald, I may say that my friend Mr. Robert Campbell took some of these out to Manitoba, and that they are doing very well, having, I believe, acquired the practice of scraping away the snow to get at the grass, which is what domestic cattle, as a rule, never do. Ordinary cattle get at the grass by working away the snow with their noses, but when the snow thaws towards spring and then freezes it cuts the poor animals' noses all to pieces, and it was for that reason that the Hudson's Bay Company people on the Saskatchewan in old times laid in a stock of grass and hay for their cattle. The prairie horses, as a rule, remain out all the winter, and get *fat* on it too. As an instance I would mention that Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, having made long journeys over the prairies, their horses became wasted to skin and bone, but, on being turned out without any shelter to pass all the winter in the snow, before a few months had elapsed those horses were as fat as butter. The cold does not so much affect them injuriously as wet weather in a much milder climate would do. I have listened with great interest to the instructive paper, especially to that part relating to the College at Guelph. Not only is the institution economical, but it is well adapted for training those young men who go out from here; because, while studying there, they get acclimatised and fitted to work on the soils on which they are going to settle. As for the cold, I have lived five years in the Arctic region, and during two of these winters I and my five fellows never had a fire to warm ourselves at, yet we were in excellent health the whole time. After years of experience of extreme cold, you see I am here still a moderately healthy old man; and so I would venture to say that intending settlers need never fear the cold if they abstain from strong drink. I will not say more at this late hour than that it has given me much pleasure to listen to the very interesting and instructive information with which Mr. Moore has favoured us this evening.

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G. : The discussion to-night has been

so thorough, and so varied, that I feel there is but little left to be said. I am sure, however, I shall be carrying out the wishes of Sir Charles Tupper in expressing his regret that absence in Canada has prevented him having the pleasure of being present on this occasion to thank Mr. Moore for his very valuable paper. I am also glad to be able to add my own personal testimony to the value of the lecture, and my opinion that its importance is much increased by the fact that Mr. Moore is an authority on the subject with which he has dealt, and that the paper is the result of his own investigation and inquiry in the Dominion. Everyone connected with Canada knows that in times past the country has been greatly misrepresented—chiefly by those who had never visited it; but I have no doubt I shall be told that in this respect Canada is no exception. It is not so many years since it used to be said that Canada could never raise sufficient wheat for her own population, that cattle raising was entirely out of the question, and that as regards fruit-growing, such a thing was utterly absurd; and yet we now know that one-half of the exports of Canada are farm and agricultural produce, their value amounting to 45 millions of dollars per annum, the larger proportion of which comes to the Mother Country. A great deal of this misconception and misapprehension is happily being removed, and it is no longer what it used to be. I attribute this to the greater number of people who have been going to Canada, both as settlers and as visitors; to the visit of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, who were invited six or seven years ago to visit Canada to report on the various districts; and especially to the visits of gentlemen of eminence in agriculture, such as Mr. Moore, Dr. Fream, Prof. Sheldon, and many others. I agree with Major Craigie that it is a matter for regret that the Manitoba agricultural returns should have been discontinued, but I think they are about to be renewed. I saw a report in the Manitoba papers only a few weeks ago that the matter had been strongly represented to the present Premier, and that he had agreed to resume the publication of them. I cannot admit, however, that the statistics of Canada are not so thorough and perfect as they used to be, which it seemed to me was what Major Craigie implied. I think that they get more perfect every year. It is only two years ago since the Government commenced the publication of the “Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada”—copies of which are in the library of the Royal Colonial Institute—and it has been most highly spoken of by everyone who has seen it. In addition to that, the reports

of the experimental farms, to which Mr. Moore has alluded, are published at intervals; whilst an annual report is also issued. There is likewise an excellent volume of statistics published yearly by the Ontario authorities. I think, therefore, that instead of our statistics falling off they are improving every year; and I have no doubt they will continue to improve. I will not further trespass on your time, but simply thank you for your courtesy in listening to the few remarks that I have ventured to offer to you.

Lieut.-General LOWRY, C.B.: So long an interval of time separates me from well-nigh a decade of happy years, spent in command of a regiment in Canada, that I will not attempt to occupy many minutes of your time to-night. The hour is late, and the interesting paper presented to us has been already well discussed; but I respond to the chairman's call by briefly alluding to two things occurring to me during the delivery of the lecture. Mr. Moore did well, I think, to touch as he did on the establishment within the last few years of so important an institution as that of the Colonial College in Suffolk. Its bearing, as a stepping-stone and preparation for life in the Colonies, must in time influence for good alike Great and Greater Britain. If its students be thoroughly well instructed in the principles and practice of agriculture, and in the many other subjects essential to well-doing in the Colonies, at the training farms at Hollesley Bay, and if it be well, wisely, and firmly administered, that institution cannot fail to meet a great need and to do a great work. All honour and support are, I think, due to the men who founded and to the men who work it. The lecturer then took us to the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, and dwelt with just satisfaction on the good work carried on for many years past in that great institution. He rightly described it as not only a most useful provision for the training of young men of the more settled and peopled parts of Canada about it, but as a valuable instructor for those bent on pushing on, as they have done and are still doing in such numbers from the east to the centre and west of British North America. The value of the Agricultural College at Guelph for all these purposes cannot easily be exaggerated. Having myself a son at the Colonial College in this country, and having had another at Guelph, I am not less privately than on public grounds interested in the development and usefulness of both. I could have wished Mr. Moore, in the graphic account he has given us of the progress of Canada, had touched yet another of its many other admirable

educational establishments—one doing, from my point of view, at all events, a work second to none in usefulness to the great Dominion. I refer to the Military College at Kingston. Its disciplining and training the young men of Canada, not only for home defence, but for taking their part in the defence of “the Old Home,” and of the Empire at large, is as important and far-reaching in influence for the general good as it is creditable to the Government that founded it, and to the officers who have carried out so efficiently its great purposes. Few once knew better than I did the intense loyalty of the people of Canada—for, having soldiered in every principal town from Halifax to New London, and visited most settlements for a wide area around these towns, I know well that, not even in the heart of “the Old Country,” could warmer response be made when toasts of the Sovereign or army or navy of England are submitted to their reception and greeting. I believe that feeling to be as strong as ever, and I trust the two lands in British hands on either side of the Atlantic may only be knit more closely in spirit as time goes on. If you from Canada continue to send us, in the persons of your High Commissioners, such binding links as men of the ability and charm of manner of Sir Alexander Galt, of the grasp of mind and power of expression of Sir Charles Tupper, and of the love of mother and daughter land of both, it cannot fail to be so. One last remark, and I sit down. Nothing strikes me so forcibly as the altered tone of the public press of this country, and especially of that of its leading organs, on the subject and treatment of the Colonies. Twenty and five-and-twenty years ago it sadly lacked that hearty, healthy, and justly appreciative expression towards them which now, thank God, so generally animates it. May it not be that some small portion of this so happily altered tone is due to this Institute, to which many of us here to-night have the privilege to belong, and which you, Mr. Chairman, have done so much to foster and develop.

Mr. J. R. MOSSE: It has been my fortune to live among “all sorts and conditions of men” in various Colonies. I belong to Nova Scotia originally, and I have lived eleven years in Canada and the United States. I should like to say a word as to the mines, and especially the coal mines, of Nova Scotia, for they are very extensive. Nova Scotia laboured under a great disadvantage, however, for many years in connection with them, for all the mines in that Province were granted by George III. to the Duke of York, who mortgaged them to Rundle & Bridge,

the jewellers, and they subsequently leased them to the Mining Association of Nova Scotia, whose agent was the late Sir Samuel Cunard. This Association worked the mines fairly, and to the advantage of the public; but about the year 1860 the Provincial Government refused to renew the lease, and an agreement was made by which the Association secured two or three square miles of land around each opening they had made, while the rest of the lands were free to any others who might mine under the terms as to royalty which the Government might enforce. The consequence was that great impetus was given to mining, and there was sent to the Dublin Exhibition of 1865 a Doric column of coal 45 ft. in length, which had been hewn out of one seam. In fact, seams of coal from 6 ft. to 12 ft. in thickness are quite usual. I have also lived in the United States, and have seen the results of going out to settle without money. I lived with two men near the shores of Lake Erie, one of whom was worth £10,000, although he came into the woods without a dollar. He went in debt for his team, his barrels of pork and of flour, and, commencing with nothing but his labour and energy, he succeeded well. The other man, who possessed about £20,000, commenced in exactly the same way, and in time he became the great man of the place, adding to his farm a distillery and a store. It is, of course, advantageous that a man should be in possession of a couple of hundred pounds or so for use, when he has experience; but nothing can be worse than to send a man to the Colonies with plenty of money, but lacking in experience, energy, and perseverance. It is far better that he should work his way, and obtain experience before he begins to touch money. Something has been said about frost. I remember distinctly, when I went through the woods of Nova Scotia one summer, finding, on June 30, the ice of the previous winter, and on August 15 we had *new* ice; but the hard frost does not commence generally till December, and then cattle are in the barns for nearly five months, the complaint being that "they eat their heads off." I have also had some experience of the necessity of manure. In Virginia, where tobacco is the great crop, the method of cultivation was to cut down virgin forests—oak, hickory, or other hard wood—and then put in a crop of tobacco. They cured the first crop, and renewed the plants for three consecutive years, and at the end of that period, as they put in no manure, the land was so thoroughly exhausted that it was useless for twenty or twenty-five years afterwards. This shows how

necessary is a rotation of crops, and that settlers should understand some of the principles of agriculture. In Mauritius, on the other hand, the land was frequently injured by being overdosed with guano. One word more: reference is often made at this Institute to the derogatory manner in which the Colonies were spoken of some thirty years ago, and to the ignorance which then prevailed in England respecting them. Let me add an illustration. A young clergyman, then recently arrived in Nova Scotia from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, had just received a letter from a lady in Kent, sympathising with him on having settled among a people "who were black in nature, black in colour, and black in heart." The expression made such an impression on me that I well remember it: fortunately, people are now better informed.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.): It is now my duty to terminate the discussion by proposing, in your name, a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for the very admirable paper he has given us this evening. It has been our good fortune to have many excellent and instructive lectures delivered at this Institute; but I do think we have never had one which has contained matter of more importance and value than the one to which we have listened to-night; and I am sure that everyone present must have been extremely gratified with what they have heard, and must have had their interest sustained from the beginning of it to the end—from the charming opening sentences with which it commenced to the eloquent peroration with which it terminated. I was myself particularly impressed with what Mr. Moore said of the admirable system of agricultural education which is pursued in Canada. The names he mentioned of Sir Daniel Wilson, Sir William Dawson, and Principal Grant, are in themselves guarantees of the sort of instruction provided at the colleges of which they are the respective presidents. One thing which struck me very forcibly was the comparison instituted between the similarity of the system adopted at Hollesley Bay and that of the great college at Guelph. I have myself visited the former establishment, and was extremely interested and satisfied with what I saw, and I am sure that the continual development of its growth and appliances will be of the greatest value to young men who are intending to go out to our various Colonies. It is quite out of the question at this late hour for me to touch on the various important points brought out in the lecture; but I think we may well thank Mr. Moore for the

valuable information he has afforded us, which will be spread far and wide, not only in the Mother Country, but in the Colonies also, and for the interesting discussion which it has elicited. I have great pleasure, on behalf of this meeting, in thanking Mr. Moore for his very useful and instructive lecture.

Mr. HENRY F. MOORE, in reply, said: The discussion this evening has been so pleasant, and there has been such little real criticism, that practically I have nothing to which to reply. My friend, Mr. McLeod Stewart, said that an Englishman always wanted to kill something, but I think I may leave the discussion to-night with the bare remark that I, at least, have nobody to kill. I must express my gratification, however, at the kind manner in which you have thanked me for the little service I have done in this matter. I may say that, from the time when I started for Canada until now, I have received in connection with that country nothing but kindness on all hands. Sir Charles Tupper's kind assistance was of great help to me, and also Mr. Colmer's; and in Canada itself every member of the Dominion Government, and of the Provincial Governments, did all he could to make my stay pleasant, interesting, and instructive. I should like to say a word with regard to the statistics of Manitoba, because it so happens that Dr. Fream and myself had a long conversation on that very subject both with the ex-Premier, Mr. Norquay, and with the present Prime Minister, Mr. Greenway. The statistics which have been referred to were discontinued owing to a change in the Government, but I am glad to hear that they will be revived again. I have now a very pleasant duty to perform in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for presiding, and in doing so I should like to say one word with regard to colonisation. The last speech made by the great explorer, Stanley, in this country, before he left for Africa, was delivered just after that grand Colonial and Indian Exhibition had been opened—at the banquet to Mr. Chesson. Mr. Stanley then alluded to what Mr. Chesson had done for the Colonies and for the Exhibition, and to the things shown there; and he then stated that all the great changes that had taken place in the Colonies and the importance they now occupied were due to nothing else than British manhood rightly directed. Now, I think this Institute has had a great deal to do with that right direction, and that in that great work our Chairman has taken a leading part. I think I am right in saying that this is the last meeting at which he will be present for some time to come, as he

is shortly leaving for South Africa, to visit one portion of that United Empire for which he has laboured so untiringly and with such zeal. I am sure we may to-night tender him our hearty thanks, not only for his services to the cause we all have at heart, but for presiding here this evening, and we may also wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to thank you most cordially for the compliment you have paid me, and particularly Mr. Moore for the kind manner in which he has referred to myself. It is quite true that I am about to proceed to South Africa, as it is my desire to set foot in one of the great self-governing Colonies before I die, and I hope, if it pleases Providence to give me health and a safe return, to be among you once more in the course of a few months, with my wish accomplished.

The proceedings then terminated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 14, 1889.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since the last meeting 47 Fellows had been elected, viz., 11 Resident and 36 Non-Resident, making 167 elections since January 1, as compared with 97 during the same period of last year, showing an increase of 70.

Resident Fellows:—

William George Devon Astle, Esq., Frederick Burt, Esq., Frederick H. Cowen, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Cooper Gleadowe, Thompson Lamb, Esq., Sir Charles Herbert Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., Robert Nivison, Esq., David Johnstone Smith, Esq., Edward B. Tredwen, Esq., Andrew Williamson, Esq., J. W. Wilson, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

George A. Baptiste, Esq. (Mauritius), Lieut.-Colonel Robert Chambers Birkett (Natal), John Jellings Blow, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Mitford Bowker, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Aiton Briggs, Esq. (Transvaal), Dr. James Henry Brooks (Seychelles), Hon. Richard Myles Brown, M.L.C. (Seychelles), Captain George Burton, R.N.R.; Maurice Burt, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), Dr. S. Leonard Crane, C.M.G. (Trinidad), John Cumming, Esq. (British Guiana), John Joseph Donovan, Esq., M.A., LL.D. (New South Wales), Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar, Bart. (Transvaal), Adolph Eicke, Esq. (Natal), John Fanning, Esq. (Trinidad), R. Ford, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Hall, Esq. (Victoria), J. Spranger Harrison, Esq. (Transvaal), James Johnston, Esq., J.P. (South Australia), Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Hon. Alexander Palmer McEwen, M.L.C. (Hong Kong), Alexander F. McIntyre, Esq., Q.C. (Ottawa, Canada), George Merriman, Esq. (New South Wales), Matthew O'Shanassy, Esq. (Victoria), Joseph Marsden Parsonson, Esq. (Transvaal), Philip David Phillip, Esq. (Victoria), L. E. Price, Esq. (Seychelles), T. Vivian Rauch, Esq. (South Australia), Frederick Leith Ross, Esq. (Seychelles), John See, Esq., M.P. (New South Wales), Hon. Eugene Serret, M.L.C. (Seychelles), Henry King Sturdee, Esq. (Bahamas), G. F. Traill, Esq. (Ceylon), W. K. Tweedie, Esq. (India), Servaas Van Breda, Esq. (Cape Colony), George Charles Wakeford, Esq. (Cape Colony).

THE SECRETARY announced that donations to the Library had been received from several Colonial Governments, from various Societies both at home and in the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now to call upon Mr. Braddon to read his paper on the Colony of which he is Agent-General. I will not detain you now, except to say that Mr. Braddon bears a name familiar to you all, and that he is a near relative of that author from the perusal of whose works we have derived such pleasure and enjoyment.

Mr. BRADDON then read his paper on

TASMANIA: ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

Enamoured of Tasmania as I am; knowing as I do how Nature's best gifts have been lavished upon it, I cannot but speak of that Colony in terms that to the unsympathetic ear may appear exaggerated and hyperbolic. And yet I feel that I cannot bring to my portrayal of Tasmania such resources of eloquence and poetry—such delicacy of touch—as the subject justly claims. My lecture should be a pastoral, tender as the Georgics, and simple as Goldsmith's gentle song. Melibœus should have delivered it to you in that verse with which he treated Tityrus. It is my misfortune to have to deal prosaically with that emerald isle of the South, which happily is untorn by faction. But I shall speak by the book—by the handbook of Tasmania, issued as a guide to intending emigrants—whereof copies are available on application at the Royal Colonial Institute.

DISCOVERY.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the earth hunger which now impels certain European Powers to grasp at any scrap of territory in the Pacific, was not a prevalent disease at the time when Europeans first appeared upon the Tasmanian Coast.

Tasman, the commander of an expedition sent by Anthony van Diemen to explore the Great South Land, as Australia was then called, discovered Tasmania on December 1, 1642, *i.e.*, before England had acquired that territory in India which from the small possession of Bombay, the dower of Charles II.'s Queen, has grown into an important part of an Empire, grander than any dreamed of by Akbar or Gengis Khan.

On March 4, 1772, Captain Marrion, with the French ships *Mascarin* and *Castrica*, reached Tasmania; but, France not being in want at that time of a far-away refuge for her *rescivistes*, the

island remained unappropriated. Thereafter, during the eighteenth century, six visits were paid to Tasmania by British vessels, and two by French. But settlement in Tasmania, now occupied by the British, only commenced in 1803, when Lieut. Bowen arrived from Sydney with a party of soldiers and convicts and established his quarters at Ridsden, on the River Derwent, a few miles above Hobart, the present capital.

ABORIGINES.

As no aboriginal native of Tasmania now survives, I shall hurt nobody's feelings if I say that, from all the evidence, ethnological or otherwise, now extant, the aborigines of that island appear to have been of the lowest type of humanity. They were numerically few—some 4,000 or 5,000—and those few were broken up into small nomadic tribes. They possessed no written language; no form of agriculture; no flocks or herds; no dress, save what the creatures of the woods supplied; no food, except the shell fish that was to be taken out of the shallows of the estuaries, an occasional meal of a fungus known as native bread, and the flesh of such animals as fell before them in the chase. I take it that they would have been an irreclaimable and untamable race even if they had been approached with infinite tact and the rarest kindness. As the treatment they received from some of the first settlers was wanting in these particulars, there arose something very like a war of races, the end of which was the almost complete extermination of the Tasmanian blacks. This was not quite complete, because one Englishman, who possessed to an exceptional degree the art of propitiation, went into the wilds and gathered together in one settlement the remnant of these people. But, notwithstanding the efforts made by the English authorities to preserve them, these few succumbed—not to rum, as has been the case with savages in other lands, but to the restraints of civilisation.

While the blacks yet wandered through the country as they thought fit, the lives of peaceful settlers were in constant peril. Where the aboriginal found his opportunity, the white man's home was rendered desolate by a cruel spear that spared not the housewife who knelt for mercy, or the babe that slumbered in its cot. What wonder that reprisals were resorted to, and the blacks hunted and shot down like the wild beasts, which in their hour of triumph they seemed? What wonder that black possuming (as night stalking and shooting of these people was styled)

was indulged in by some few, whom training and experience had rendered merciless? What wonder if they fell before the bush-rangers, those wretched creatures, shorn of every vestige of humanity, to whom black men and white were foes and victims alike?

In truth, the early settlers, who would have been peaceful settlers had it been practical, lived in perilous times. Men still survive who remember the day when the descent of the blacks upon a homestead, or the "sticking up" of a quiet household by the bushrangers, was a factor of Tasmanian life that had to be reckoned with. Men and women still survive who have experienced these disagreeable incidents; and the contrast between that time and this is a very startling one, for now there is peace everywhere and always in Tasmania. General kindness is the special characteristic of its people, and honesty prevails there in that perfect form in which legend says it existed in England during the time of Alfred, but from which, I grieve to say, England has lapsed away very considerably.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLONISTS OF TO-DAY.

Let me here pay a tribute to the people of Tasmania in respect of their kindness and honesty: and now I am speaking from my own personal experience of ten years. During that period I mixed freely among those within my reach, associated myself with them in their public movements, joined them in their sports and social entertainments, dealt with them in business; and during nine years of that time represented one constituency in the Parliament of the Colony. Now I can honestly say that throughout that time I experienced such kindness and courtesy from those free and independent men as I have never experienced elsewhere, not even in India, where, by a strange fallacy, it is supposed that the natives are slaves to their white masters. I can say, moreover, that during that time I lost not a thing by theft, although some of my property had a way of being left out of doors at night, and the remainder was not secured by bolt or lock. My doors were always left unfastened at night for the simple reason that nothing was more improbable than the entry of someone criminally intent upon my chattels.

As to the courtesy of the people, let me give an example or two. If I go into a Tasmanian shop and ask the direction to anywhere, I am not put away with a "third turning to the right and first to the left," but the man to whom I apply will escort me out of

his shop, and take infinite trouble to point out my way from his door—if necessary he will walk some distance to put me in the right path. If I ask my way or anything else of the farmer at his plough, he will come down to the road-side fence, although the field he ploughs be his own (there would be nothing singular in his good nature if it were somebody else's field), and being there he will give me the fullest information that I ask for, as far as in him lies, and be ready, then, for a "pitch" (local colloquialism for yarn) upon things in general.

Every wayfarer whom you meet will greet you with a cheery "good day," and ten chances to one be willing enough to cement his acquaintance with you by pitching it as aforesaid.

TASMANIA AS A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

The first practical use made of Tasmania by the Government was to turn it to account as a penal settlement in connection with Port Jackson (New South Wales and Tasmania knowing then only one rule), and this, which might have been expected to leave an indelible stain upon the Colony, has disappeared, leaving no trace or effect of its existence.

How convictism existed for some years in Tasmania without impressing its taint upon the national character, or bequeathing the nucleus of a criminal class, is, I think, easily susceptible of explanation, and the explanation would extend beyond Tasmania to New South Wales and elsewhere. The explanation is as follows :—

Of those who were sent out to penal servitude in those days very many had been guilty only of offences—I cannot call them crimes—that do not necessarily imply moral degradation. There were machinists who had been convicted of rattening, or some such opposition to capital, at a time when organised combination against landlords and capitalists had not come to be deemed a legitimate movement ; there were Chartists who urged unwisely and too warmly the views of a minority that have, as to three of the six points of the charter, now become the views of the majority and accomplished facts ; there were offenders against very rigid game laws that sent a man into exile for a hare ; and there were many young soldiers who in the madness of anger had struck or insulted some superior officer. These are examples enough of those who were not confirmed and irreclaimable criminals, who, in the stricter sense, were not criminals at all.

Sydney Smith fifty years ago wrote very much of this class in these terms, and pointed out how, of offending machinists, "fifty persons in Kent are already transported, sixty persons will be hanged in Hampshire, there are two hundred for trial in Wiltshire—all scholars of Swing."

Now of this class such as were young enough wrought out their freedom, commencing as assigned servants to some settler, and, if the fates were propitious, married and settled down as good citizens and colonists. But even as to this class very many had ceased to care, or had grown too old, for the ties of home—freedom for them meant complete immunity from bondage of every sort, freedom to come and go as the humour seized them. And where the gold rush was, or the call for well-paid daily labour, thither they went, working well (for they mostly did that) for the day's wage, and looking forward to no other goal than the grave.

So, even of those whom I class as offenders, only a few were absorbed into the community: and for those of the really criminal class the instances were rare indeed that assimilation occurred.

A penal settlement was retained in Tasmania until 1853, when it was abolished, in response to the strenuous representations of a majority of the colonists, who were supported by the people of Australia. "The Australias are one" became the watchword of the abolitionists, and the colonists combined in the Australasian League, an organisation, West tells us, comprehending a numerical and moral force without parallel in the present Colonial Empire. But there were many Tasmanians who favoured the retention of this institution, because (1) a large amount of Imperial expenditure occurred in its maintenance; (2) very important public works were executed by convict labour; and (3) the society of the island was enlarged by the regiments quartered there. This minority, although it may still argue that then the time was not ripe for the change, would most decidedly oppose any proposal to revert to the old system. And from the present feeling on this point in Tasmania and the sister colonies arises the sturdy opposition that has been manifested against any movement directed towards the deportation to Australasia of the waifs and failures of England and the extension of penal settlement in the Pacific by the French. Tasmania has taken legislative action for her protection in this matter, and an Act exists whereby the introduction of any person likely to become a charge upon the State is penalised.

CLIMATE.

Having glanced at the antecedents of Tasmania, let me now describe her as she is to-day, and what she has to recommend her. Naturally I speak first of her climate, which I believe I may safely say is the best in the world. Other countries may boast of a delightful climate in some parts at certain seasons, but Tasmania can make this boast for every part and every season.

The results of meteorological observation for some years show that the average mean temperature of spring is 54° , that of summer 62° , that of autumn 55° , and that of winter 47° ; giving a maximum difference between the average mean temperature of summer and winter of 15° . It also shows that the purity of the atmosphere, as indicated by the ozonometer, is very great, as a consequence of which zymotic diseases have a very small place in the bill of mortality.

But, as the thermometrical range may not convey to your minds the full impression of what that climate is, let me supplement it with my own unscientific observations. Tasmania knows neither the extremes of heat or cold that are experienced in England. The clothes that keep one warm enough in winter are not unbearable in summer. In ten years I only knew four nights when one could not sleep comfortably under a blanket. There are no east winds that pierce you as a knife; no sleet; and snow, except on the higher ranges, is a phenomenon seen once or so in a decade. But how shall I describe the balminess of that air which makes him who breathes it feel a pleasure in merely living? Words fail me.

“ Pure is the temp'rate air, an even calm
Perpetual reigns, save what the zephyrs bland
Breathe o'er the blue expanse.”

It is the climate of Tasmania that, taken with other recommendations, peculiarly adapts it as the home of many who cannot live through the rigours of an English winter. Already it is the resort of many Australians, who there escape from the heat of an Australian summer. Hobart is the Capua of the South. Why should not those who, without any special tie to England, make yearly pilgrimages to the South of Europe, living among foreigners and amidst uncongenial surroundings for a time, to return only for a time to a fatherland which cannot be their permanent home—why should not such of these as care not for change and can ill afford it, make a permanent home in Tasmania, where,

amidst beautiful surroundings, they may enjoy a delightful climate all the year round, and where, moreover, they may live far more economically than in England?

HEALTH.

In a recent comparative statement showing the death rate of the Australasian colonies for 1887, New Zealand stood first with 10·29 per 1,000, South Australia second with 12·82 per 1,000, and Tasmania third with 15·43 per 1,000.

But this blank statement of deaths per 1,000 conveys no just idea of the facts of the case. (1) It is obviously as unfair to compare Tasmania with South Australia in this respect as it would be to compare the death rate of Bournemouth with that of London, Tasmania being, like Bournemouth, a place of refuge for invalids, many of whom go there not to gain health, but to protract life for yet a few more days. (2) The year 1887 furnishes no fair test, because in Tasmania an epidemic of typhoid caused during that period an unprecedented mortality; and (3) the large proportion of deaths in Tasmania of people over sixty years of age must be taken into consideration before we deal with the comparative tables.

Now, in 1887, this unfavourable year for Tasmania, the deaths of persons over sixty were 5·27 per 1,000 against 1·55 in New Zealand and 2·51 in South Australia; and, if we take all other deaths, we find that Tasmania registers 10·16 per 1,000, against 8·74 in New Zealand and 10·31 in Australia. Thus, as to deaths of persons less than sixty years of age, Tasmania ranks before South Australia, even without any allowance for an abnormal season or other peculiar conditions; and, were those taken into consideration, I think it might be said that Tasmania would rank first in this respect in Australasia.

Does not the great age to which people live in Tasmania afford convincing proof of the healthiness of the Colony? When the census of 1881 was taken, there were in Tasmania 642 persons of 80 and upwards, or nearly 6 per 1,000 of the whole population; and, of those 642, three returned their ages as 100, one as 101, one as 104, and one as 108. Allowing for the fact that some of these are pensioners, or inmates of our charitable asylums, and, as such, specially privileged to drag out existence, these figures speak volumes for the health of Tasmania and longevity of its people.

The statistics of every year confirm this. In 1886, the proportion of deaths of persons over seventy to all other deaths was 23 to 77; in 1887 it was 22 to 78; and if further confirmation were necessary, it may be found in the elaborate mortuary notices published by the Tasmanian press when some octogenarian passes away; it being necessary, apparently, in such cases to apologise, as it were, for the premature demise of one yet in the prime and full vigour of his days. And yet further proof of the salubrious character of the Colony is to be found, by those who visit Tasmania, in the rosy cheeks of the urchin and the stalwart frames of her adult sons.

BEAUTY OF SCENERY.

"Tasmania," says the Handbook, "is a mountainous country, having a hundred hills ranging in altitude from 1,000 to nearly 6,000 feet." It may be described as a hilly country throughout; for although, now on the plateaux, now in the valleys, extensive stretches of level country may be found, the prevailing character is undulating. Hobart, perhaps the most beautifully situated capital in the world, stands upon more hills than Rome; and everywhere, as one journeys through the land, one has hills or mountains in the landscape, more or less beside one's path—sometimes in winter snowclad, and always admirable from the artist's point of view for their varied and graceful outlines, and the glorious effects upon them of light and mist and shade.

Every variety of scenery is to be found. Go to the country lying between Launceston and Deloraine, and you will see reproduced the best bits of Berks or Hampshire. The comfortable homesteads, the orchards, the fields rich with their heavy crops of wheat; the hawthorn hedges, and here and there a small plantation, are English, and English of the best. Go to Brown's river where it falls into the estuary of the Derwent and look up, across the forest-clad hills and valleys that intervene, at snow-topped Mount Wellington, and you shall see a landscape grand almost as the finest scenes of New Zealand or Switzerland, and perfect as to beauty of light and colouring. Go to the seaboard, notably to the North-West Coast, and you may look upon bays beautiful as that of Naples, and coast scenes equal to those of Cornwall.

Go up the valleys of our rivers—the Derwent and the Tamar, for example—and you will admit that in their many charms they vie with, if they do not excel, the Rhine; while the

streams themselves in some cases suggest our Scotch rivers, and, like them, boast of trout and salmon. Go to the lake country, and standing by the broad waters of St. Clair and looking out beyond bays and wooded promontories upon the lofty peaks of Ida and Olympus, you have a fairer scene than may be found even upon the shores of Como, Loch Katrine, or Killarney. Of scenes such as these it may in truth be said:—

“We gaze, and turn away, and know not why,
Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
Reels with its fulness.”

And everywhere you enjoy the purest atmosphere, and may reckon upon the great probability that the sun will not fail to put in an appearance in due course.

It is true that Tasmanian foliage as a whole does not equal in beauty that of England when there is any. The Eucalypts and certain of the smaller trees are sombre of hue, and in some cases the foliage is thin; these cannot compete with elm and beech and oak, when those are in full leaf; but our Tasmanian trees wear their sage-green livery always, and some of them, such as the myrtle, sassafras, and tree fern, also evergreens, can stand comparison with any of England, even in regard to outline and colouring.

LAND LAWS.

I will not go into any lengthy detail as to the land system of the Colony. That which principally interests the new arrival is the price of the agricultural land. This, of first-class quality, is sold at £1 per acre for cash, and for £1 6s. 8d. per acre on credit; the instalments being extended over a period of fourteen years. It is true that the best of this land is heavily timbered, and, therefore, that the cost of clearing is very considerable, but then the timber has a value: the practical settler not only builds his house and erects his fences out of the material that is there to hand, but he also splits palings and shingles for the market, and by sale of these makes some sort of livelihood while in the first stage of his farming operations; indeed, the value of this timber is so certain, that there is a risk always of Crown land being bought not for *bonâ fide* settlement, but for the sake of the timber only.

And while upon the subject of our land laws, it is worthy of mention that the Torrens' system of conveyancing by registration of titles has been adopted, and has almost superseded the cumbrous, tedious, uncertain, and costly mode of conveyancing by deed.

AGRICULTURE.

The lands of Tasmania may be divided into three classes (1) agricultural, (2) pastoral, and (3) mineral bearing.

Of the first-class it may be said that a great part yet remains covered by primeval forest, and that such of it as has been put under cultivation is of exceeding richness. Every crop that may be grown in England flourishes in Tasmania; every tree and shrub native to England makes itself very much at home out there; and the vine, the fig, and other trees that in the fatherland bear fruit only as the result of artificial means, there yield their crop without aid of glass or wall or shelter from the frost.

"This ground with Bacchus, that with Ceres suits,
That other loads the trees with happy fruits,
A fourth with grass unbidden decks the ground."

The average yield per acre of wheat may be taken one year with another at 18 bushels (I have known a 12-acre paddock average 62 bushels per acre one year), oats 26 bushels; potatoes $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons (but on the north-west coast the average rises to 15 tons); and these crops are the result of a rough and ready style of farming. Nature rather than art prevails, "and bursts the crowded barns with more than promised gains." Providence is bountiful to the Tasmanian agriculturist in regard to water supply. He does not experience the droughts that are frequent on the Australian continent; and in the lakes on the highlands he possesses sources of irrigation to which practical attention is being called.

For the labour of the agriculturist there is always in Tasmania ample demand and ample pay. If he have health, thrift, and perseverance there are opportunities for him in Tasmania that are unknown in older countries. Every man of this class who can use his head as well as his hands may look with certainty to the time when he will be his own master, and a respected yeoman farmer. Starting without capital, he may achieve the position of a freeholder and become lord of many acres. The majority of Tasmanian farmers are small freeholders; they have all the necessities of life, and many of its comforts in their homes; and from their round of toil they can snatch many a day in the year for such simple enjoyment as presents itself, and be away on their hacks or in their pagnals to join in whatever revel may be going on. I have always in my mind when I think of these industrious and prosperous men one specially typical of his class—a man who went out to the Colony as a

farm hand ; who married an admirable wife (and, of course, the admirable wife has done her full share of the work) when he had half a crown in his pocket ; and who now owns a freehold estate of 740 acres, a comfortable homestead, horses in his stable, cattle in the byre, and a balance to his credit at the bank.

There is room in Tasmania for more of this class ; there are thousands of acres of first-class Crown land yet available for selection ; and he who began now would start at a greater advantage in many respects than the man whose career commenced some years ago, in that during the last decade Tasmania has been possessed of a progressive spirit that has provided roads, railways, harbours, and other blessings of civilisation that were longed, but not hoped for ten years since. The progress effected since 1879 has in many parts of Tasmania been extraordinary. In the district where I have lived there was in that year not even a main road that was not dangerous to drive over : the branch roads were in winter quagmires, whose treacherous course was marked by the *disjecta membra* of cart and waggon. The railway was then forty-five miles from the chief town, and the postal delivery occurred three times a week, provided always that the mailman got through with the bags.

And now ! Now there are excellent roads wherever there is settlement ; a railway completed to within twelve miles of the chief town, and shortly to be completed to that town itself ; and a postal delivery twice a day which knows no intermission.

And as it is in that district so is it in a greater or less degree throughout. Increase of population and prosperity have been the natural consequences ; and with improvement of the condition of the people has necessarily come improvement of the general revenue. In 1879 the revenue was £375,570 ; in 1887 it was £594,976. In 1879 the loss to the State resulting from an imperfect postal and telegraphic system that would have shocked the British commercial man, even in the pre-railway period, was £16,000 per annum ; in 1887 a very much improved system involved a lesser cost to the country.

HORTICULTURE.

Tasmania, says the Handbook, has frequently been called the garden of Australia ; and it deserves to be so styled, although professional gardeners are few in the land. No doubt, as the Handbook says, more could be done with our gardens and orchards

if skill were applied to them: but the amateur and nature between them contrive to secure splendid results in gardens beautiful with roses, cinerarias, calceolarias, camellias, azaleas, pelargoniums, and the blooms of every flowering plant and shrub known to the temperate zone.

I speak with some authority on roses and pelargoniums, as an amateur gardener who invariably took prizes for these at flower shows; and I should like to tell you what my pelargoniums were as to size and flowering capacity. The pelargonium one gets in England for 2s. or half a crown is a plant whose height is some 14 inches, whose leaves may be counted without difficulty, and whose trusses do not number more than a dozen—that plant you must keep under glass during the best part of the year. My pelargoniums were bushes that stood out in the garden through, and flowered if I allowed it in, all seasons. One of them was 4 ft. 6 in. in height: one spreading bush had a circumference of over 27 ft., and off one plant I cut at one time 1,050 dead trusses. It is optional to you to believe this. I can only give you my word that it is strictly true. Vegetables do as well as flowers, but the market gardening is mostly done by Chinese; and Tasmania to some extent draws her supply of early potatoes, cauliflowers, &c., from Melbourne. No one but the Chinaman has made a business of this in Tasmania, possibly because no one but the Chinaman has time to spare for it. With fruit the case is different. Every English fruit grows abundantly and in perfection, and while a considerable local business is done in small fruit for jam, the cultivation of apples and pears promises to be one of the leading industries of the Colony. Already Tasmanian apples have won some reputation in England, and now that the growers have learned what is required in regard to packing, and arrangements are being perfected for their shipment in the cool chamber of fast steamers, it may be confidently hoped that a considerable trade in this product will be developed between Tasmania and the Mother Country. As the Tasmanian fruit would reach this country in April, May, and June, just at a time when fresh fruit is not forthcoming from the northern hemisphere, the possibilities in this direction are great.

The orchards of Tasmania are of considerable size, and are being steadily extended. Orchards of fifty or sixty acres are to be seen; and if in the north a check has been given to pomoculture by the codlin moth, the Acts recently passed for the eradication of this pest may have the desired effect, and ere long

north and south alike may annually ship their cargoes of fruit for Australia and England.

In one of our great fruit-growing districts—New Norfolk—may be seen Tasmania's hop gardens and oast-houses, hop culture being thereaway a noticeable feature of the local agriculture.

The fruit exports for 1887 were valued at £91,767. The exports of jam and pulp for jam were valued at £38,134.

VITICULTURE.

There was a time when Tasmania seemed in a fair way of marching side by side with the Australian Colonies in the development of viticulture, but she missed, or failed to utilise, the opportunity, and now, while the Australian wines have obtained a deservedly high standing in England, the vintage of Tasmania is unknown.

Many years ago vineyards were established in Tasmania under vignerons brought out specially from Europe, and wine—good wine too—was made. But the industry did not then take root, and it was only revived, not upon the mainland but on Maria Island, off the east coast, three years ago. The vines have succeeded there, and wine in small quantity, but, I am told, of considerable merit, was made there for the first time last autumn.

PASTORAL.

Pastoral pursuits are carried on in the midlands and south of Tasmania, partly upon freehold property, much of which is suitable to agriculture, and partly upon land leased from the Crown, at a nominal rental. But while agriculture is constantly expanding, this industry remains, from the physical nature of things, stagnant. There has been recently a falling off in the number of sheep, and the value of wool exports remains stationary, at about £500,000. But something should be said for the splendid breed of stud sheep raised in Tasmania, sheep that have been exported to other Colonies to the extent in value of over £50,000 in one year, and which have realised prices as high as 1,125 guineas per head. And something further may be said in praise of the enterprise of these Tasmanian breeders in keeping up the character of their stock. Two of them are now in England seeking fresh blood for the improvement of their flocks, and for years those engaged in this pursuit have spared neither thought nor money in this endeavour.

TIMBER.

Another industry of Tasmania yet in its infancy is that of its timber. A considerable local trade already exists ; sawmills are vigorously at work turning out stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) and blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) planks and boards. The splitters supply a large quantity of paling and shingles, and the exports to the Australian Colonies are of some moment. But the knowledge of our finer timber, and the better purposes to which it can be put, has not been made known here in England, where Tasmania may look in the near future for a market for her blackwood, Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklinii*), King William pine, red myrtle, she-oak (*Casuarina quadrivalvis*), and musk. Messrs. Ransome & Co., of Chelsea, and those cabinet-makers whom I have addressed on the subject, have spoken in most favourable terms of some of these woods as substitutes for the best Honduras mahogany. The colour, graining, and feathering of the Huon pine admirably fit it for the more ornamental work of upholstering ; and the musk, more exquisitely marked and coloured than maple or walnut, should find a ready demand for veneering purposes.

And there away in Tasmania are forests, many as yet untrodden by foot of man, in which countless thousands of these trees live on from year to year, only at last to fall and rot away.

Since 1878 the exports of timber from Tasmania have varied from £37,353 in value to £72,989.

MINERALS.

It is by her mines, her gold and silver, tin and coal, that Tasmania may hope to attain a position of importance as an exporting Colony. Her wool exports cannot much exceed half a million in value. Of her agricultural produce the bulk will probably be absorbed by her mining population, and however much the timber, fruit, and other exports may expand, they are not likely to attain the dimensions of minerals.

But mining in Tasmania is only in its infancy. As yet our statistics show no export of coals, although this was added to our outgoing products last year. Silver finds no place in our record yet, albeit on the West Coast mines of almost fabulous wealth have been discovered, and are being developed by private and public enterprise. And in 1869 mining of every description was so little thought of that the statistician passed it by without notice.

TIN.

In 1873, tin for the first time appeared in the list of exports with a modest valuation of £220. In the succeeding years it progressed by leaps and bounds, until in 1877 the value was £296,941. In 1887 it had grown to £407,857, and for the ten years 1878 to 1887 the average annual exports were of a value of £350,474. On the north-east coast, through the valley of the Ringarooma to the port at Boobyalla, tin is being steadily raised by mining companies and co-operative miners ; on the West Coast the co-operative miner is at work, and companies are being formed to work the ground at Heemskirk and Remine ; and Bischoff fails not to put out the weekly supply of tin that it has contributed regularly for the last eleven years.

Mount Bischoff is a phenomenal mine, a veritable mountain of tin from whose face the ore is dug out with comparatively little labour, and always with the result of dividends to the shareholders. It has paid over £75 per share already, and the share which was at one time purchasable for a pound, is now quoted at £70. Up to June, 1888, the dividends paid amounted to £900,000. The visitor to Tasmania who does not run up to see the Bischoff works and mines is almost as phenomenal as the mine itself.

In two ways the discovery of Bischoff has an element of romance about it. In the first place, that discovery proved the turning point in the fortunes of the Colony. Tasmania was then suffering from a wave of depression ; its people were losing heart, and Bischoff brought hope at this critical time, and opened the eyes of the colonists to the wealth that lay at their feet unnoticed.

And the actual discovery was romantic. Buried in a labyrinth of forest and horizontal scrub, through which man rarely went, and then only with infinite toil ; fifty miles from any human habitation, and destitute of any sort of food supply, Bischoff could be approached only by him who carried on his back his rations for many days, his rug, and all the needful implements of the prospector. Toil of the hardest, endurance of the rarest, and unflinching courage were demanded of any man who, single-handed, sought in those wilds for tin. This rare combination of admirable qualities was found in James Smith, the man who, after years of exploration, hit upon the discovery of Mount Bischoff.

A thoughtful, cautious, and persevering man, he had set his mind upon some great mineral discovery; he sacrificed his land to find the means for pursuing his quest into the unknown country; he endured untold hardships time after time and year after year; became thoroughly intimate with the pangs of hunger and the stress of poverty; and finally, led, as he says, by a Providence that guided his steps, found a mine which has proved to be worth over a million. Others had preceded him; there were the marks of an English camp on the very spot; tin had been turned over to pitch a tent there; but it was left to James Smith to discover the wealth that was in that hill.

GOLD.

Gold was a recognised product before tin, but has not kept pace with the more recently discovered mineral. In 1867 the gold produced is put down at £4,382; in 1876 it stood at £41,861. From 1878 to 1887 it averaged £147,054. The Tasmania gold mine at Beaconsfield is also, like Bischoff, of a somewhat phenomenal character. It has been paying dividends now for more than ten years, and its permanency is so assured that the share value of the property, which ten years ago stood at £270,000, is now £360,000. The Tasmania has paid in dividends over half a million.

SILVER.

So far there have been no exports of locally produced silver from Tasmania, save in the shape of crude ore sent for assay to Melbourne. Fifty tons of galena were sent by one company on the West Coast, and this sample assayed over 80 oz. of silver and 70 per cent. of lead per ton. Subsequently 10 tons from the Western gave 176 ozs. of silver + 70 % of lead, to 9½ ozs. of gold; and 10 tons from the Silver Queen Extended gave 103 ozs. of silver + 77 % of lead to 6½ ozs. of gold. Other companies have sent smaller samples with results equally satisfactory, some of silver in the sulphide form having proved very rich indeed.

This much is known of the Mount Zeehan and Heazlewood silver fields, that lodes of considerable width and richness are of frequent occurrence on the surface. It is only a question of their "living down" whether they are rich beyond the dreams of avarice, or traps for the unfortunate investor; as far as they have been tried at any depth—and that is only some fifty feet—the lodes have shown every tendency to improve rather than otherwise. And it is difficult to understand why Nature should have perpetrated the extraordinary freak of seaming some forty thou-

sand acres with silver lodes on the surface only. At any rate, the Tasmanian Government geologist and eminent experts from the neighbouring Colonies express the most favourable opinion of these lodes ; capitalists of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia have invested their money in West Coast silver stock after due inquiry ; and, more than all, the Minister who is responsible for mines and works, and the Treasurer who is responsible for ways and means, have recently visited the silver field, and come away so much impressed (albeit not impressionable men) with the wealth there, that they have recommended to Parliament successfully the immediate construction of a railway from Macquarie Harbour to Mount Zeehan.

I do not think I express a too sanguine view when I say that I look to see Tasmanian silver shortly vie with her tin, or even with her tin and gold together. The exports of tin and gold together, I may state, grew from £375,435 in 1878 to £548,441 in 1887.

COAL.

Very small quantities of coal were raised in Tasmania prior to the opening up of the Mount Nicholas seams, and the greater part of the local consumption was supplied by Newcastle in New South Wales. But two years ago Mount Nicholas furnished the local supply both for steam and domestic purposes, and last year the mines in that locality exported a very considerable quantity to Australia ; the strike of the New South Wales coal miners giving Tasmania her opportunity.

Large beds of coal, extending over an area of some 40,000 acres, are known to exist on the East Coast within easy distance of a shipping place, and here, when capital shall be brought to bear upon it, the great coal export trade of Tasmania may be expected to occur. Mount Nicholas coal has to travel some eighty miles by rail to reach a port, and the cost of land carriage operates seriously against it as an article of export.

OTHER MINERALS.

Iron is known to exist in large quantities, and a mercantile revolution will result if Tasmania should come to establish her iron manufactories from local resources, instead of importing all her iron goods, from rails downwards, from England. In 1872 a company started to work the deposits at Ilfracombe on the River Tamar. At a cost of £80,000 this company turned out large quantities of pig iron. But it proved that this iron was im-

pregnated with chromium to the extent of from 2 to 6 per cent., and, consequently, the iron being unserviceable, operations were stayed, and have never been resumed at Ilfracombe or elsewhere in Tasmania.

Copper and bismuth are known to exist, but have never been profitably worked. Asbestos, limestone, and slate have been worked with more or less result. There is a possibility that the North-east Coast may yet rival Burma by pouring forth its wealth in the form of sapphires; and Maria Island may make a name for itself as well for the finest ware made out of its porcelain clay as for its Burgundy and claret.

FISHERIES.

While the waters that surround Tasmania teem with fish, many of which, such as the trumpeter, rock cod, trevally, king fish, and flounder, are equal, if not superior, to turbot and salmon, the fishing industry is not thoroughly prosecuted, and the market is but ill supplied. In years gone by Hobart boasted of a fleet of whalers that regularly brought in from year to year rich cargoes of oil from the Southern Ocean; but the general use of mineral oil which now prevails has interrupted this trade, and at the present time only three vessels of that fleet remain. Sea fishing is otherwise carried on by owners of smacks, but not generally, around the coast; and one may live on the seaboard and be for all practical purposes as remote from the fish that swarm there as if one were a resident of Thibet.

There are fish in the rivers to be caught by the angler. Salmon, salmon-trout, and trout have, at considerable cost, been acclimatised and distributed through our streams, in which good work Mr. Youl, a member of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and Dr. Agnew, of Hobart, who was Premier of Tasmania for some time, took an active part. When the fisherman is weary of catching these he may have excellent sport in the northern waters with the herring or cucumber mullet (a species of grayling), which demands all the skill of the fisherman to capture it, and elicits all his admiration when it is served up for breakfast.

I may as well here dispose of Tasmania's attractions in the way of sport. The horseman may ride with the packs of the Northern and Southern hunt clubs, or with the beagles of the Squire of Entally, the Hon. Thomas Reibey. The racing man will find good sport and fair fields at various meetings through

the country ; cricket, football, and tennis exist for the athlete ; while the yachtsman and boating man will find every facility for the indulgence of his favourite pastime. The gunnist may there enjoy his propensity of killing to an unlimited extent, if rabbits will satisfy him ; he may shoot his twenty brace of stubble, or Tasmanian brown quail ; and wild duck, bronze-wing pigeon, snipe, hare, deer, kangaroos, and wallabies are all to be had in their season. If he does not object to shooting a sitting bird he can bag dozens of wattle-birds ; and the wattle-bird is held in higher esteem for culinary purposes than any other bird that flies. There is no gun tax or game licence to make shooting expensive, although a licence has to be taken out for trout and salmon fishing, at a cost of 10s. per annum, and no invidious game laws to make sport a class distinction or source of difficulty.

Tasmania once possessed extensive beds of oysters, and those oysters, I am told, were superior to the excellent ones that New Zealand still has in large quantities. The aborigines worked considerable havoc among these molluscs, as the piles of shells found in their haunts clearly show ; and indiscriminate dredging at a subsequent period went nigh to effecting their extermination. But while Mr. Saville Kent was superintendent of the Tasmanian Fisheries Department he took such steps to re-establish old beds as have already led to substantial results, and which, with caution, will give back to Tasmania its position as a worthy rival of Whitstable or Colchester.

MANUFACTURES.

As to her manufactures Tasmania has much to do to place herself on a footing with New South Wales and Victoria. She has woollen factories that turn out blankets and tweeds of an excellence unsurpassed, she has soap and candle manufactories, potteries, coach builders, iron foundries on a small scale, boiler makers, breweries, jam factories, and other minor industries. She has done well as to shipbuilding, in iron and wood. But there are many forms in which capital might be invested for the production in Tasmania of articles that are now invariably imported.

RAILWAYS.

The growth of Tasmanian railways may be said to be contemporaneous with the growth of the Tasmanian debt. In 1880 the latter was a little over a million, and the only Government rail-

way then existing was the Launceston and Western line from Launceston to Deloraine, a distance of 45 miles: and even as to that property the private company that in part constructed it had a lien upon all net profits in excess of £27,000 per annum. In 1888 the debt had increased to £4,100,000, and the Government lines aggregated 157½ miles of working railways, and 145 under construction.

It is regarded by many Tasmanians as a serious mistake that the Government did not initiate the railway scheme, and take in hand the construction of all the lines. But there is the excuse for the Government of that time when a railway was first projected in Tasmania, that no one then thought of the Colony as one with a brilliant mining prospect before it; minerals, as I have already said, were then unknown in Tasmania's statistics, and the most sanguine optimist of that day could not have dreamed that Tasmania's mineral wealth would come to be measured in millions.

The Main Line Railway, which (including 11 miles of a Government railway) unites the chief cities, Hobart and Launceston, was constructed under a State guarantee of 5 per cent. upon the net capital (£650,000).

Thus the main artery of the Tasmanian railway system, a line which from Hobart to the junction with the Government line at Evandale, is 122½ miles in length, is in the hands of an absentee company, while lines which are for the most part feeders of this main trunk line are Government works. Thus there is a branch from Bridgewater up the Derwent Valley, which reaching Glenora (24½ miles), taps the rich agricultural district of Macquarie Plains and the splendid orchards and hop grounds of New Norfolk, Bushy Park, and Ellendale. There is a branch from Parattah to the prosperous town of Oatlands, four miles (a branch necessitated by the Main Line Railway Company's breach of the contract in regard to route). Another branch extends from Conara through the dairy country of Fingal to the coal-fields of St. Nicholas and beyond, a distance of 47 miles. The Western Line, which junctures with the Main Line at Evandale, has now been extended to Ulverstone, a distance of 23¼ miles; and the extension of the line, 80 miles from Launceston, into the splendid agricultural and mineral country lying between that northern town and Scottsdale will shortly be completed.

There are also under construction the line from Brighton, *viâ* Green Ponds, to Apsley (26¼ miles), a feeder of the Main

Line, which has been necessitated, like the Parattah branch, by the departure of the Main Line Railway Company from the contract route ; a feeder of the Western Line (12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) from near Deloraine to Chudleigh, and an independent line (14 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles) from Bellerive, opposite Hobart, to Sorell, all of which tap rich agricultural tracts ; and a line has recently been sanctioned which will connect the principal port on the West Coast with the very promising mineral fields of Mount Zeehan, Remine, and Heemskirk.

To every point of the compass, except southerly, the railway system of Tasmania has been extended, during the last eight years, with considerable advantage to the Colony as a whole, and still greater benefit to those immediately served by the lines constructed. Something more remains to be done to complete the good work ; but this, with Tasmania's present wealth and enterprise, may be looked for as the work of the near future. The day should not be far distant when the railways of that Colony shall, like those of Victoria, defray the interest on the Tasmanian debt. But it is difficult to forecast that time when the Tasmanian railway system will be perfected by the Colony's purchase of the Main Line Railway.

TELEGRAPHS.

In 1880 the Inland Telegraph system comprised 963 miles of wire and 64 stations. In 1887 there were 1,915 miles of wire and 139 stations.

EDUCATION.

It is necessary that I should say something of the State system of education in Tasmania, not only because that Colony has made considerable sacrifices to extend and improve public instruction, but because Tasmania was the first British possession in which education was made compulsory ; and I may add, also, because Tasmania has been beforehand with England in making technical teaching a part of her State system.

I wish I could say that our system is now on all fours with that of Victoria, New Zealand, and other Colonies—that is, free, secular, and compulsory. It is secular and compulsory, but it is not wholly free, inasmuch as a small weekly fee is levied from all parents in a position to pay it. But the bulk of the cost of maintenance falls upon the State, together with the whole cost of

school buildings, and it is gratifying to me to state that this charge has been generously met by the Parliament and people, and that schools have been multiplied so as to bring primary education within the reach of nearly the whole community. Moreover, Tasmania has been liberal in her encouragement of higher education. She has for years given exhibitions, whereby children of the State schools are enabled to go through a superior course, and two scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable for three years, the holders of which go through a university course in the Mother Country.

Our technical schools have prospered wonderfully. The attendance is numerous, and mostly of the artisan class. The work done last year was of so creditable a character that it formed one of Tasmania's best exhibits at the recent Melbourne Exhibition. As the then Minister of Education I thought it the best, or, at any rate, bracketed it with the timber trophy, that was also the work of one of my departments.

ART AND CULTURE.

It is not to be expected of a young country, whose sparse and scattered people are occupied in laying the foundations of an empire, that, in its earlier career, art and science should have a development proportionate to the national genius, taste, and inclination. It is therefore gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the battle of life that Australasia has been engaged in, she has not devoted all her energies to utilitarian works. She has snatched some leisure from laborious toil for culture of the higher order, and has won distinction in that world where knowledge, skill, and imagination are the all-compelling forces.

Australasia can boast of poets whose verse may be held to stand on equal terms with that of Europe; she has done creditably in regard to journalism and prose literature; she has her painters, whose works might worthily be presented on the walls of the Royal Academy. Her people have shown considerable aptitude for music, both as performers and composers; and even in science she has done something to prove depth of research and originality of conception.

Tasmania, with her population of 150,000, has contributed her full share to the Australasian total. Piguenit, a leading—perhaps *the* leading—artist of Australasia, is a Tasmanian. Tasma, a lady who has made her mark in English literature, and as a contributor

to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is a Tasmanian. We have, in Mr. F. A. Packer, a native of the Colony who has produced two creditable operettas and many popular ballads; we have, in the Government Statistician, a scientist whose works would reflect credit upon writers of fame and note in the Mother Country; and of the educated community generally it may be said that they are distinctly musical, and that in instrumentation and vocalism they attain a higher average than is reached in England, notwithstanding England's superior advantages of teaching. The Tasmanian nightingale, Miss Amy Sherwin, who shone as a star at first-class English concerts three years ago, is not the only vocalist of distinction in our small island Colony. Song birds are few in Tasmania; the feathered choir breaks not the silence of her woods. The linnet of the grove pipes not his melody. Perhaps Nature, by way of compensation, has given to man that precious gift of song that she has only partially bestowed upon the feathered biped. For a people of 150,000, the Tasmanians have, I think, fully rendered their meed to art and science.

PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

Tasmania, which might well carry and provide for a population of five millions, and which has executive and administrative machinery nearly adequate for the government of that number, now has a people of 145,000 to 150,000. She has a debt that by the latest returns from the Colony was in the ratio of £28 per head, while the value of the real and personal estate of the Colony averages £240 per head.

Australasian indebtedness has been so prominent a subject lately that I may be permitted to point out one aspect of it that has not, I think, been yet treated in any way, *i.e.*, the wealth of the debtors as an index of their ability to meet their obligations. I am not going to make any comparisons, mercantile or otherwise, that will outrage British susceptibilities. I am only intent upon referring to the light in which Australasian matters present themselves. Well, the total indebtedness of Australasia is somewhat over 165 millions—for which I may say, *en passant*, there is an equivalent in reproductive public works—and what are the accumulations of Australasia in the form of bank and savings bank deposits, largely representing the savings of the working classes? One hundred and two millions! So much in hard cash, in addition to the greater number of millions representing property in other forms.

Tasmania, with her £240 per head of personal and real estate, also figures well as to these accumulations. She has a people increasing by 4,000 or 5,000 a year, a growing revenue without over-burdensome taxation, public works to the value of her debt, and a Crown estate representing eleven-sixteenths of the whole island. Surely that is security enough for the debt owed by a people too honest and too proud to flinch at any sacrifice necessary for the maintenance of their Colony's credit.

It has been asked how, with imports always exceeding in value the exports, Australasia is to continue paying the interest on her debt. This has been answered in the main by the reminder that of these imports very much consists of material, railway plant and so forth, which England sends out instead of the money that she lends. This explanation would dispose of the £1,297,565 which appears as the total excess of Tasmanian imports over exports during the five years, 1883 to 1887.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

With a splendid soil to allure the farmer ; with magnificent prospects for the miner ; with promising industries yet undeveloped, or only in the first stage of development ; with a climate and people second to none in the world, and physical beauties that few countries can rival, Tasmania should have a great future in store for her. Strong in the girdle of water that nature has placed around her, she is peculiarly strong also in the possession of a harbour that should become in the process of time the centre of the maritime system of that southern region. Hobart is that harbour. It is easily approached by friendly vessels ; it is easily defended against unfriendly ones. It has a scope and depth that would accommodate any fleet likely to be sent there ; it possesses the recommendation of being favourably situated as regards a coal supply ; and it has a climate peculiarly adapted to the requirements of our British seamen. Whether from a strategical, economical, or sanitary point of view, it may be claimed for Hobart that it is *the* harbour of the south. Nor is it beyond the bounds of possibility that Tasmania with her many peculiar advantages, and her wide range of seaboard, may attain her destiny in becoming the maritime power of Australasia.

The time must surely come when the mineral wealth hidden away in unexplored regions will be brought to earth, and when this, with other products, shall swell her exports to a degree far

exceeding her present imports. And as manufactures extend and local needs are in a greater degree met by local production, the imports will relatively decrease, with the result that even by the test of exports compared with imports, Tasmania will prove to be in enjoyment of a rare prosperity.

New Zealand has accomplished this. In 1878 her imports exceeded her exports in value by £2,739,963; in 1887 her exports exceeded her imports by £620,654; in 1888 her exports were to the good by £1,827,425, or a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest upon her debt. And to a great extent it is due to that debt that New Zealand has achieved this position.

My last word must be for Tasmania, that bright clime where "summer suns recede by slow degrees"—that land of peace and plenty, whose many charms I have so feebly sought to represent; and while I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to my prosaic description, let me ask at your hands this indulgence, that you will attribute any shortcomings in my paper, not to the imperfection of the subject, but to my incapacity to deal with it.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.): Perhaps you will allow me now to make a remark upon one point in the paper, namely, as to the wine question. Mr. Braddon stated that, on the whole, viticulture in Tasmania had failed. Now, I fancy that the want of success of Australasian wines has been due somewhat to the lack of patience on the part of the growers. When I first went to Australia, in 1880, I was given some champagne made by Mr. Fallon, of Albury, on the Murray River, and sent it home to England, where I tried it, and did not like it. I left it in my cellar, and this year I tasted it a second time, and I must say I thought it was the best champagne I had ever put between my lips. The change had taken place simply because it had been eight years maturing, instead of being drunk raw; and I really believe that if growers of Australian wines would give them time and have patience—of course, capital is required to do this—their productions would gain a much greater reputation than they have at present.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia): My duty is a very pleasant one, and one in which I may count upon your co-operation, namely, to thank Mr. Braddon for the exceedingly interesting and eloquent paper

which he has read to us. I suppose I am called upon thus early to speak because, not very long ago, I was paid a very great compliment by Tasmania—I was called upon to represent the Agent-General of the Colony during his temporary absence. Whatever I could do I did, but I am very happy to think that Tasmania is now far better represented than when I held office. With regard to the paper before us, it would be very easy to take exception to some of the statements made by its author. For instance, opinions might differ as to the fairness of gauging the wealth of a country by comparing its exports with its imports, and in reference to the educational system in Tasmania, which is certainly one of her institutions of which she is proud, and deservedly so, I think some persons might be found who think that the exaction of a small fee from the parents of children in a country so rich as this island, and where they earn such good wages, is not a very foolish course of procedure—in fact, I consider that there are those to be found who imagine that even in this highly-gifted and wealthy country the expenditure upon education has somewhat grown beyond what was at one time anticipated. The late Mr. Forster, when introducing his Bill into the House of Commons, stated that the education rate would never exceed 3d. in the pound, but I apprehend all of us are painfully aware that this modest estimate has been somewhat exceeded. At all events, I do not think that Tasmania need be at all ashamed of asking for this moderate fee from the parents of children who are educated so well and housed so capitally as they are in that Colony. The scholarships given by Tasmania have been very successful, though this method has not been very generally copied by the Australasian Colonies; and those who obtain the scholarships and go to the colleges in the Mother Country almost invariably return to the land of their birth. They believe, with the lecturer and a great many other people, that there is no country in the world like Tasmania, and proclaim with Goldsmith—"The happiest spot their own." We have nothing to fear from such as these, or from those persons who read papers like the interesting one to which we have listened, in praise of the Colony with which they are best acquainted; our fears naturally take another direction, and turn to those people who may have earned all they possess in the world in the Colonies, but who have become almost ashamed of the region which made them wealthy and wise. Such, certainly, will never be the case with Mr. Braddon. This paper, which will be bound up in the records of

the Institute, will be a standing memorial of one who has served the Colony well on the other side of the globe, and who is serving it thoroughly well on this side, and also in connection with the Royal Colonial Institute, of which we are all so proud to be Fellows. Hobart is just as Mr. Braddon has described it. Those who look for a Federation of the Australasian Colonies naturally imagine that Hobart will be the capital ; indeed, at the present moment, it is the place where the Federal Council meet. The advantages of the climate, after the sultry summers on the mainland, easily attract people to the very beautiful island of Tasmania. I have had the advantage of living there, and it is impossible to describe the beauty of the trees, and fruits, and flowers. I recollect going out to dinner on one occasion, near Hobart, and as I drew near my host's house I saw a very beautiful slope which I thought to be covered with carpet, but as I approached I found it was simply smothered with strawberry plants, though, unlike the strawberries of England, the fruit concealed the leaves, and not the leaves the fruit. The mineral resources of the Colony had not attracted much attention when I was there. I was one of those visitors who did not go to Mount Bischoff, because Mount Bischoff had not been discovered ; but it would afford great pleasure to those who have not been in Tasmania for some fifteen years or so to see it now. Mr. Trollope, in describing Tasmania, and, perhaps after admiring the very beautiful Government House that is there erected, said that he could conceive no happier position in life on his retirement than to be Governor of the island ; and perhaps his judgment is not to be gainsaid. I will not detain you further, but conclude as I began, by asking you to join with me in thanking Mr. Braddon for his very admirable paper.

Mr. J. G. DAVIES (M.H.A., Tasmania) : I do not propose to follow both the lecturer and Sir Arthur Blyth in their very flattering remarks as to the climate and general surroundings of Tasmania, but, as one who has been connected with the Colony from childhood, I will content myself with confining my remarks to the mineral resources of Tasmania. As our Agent-General has said, minerals are our great resource, and there is no doubt that in a few years the little Colony which is now called the Garden of the South will also be known as the Gem of the Southern Seas, because it contains untold mineral wealth, which has up to now remained latent, in consequence of want of capital and of labour to work it. What we want in our Colony is a large influx of popu-

lation, both of the yeoman and mining class, and also the assistance of British capital, as at present we are not possessed of the necessary means to develop the resources that are in our midst. Mr. Braddon has referred to the Mount Bischoff Mine, which is undoubtedly the most wonderful tin mine in the world, but he has not told you that the company which was formed to work it sank all their capital, and that if they had not obtained assistance from the banking institutions of the Colony they would have had to suspend operations. Fortunately, they were able to proceed, and the outcome has been most advantageous to the Colony; £35,000 was expended before a fraction was received by the shareholders, and such is the case with other mines. From the eastern side of the island—viz., from the Portland district to Scottsdale—we also receive some hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of tin a year. This tin is known in the Colony as stream tin; the lodes have not in this portion of the island been developed to any extent at present. No doubt this tin, at some time or other, has been shed from these lodes. In a few instances we have attempted lode-mining, but have failed, more particularly at Heemskirk, on the west coast, and that want of success has been due simply to lack of capital. Until very recently the easy means of communication enjoyed by the mines of Cornwall have been denied to us. The cost of communication in this part of the Colony has been enormous, the transit cost per ton of supplies necessary to the working of a mine being £20, and the consequence has been that in many respects failure has attended the enterprise. The companies working the mines have raised, some of them, £20,000 capital, and before the lodes have been developed the whole of this has been spent, and those who have invested in these ventures, and who expected before they had to meet a call that they would have some return in the shape of profit for their money, have either thrown up their shares or have not been in a position to pay these calls. As I say, failure to a certain extent has followed, owing to want of funds. There is no doubt that we have great mineral wealth in the Colony, for we have demonstrated it by the Bischoff Mine and by our great gold mines at Beaconsfield; and if the capitalists of the Mother Country will only give us their assistance to develop our tin, gold, and the enormous discoveries of silver at Mount Zeehan, we feel sure that in the course of time they will not only have benefited themselves by the investment, but will have conferred an everlasting benefit upon us who reside in the southernmost part of the world.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TASMANIA: I am one of the latest born of the Tasmanians. I have not been a bishop quite a fortnight, and therefore it would be absurd for me to speak about Tasmania which I have never seen; but when I was asked just now to say a few words I felt I could not refuse, if only because I might say a few words to members of my new flock who may be present here about the hopes which rise in my heart with regard to future work and its surpassing interest. I was thinking, whilst the paper was being read, what my share would be in furthering the prosperity of this island—what, if I did not dig for gold or tin or plant potatoes, would be my peculiar functions. I think the answer is not far to seek. If a nation or a Colony is to be really prosperous the men must be high-minded and honourable, the women must be modest and pure, and parents must bring up their children in that Christian faith which they are convinced is the foundation of all true progress. Therefore I suppose you will agree with me that my work is as important as any which can be done in the Colony—namely, that of promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of all whom I can reach. I may go further still and include in my survey the advancement of the intellectual condition of the Colony. I have always been enthusiastic about education, and have had long experience in the details of our schools. I hope I shall be able to enlarge the bounds of knowledge without provoking any sectarian jealousies. I was glad to read in the Handbook that a very flourishing Royal Society exists in the island, possessing a talented secretary and many learned Fellows. I have been all my life a devoted ornithologist; and I have been for years a devoted student of geography in its larger sense. My diocese is large, and yet I have a feeling that I should like to include within it the South Pole; and if, as I am told, an expedition is to start from Australia for the exploration of those distant regions, I should certainly like to enrol myself among the party, if they will take a bishop with them. Ladies and gentlemen, I will say no more than this, that if ten years' hence another paper on Tasmania, equally able as the present one, is read at this Institute—and perhaps by Mr. Braddon himself—I hope it may be said that the moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of the island has increased as rapidly as its material condition is sure to progress.

Mr. JAMES BONWICK: While I am disposed to congratulate our Agent-General upon his admirable paper, I am still more inclined to felicitate him upon the magnificent gathering which

has assembled to listen to what he has had to say. I think it is the very best expression that could be given of the interest that is taken in his Colony. While listening, however, to his very beautiful description of the Tasmania of the present, I could not help going back to the Tasmania of the past. It was in 1841 that I first went to that isle of beauty, and I think I may truly say that I spent there eight years of the happiest part of my life. In that year of 1841 we were living under what was practically a despotism. Political liberty there was none. There were two or three men who battled for it, but they were in a very decided minority in the nominee Council, though, at last, we were gradually emancipated. We had the Commissioners for Hobart as a first step, and at last secured a responsible Government. At that time, however, there was great prosperity in the island. We sent our timber, fruit, and corn to Melbourne and Sydney, realising a handsome profit; our harbour was well filled with French, American, and English whalers, and the moral condition of the country was by no means unsatisfactory, as we had not then been deluged, as we were afterwards, with a vast influx of colonists not of the most desirable description. Well, after nearly fifty years, there arises the question to which people desire an answer—Why has not the population increased like the neighbouring Colonies? Why is it that there is at present such a paucity of labour? An old friend of mine in Tasmania says, in a letter I saw yesterday:—"My wife and my daughters have to do the house work, for we cannot get servants," adding, "I always say to a young man who wants to take a farm, 'Buy a small one that you can work yourself, because you cannot get labour.'" Thousands that lately went over from New Zealand to Australia, where the population is already considerable, might, one would have thought, have gone to Tasmania, as that country has been denuded so much of its inhabitants by the rushes to Port Philip, to California, and the Victorian mines, after gold, and a fair Tasmanian once bewailed the lot of the girls thus left behind. I think if a strong effort were made here to promote emigration to Tasmania, a great benefit would be conferred on the Colony, and also on the Old Country. I have never seen a fairer spot. I have never seen a place in which a man could enjoy life better than in Tasmania if he be not ambitious, and I would that less were said of tin, and gold, and silver, but more of the happiness to be enjoyed in a little homestead, under the shadow of a mountain, in the midst of that glorious scenery, especially near a fern-tree

valley, and within earshot of the music of a rippling brook descending from the mountains.

MR. DONALD LARNACH : I have been intimately connected with Australia for the last fifty-five years—my first visit to Tasmania having been in 1834—and I can certainly say this, that a fairer land does not exist upon the face of the earth. The climate is the finest in the world, its products are such as Mr. Braddon has described, and its future cannot but be a bright one. I have always had in my mind the desirability of annexing Tasmania to Victoria, as I consider it would be an enormous advantage to both Colonies. Tasmania would then save from £50,000 to £100,000 a year in its government, and the amalgamation would make one of the grandest Colonies in the world. I would direct the attention of the Tasmanians to this subject, as I believe if it were carried out the value of property would increase wonderfully. As to the debt of Tasmania, it is a mere bagatelle, and I shall be glad to hear of more railways being laid down. Even if the lines did not themselves pay they would still be a great advantage to the Government, because every mile of new country opened up increases the value of the land tenfold.

MR. D. MORRIS (Royal Gardens, Kew) : I am not directly connected with the Colony of Tasmania, but at Kew we have to do more or less with the productions of all our Colonies. Recently, a selection of Tasmanian woods was sent to this country, and Mr. Allen Ransome—whom I am sorry not to see here to-night—put them through some very interesting tests at his works at Chelsea. It is evident from the report he has made, and which is published in full in the *Kew Bulletin* for this month, that some of these woods would be of great value in England, if specially selected and well seasoned before being exported. The pine—a fine, close-grained wood—and the blackwood are very beautiful, and would, no doubt, command a ready market. In selecting timber for the English market, the mottled or figured woods should be chosen, and not ordinary loose-grained timber. One wood, called the Stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), which Mr. Ransome has tested, is an interesting timber on account of its great strength. A piece 30 in. long, and 1 in. square was subjected to a weight of 602 lbs, and the deflection at breaking point was only seven-eighths of an inch. This is sufficient to show the wonderful strength it possesses. A noted Tasmanian timber is Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*). Of this there are three sorts—blackwood, lightwood, and pencil cedar—all belonging to the same species,

but differing on account of locality, soil, and exposure. There is no doubt that this blackwood is one of the most valuable woods known. It is being largely used in Victoria for railway sleepers and other purposes where strength and durability are required. The forest lands of Tasmania should be looked upon as part of the undeveloped wealth of the country. Where mining operations are carried on, there is a disposition to cut down trees, including also immature saplings, somewhat recklessly, simply to provide supports for underground workings. Where such reckless destruction of trees is permitted, in course of time—and often before the mischief is realised—the indigenous forests are entirely destroyed. I am glad to say, from what I can gather, that steps have already been taken in Tasmania to prevent such waste of wealth, and that the recommendations of Mr. Perrin, the Conservator of Forests, contained in his valuable Report for 1886—87, are being adopted, with the result that cutting is permitted only within certain well-marked blocks, that a licence must be held by those wishing to cut timber, and that the small royalty imposed on the wood used in the Colony is slightly increased on that for exportation. Valuable timber, such as exists in Tasmania, can be very easily exhausted, and the Government is wise in realising at this early date the value of its vast resources in timber lands. Once an indigenous forest is cut down it will take hundreds—I may say thousands—of years before it will arise again in the ordinary course of nature. In countries where forests have been destroyed planting timber trees takes place at an immense cost. I can conceive of nothing more hopeful for the future of Tasmania as regards its vegetable resources than the sensible and judicious scheme now in operation, and which may well be extended in several essential points, for the conservation of the indigenous forests. Before concluding my remarks, I may be permitted to refer to another subject. It appears that the English pheasants introduced into New Zealand have done remarkably well there, having found in a native plant called Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) both food and shelter. This plant has been lately introduced into this country, and grows well in some parts of Cornwall. In fact, it may become a valuable food and covert plant for pheasants in the West of England. I was struck by the fact that in Tasmania, where the manuka (called there tea tree) is as abundant as in New Zealand, the pheasants have not done so well. This, however, has been explained to me by Mr. Braddon by the fact that in Tasmania the pheasants were the

prey of wild cats, and other animals, not found in New Zealand. Mention has been made of the Royal Society in Tasmania. Scientific men in this country are much indebted to that institution for a great deal of valuable research into Tasmanian subjects, and especially as regards the flora of the island. For our knowledge of the plants of Tasmania we are indebted to the labours of Sir Joseph Hooker, late the Director of Kew, and to the great "Australian Flora" prepared by Mr. Bentham and Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller. Many Tasmanian botanists have contributed to these results, and among them Messrs. Gunn and Spicer are worthy of recognition. It may be interesting to note that the only Tasmanian tree we have growing out in the open air at Kew is *Eucalyptus Gunii*, named after one of these gentlemen. Altogether, as regards its vegetable resources, Tasmania is most interesting, but it would be impossible in a few words to-night to deal with them. To those who may desire to become acquainted with plants of special interest in the island I would recommend a work lately prepared by Mr. Maiden, of the Technological Museum at Sydney, entitled "The Useful Native Plants of Australia." This work gives very fully the vernacular as well as the botanical names of plants, and deals more in detail than possibly any work yet published with the industrial plants of Australia and Tasmania.

MR. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: It will be in your recollection that it is just three years since this interesting subject was brought before this Institute. The lecturer then was Chief Justice Dobson, himself a native of Tasmania, and there was present on that occasion her first Agent-General, Mr. Douglas. It is, therefore, not only significant but fitting that his able successor, Mr. Braddon, should be here this evening to entertain us in the same manner with descriptions of the Colony in which he takes such a deep interest. It is manifest that his ten years there have not been ten lost years to him. He has not only acquired information and profit there, but he is quite willing to assist the Colony in this country. His great object, I take it, is to increase the number of emigrants to Tasmania, but I do not think his paper should be left unchallenged in every particular. The first point to which I allude is his idea of the courtesy of the Tasmanians, as exemplified in the instance given in his paper. Now, I am not quite sure whether this is a compliment to them, and I fancy that a shopkeeper, for example, who wanted to push his business would not feel inclined to waste time and become a

cicerone to any wayfarer, but rather adopt the language of the metropolitan policeman, and direct the inquirer accordingly. If he did otherwise it would seem to imply that that shopkeeper belonged to a Tasmanian "Sleepy Hollow," which I should be very sorry to hear existed in the island. Mr. Braddon is quite right when he points out that the recorded death rate of Tasmania is not a true index of the salubrity of the Colony, because this rate is swollen largely by the influx of invalids from Australia. With regard, however, to the longevity of the Tasmanians, I do not believe it is due so much to the climate as to the absence of worry. I do not think people in Tasmania are so careworn as they are in New South Wales, Victoria, or South Australia; hence their longevity. Mr. Braddon was good enough to mention the revenue of Tasmania, but he did not give the expenditure. According to the balance sheet for 1887 the revenue was £595,000, and the expenditure £669,000, a rather unfortunate state of affairs. I hope by this time things have changed for the better. Mr. Larnach seems to think that the public debt of Tasmania is a mere flea-bite. Well, it may be so, but I observe that there is a debt, according to the Stock Exchange official list here, of four and a half millions, to which must be added another million for the Tasmanian Main Line Railway, the price at which it is suggested that the Government should take it over, thus bringing up the total to £5,500,000 in round numbers, or £38 per head of the population, and I think that is quite enough. Mr. Braddon, in speaking of the debts of the Colonies, said that "the wealth of the debtors had never been considered as an index of their ability to meet their obligations." I thought by this time we had discussed the Australasian debt question from all points, and if the Proceedings of this Institute be referred to by Mr. Braddon he will find that it has been dealt with over and over again. I need only direct attention in this connection to Sir Francis Dillon Bell's paper on "The Debts of the Australasian Colonies." Possibly Mr. Braddon has not had the opportunity of perusing that paper or the discussion which followed, but if he cares to look it over he will find that the question has been thoroughly threshed out. But, notwithstanding Tasmania's debt, her credit in this country is improving. Mr. Braddon, no doubt from feelings of delicacy, has not alluded to the successful issue, the other day, of a 3½ per cent. Tasmanian loan to the extent of £1,000,000, which was placed at upwards of 98 per cent. Previously, she was prepared to pay 4 per cent., at which rate she borrowed £2,900,000,

this loan being worth to-day 108; and before that she raised £600,000 at 6 per cent., and these figures show how much the credit of Tasmania has improved. Sir Arthur Blyth has truly said that to bring into prominence the relation of imports to exports in any Colony, or group of Colonies, as a measure of prosperity or otherwise, without examining in detail the merits of each, is an economic fallacy, and I thoroughly agree with him in that, because, although the imports of Tasmania in 1887 amounted to £1,600,000, and her exports to £1,450,000, there is no reason for supposing her to be in a worse position than New Zealand, when that Colony last year happened to have an increase of exports over imports of £1,825,000. There are various considerations to be taken into account, one of which is, that when there is a large Colonial borrowing in this country it is very often for the supply of railway material, which material increases the Colonial imports for a time, and when there is no more required their volume is *pro tanto* diminished. Then, in making a comparison between imports and exports, there must necessarily be added to the latter a certain percentage for transport and interest equal probably to 8 or 10 per cent. There is a very well-known statistician who from time to time expresses doubts as to the prosperity of the Mother Country, because our imports so largely exceed our exports, but all the same Great Britain continues to go ahead. One gentleman asked why it was that Tasmania did not progress like the other Colonies. I think the question may be answered in one word—she has never had a gold rush. There can be no doubt that gold discoveries attract population. The gold diggers may be successful or they may not, but they generally stay in the Colonies, and the gold thirst having left them they are attacked by “earth hunger,” and thus they eventually become settlers on the land. But Tasmania has had no gold fever, and so she has suffered from the want of an attractive medium *quâ* population. Tasmania was not represented in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held three years ago, in consequence, it was then understood, of local differences of opinion on the subject. These have doubtless long since been forgotten, but I deem it unfortunate that no specimens of Tasmanian merino wool are to be found in the Exhibition just opened at Paris. Her wool is so much appreciated by French manufacturers that such an exhibit would, I believe, not only have given an impetus to her wool trade, but be productive of good results in making known the merits of Tasmania as a suitable field for emigration.

Mr. J. D. Wood: A good deal has been said in favour of the matter of Mr. Braddon's paper: may I be allowed to say one word in commendation of the manner in which it has been written? It shows that the member of the family to whom His Grace alluded is not the only one who possesses literary ability. There are certain observations, however, contained in the paper to which I must take exception. First, with regard to the much-abused aborigines. Mr. Braddon has denounced their intellectual and moral qualities. He has said, "They possessed no written language, no form of agriculture, no flocks or herds, no dress, save what the creatures of the woods supplied." Well, if the first of these accusations—that they had no written language—is so damning, it applies equally to the aborigines of New Zealand, to the whole of the Polynesian races, and to the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent. The next charge is that they had no form of agriculture. But what was there for them to cultivate? If you were to set down the most skilful agriculturist recently let loose from one of our agricultural colleges, and ask him to deal with land which produced no other plants than those to be found in Tasmania before a white man had landed on the island, I wonder what even he would find to cultivate? Then they are accused of having no flocks or herds. Some countries are blessed by nature with oxen or sheep or camels or deer; but of what species of animals could these poor aborigines have formed flocks or herds? Could they have formed herds of kangaroos or opossums or wombats? I think it is absurd to condemn a people because of the deficiencies in the flora and fauna of their country. Mr. Braddon has been equally severe on their moral character. Of course they had the vices of the savage, but they had also virtues; and if they were sometimes cruel, let us remember what provocation they received. Governor after Governor denounced the way in which the whites treated the blacks. The natives were robbed of their children, their women were kidnapped. Often men, women, and children were shot down indiscriminately: what wonder was it if they sometimes took a bloody revenge? They had no means of distinguishing between the white men who had done them wrong, and those who would have protested against the wrong being done, and so it sometimes happened that the innocent suffered for the misdeeds of the guilty. I think it is somewhat of a reproach to us that in all that island, which is over three-fourths of the size of Ireland, not one single solitary specimen of the aboriginal race

now survives. But if Mr. Braddon has blackened the black, he has certainly whitened the convict. It would appear from his paper that the bulk of the convicts had committed no greater offence than knocking over a pheasant without a licence, or were soldiers who had been guilty of some slight act of insubordination. Of course there were some such men amongst them, but the greater portion of them were much more heinous offenders against the laws of their country. It is certainly strange that the convict element has left so few traces of its presence in Tasmania, but I believe this is to be accounted for on quite another ground than that these men were more sinned against than sinning. In the first place, great numbers of them were kept at Port Arthur and other penal settlements, where they were unable to marry, and therefore left no children to inherit their vices ; very many went over to the gold fields of Victoria, where they took to bushranging and other forms of robbery, and the gallows and the prison of Pentridge, near Melbourne, can account for a great many of them. No doubt many of these men became reformed ; certainly numbers of them became outwardly respectable members of society, for, after all, many of the criminal classes are hereditary criminals—that is, persons who follow criminal pursuits simply because they have never been taught any way of earning their livelihood by honest industry—and when they were removed from towns into the country, where there was not much for them to steal, their thievish propensities died out. Then free immigrants came and mixed with the community, and the whole tone of convict society gradually became improved. When a man is given the chance of doing well it does seem as if his bad habits drop from him, just as the Rhone, which, when it enters the Lake of Geneva, is turbid and unclean, yet emerges at the western end pure and bright. There is only one other observation I would make, and that is with regard to the scenery of Tasmania. I do not dissent in the least degree from the praise which Mr. Braddon has bestowed upon it ; but when he made an apology for what he called his very prosaic paper I thought that one of the passages in it was highly poetical—that in which he spoke of Tasmania as an emerald isle. Now, although Tasmania has high mountains and beautiful bays and numerous islets, I should never think of describing it as an emerald isle. How is it emerald ? The trees do not make it green, because, as he himself says, they are of an olive-grey colour, and I am sure it is not the verdure, because the grass

for four or five-months in the year is of the colour of a stubble field.

Mr. PHIL ROBINSON : I am sorry to say I have come in so late that I have not had the privilege of listening to the previous speakers, but to justify my standing up at this late hour, and without notice, I may say that I am the latest arrival from Tasmania present, and I fancy that when Mr. Braddon was preparing his lecture I was actually in the Colony. Now, I am not a Tasmanian, nor even an Australian. I am merely an English journalist, who, when he is sent out by his paper, has to assume, if he does not possess, an appearance of intelligence, and inquire into matters in which, perhaps, he takes no personal interest. When I was in Tasmania I inquired into everything that I thought worthy of attention, and I must say that, after having gone the whole round of the Australasian Colonies, I found none really more admirable as places of residence, or sounder as financial investments, than New Zealand—which you are led to believe is bankrupt—and Tasmania. The Tasmanians I consider a remarkably lazy people. All Australians are lazy. They work for five and a half days a week, and then not for more than eight hours a day. When I was in Auckland, the banks were closed for five days in one week, and the newspapers came out alternately, the morning paper one day and the evening paper the next. Another thing is this, the Tasmanians won't take the trouble to advertise themselves. Victoria is more American than any other Colony, and the people thoroughly understand the value of advertising, and the consequence is they are going ahead at full speed, while the others are standing still. Now it is a matter of fact that Tasmania possesses in one little corner of the island a mine of wealth of which the rest of the world positively knows next to nothing, though the Tasmanian Government has considered it sufficiently important to run a line of railway to Mount Zeehan. How many people know anything of Mount Zeehan? Mount Zeehan is a miracle of silver, just as Mount Bischoff has been a miracle of tin. I have been to the places I am speaking of, and am absolutely unbiassed in my statements. Then there is the great Tasman gold mine, which I have been over, and which, there is little doubt, is the centre of many leads and reefs; and, if these and the other mines were worked as they ought to be, there is no doubt that Tasmania would be one of the richest Colonies in all the Australian group. With regard to the climate of Tasmania, although the island may be cursed by the

gum-tree, which is certainly grey, no doubt everything European grows there to perfection. When you reach Tasmania from Australia, the first sense is one of intense relief. As you approach it from the sea, it is distinctly an emerald island; you pass through a succession of orchards and gardens and meadows, while the whole of Hobart is one beautiful garden. It reminds us, in every corner of it, of the old country we have left behind.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now the pleasant task of thanking Mr. Braddon on your behalf and my own for his charming paper. I may, perhaps, be permitted to remind him and inform you that I and the company of which I was chairman were his predecessors in discharging for ten years the duties of the office he now holds. I am quite sure he will be of as much service to the Colony as I believe we were, and I trust that his residence here in England may be as agreeable to him as he could wish.

Mr. E. N. C. BRADDON (in reply) said : In thanking you for the way in which you have received my paper, I should like to make one or two remarks with regard to what has fallen from those who have taken part in this discussion. I will not stop to question what Mr. Larnach in the first instance and in his honesty proposed, namely, the annexation by Tasmania of Victoria, because I think it is an admirable suggestion. But as to his amended proposition, that Victoria should annex Tasmania, I can only express dissent. Mr. Wood has done me some little injustice, I think, in his remarks dealing with that portion of my paper devoted to the aborigines and convict element. His arguments as to Tasmanian greenness have been disposed of by Mr. Robinson. As to my observations upon the aborigines, as I never saw one in my life, any apparent harshness towards them on my part cannot arise from any personal prejudice, and if I have done those flockless and herdless people any wrong I can only apologise to their manes. With regard to whitening the convict, I would refer you to a better authority than I am—Sidney Smith—who wrote at the time, and fully, on this subject, whose opinions you will respect, and in whose pages you will find ample authority for my statements about convicts. Something was said about Tasmanians being lazy. Mr. Robinson could hardly have understood the people of Tasmania at once, and he was led into the error of regarding them as indolent because they take things easily and accomplish their work without apparent effort : and if labour be scarce it is because there is so much prosperity among them that all men are masters and no

one is left to do the hired work. In again thanking you for the kind way in which you have received my prosaic utterances, I would remind you that there is a very fine exhibit of Tasmanian minerals at the Paris Exhibition, and that Mr. J. G. Davies, M.H.A., will be happy to afford every information required by visitors to our Court. Before I sit down I will ask you to accord by acclamation a hearty vote of thanks to our chairman for presiding.

This having been adopted with enthusiasm, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Braddon subsequently wrote a letter in which he states :—"Replying to the chairman's expressed doubt whether we had the genuine salmon in Tasmania, I quoted the authority of Sir Thomas Brady, who had said that if the fish caught by the Governor, Sir Robert Hamilton, was not a salmon, he did not know what a salmon was. I went on to say that I had before me a letter from Sir Thomas Brady, in which he expressed his regret at not being present that evening, and in which occurred the following passage :—'I might—had I come—have been able to say something on the great capabilities of your fisheries and your near markets in Melbourne, Sydney, &c., if they are fully developed.' With regard to Mr. Paul's expressed hope that the Tasmanian revenue had been brought up to a level with the expenditure, the answer is that this has been fully done by both increased taxation and reduced expenditure."

J. S. O'H., *Editor of Proceedings*

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 18, 1889.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that 54 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 47 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Elias, Ernest Flower, Esq., Henry H. Newill, Esq., William F. O'Brien, Esq., Alfred S. Otterson, Esq., Major-General A. T. Reid, Dr. Caleb C. Whitefoord.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Henry M. Abbott, Esq. (St. Kitts), James Aikman, Esq. (Victoria), William Henry Beddy, Esq. (Orange Free State), Frank L. Bolger, Esq., J.P. (Victoria), Edwin Tom Brunskill, Esq. (Natal), Charles Augustine Vaughan Butler, Esq. (Transvaal), Thomas Calcutt, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), Frank F. Churchill, Esq. (Transvaal), James A. R. Clark, Esq. (India), Hon. William Clarke, M.P. (New South Wales), Frederick William Collier, Esq. (British Guiana), Frederick Cook, Esq., J.P. (New South Wales), Captain the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, R.N. (East Indies), William Samuel Dickson, Esq. (Orange Free State), Henry Dobson, Esq. (Tasmania), Hermann Eckstein, Esq. (Transvaal), Henry Emmerton, Esq. (Victoria), David Finlayson, Esq. (Victoria), Mowbray G. S. Forrest, Esq. (New South Wales), James M. Gasquoine, Esq. (Victoria), Alfred W. Gilles, Esq. (New South Wales), Nelson S. Girdlestone, Esq. (Griqualand West), Francis George Cathcart Graham, Esq. (Kimberley, Cape Colony), William H. Graham, Esq. (Western Australia), Woodthorpe T. Graham, Esq. (Griqualand West), John A. Holland, Esq. (Cape Colony), W. H. J. Johnston, Esq. (Transvaal), Francis L. Jones, Esq. (Queensland), E. King, Esq., J.P. (Victoria), Isaac F. Macandrew, Esq. (New Zealand), Henry B. Marshall, Esq. (Transvaal), Hon. Mr. Justice Charles S. Mein (Queensland), Frederick H. Moore, Esq. (New South Wales), John Noble, Esq., J.P. (New South Wales), Morris Pollok, Junr., Esq. (Natal), J. P. Rodger, Esq. (Pahang, Straits Settlements), Frederick Row, Esq. (Victoria), Dundas Simpson, Esq. (Transvaal), Edward Snell, Esq. (Natal), Edwin John Spence, Esq. (New Zealand), Herbert Stevenson, Esq. (Victoria), Augustus F. Tancred, Esq., J.P. (Griqualand West), The Right Rev. Samuel Thornton, D.D. (Bishop of Ballarat), Arthur Waterhouse, Esq. (South Australia), Alexander Wemyss, Esq. (Mauritius), Robert F. Wilson, Esq. (Griqualand West), John Woods, Esq. (New South Wales).

The SECRETARY announced that donations to the Library had been received from the Governments of the Colonies and India,

Societies both at home and in the Colonies, and from several Fellows of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Sir Lepel Griffin, who has kindly undertaken to lay before us his views respecting the Native States of India. You may or you may not agree with the conclusions at which the able and well-informed reader of this paper has arrived; but whether you agree or disagree, you will all recognise that he is entitled by experience to form a judgment upon the matters which he is about to bring before us. The lecturer entered the Bengal service many years ago, and in 1862 was posted to the Punjab Commission, became Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government in 1870, was appointed Chief Political Officer in Afghanistan in 1880, and negotiated the whole arrangements with Abdur Rahman, ending with his acknowledgment as Amir of Kabul. He was Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and Resident at Indore from 1881 to 1888. A man who has such a long list of distinguished services is a lecturer whom you will listen to with deep attention. I have to inform you that we have to regret the absence of Lord Dufferin to-night. The great success with which the government of India has been administered under the last Governor-General is admitted by all, and I am sure you will all share with me the earnest hope that his health may very shortly be completely restored. If he is suffering from illness now we know that the cause of that suffering is his devotion to the service of his country. The Marquis of Dufferin writes:—"Sir Lepel Griffin has great knowledge of the native princes of India, and anything he may say on the subject cannot fail to be of interest." I will not detain you with a longer introduction. The able and distinguished lecturer needs no introduction. I am glad to see this noble room so well filled, even on Ascot Tuesday. When the lecture which is about to be read finds its way into the columns of the newspapers it will awaken a large share of public attention, and in that way is sure to do a great amount of good.

Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN then read his paper on

THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

When I was requested by the Council of this great Institute to read a paper before them, I was in some doubt as to what subject to select, for my official experience has mostly been drawn from

regions remote from those which are ordinarily associated with Colonial interests. Yet the distinction between Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown is but a superficial one. Many of the Colonies, like Canada and the Cape, have been founded and established after much hard fighting, in precisely the same manner as the Indian Empire was formed; and if it be objected that India is not a Colony, in the sense of being a permanent home of the English race, I would reply that a wise statesmanship might make our position far more secure in India by giving it less the character of a military occupation, and attracting, as I will show to be feasible, a large resident population of English colonists. It is not inappropriate to remark that this very day on which I speak to you, on which seventy-four years ago Waterloo was fought, was the last scene of a tragedy in which India and the Colonies had been for many years intimately and equally interested. It marked the downfall of the Indian ambitions of France, as distinctly as it sounded the knell of her Colonial Empire, and the surrender of both East and West into the victorious hands of England.

When I consented to read a paper on the native princes of India and their relations with the British Government, the subject seemed to me so familiar as to require little consideration; but when I came to place my ideas on paper, I found that it covered so large an area, and the amount of information at my disposal was so great, that I recognised that I could only, in the short space of time at your and my disposal, give you, who, I presume, are mostly unacquainted with India, a few leading ideas on the position and character of the native princes. I have, perhaps, as intimate a knowledge of them as any Englishman can hope to obtain. Many years ago I was employed by the Government of the day to write the histories of the Punjab Rajas and chiefs, which occupation, extending over several years, brought me into the closest association with every prince and noble in Northern India. Subsequently, as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, I had for many years the control of the political relations of the Government with these princes. Since then, my official relations have been with the chiefs of the South, in Central India—Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Mahammadans, and if I have not been connected with the great Mahammadan State of Hyderabad, it is merely that I was compelled, for private reasons, to decline Lord Dufferin's kind invitation to take up that most important and

interesting appointment. Under the orders of the Government, I have placed on their throne many of the most distinguished Indian princes, both in Northern and Central India; from the Amir of Afghanistan and the Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar, down to Rajput princelets, whose pride makes them consider themselves the equals of the mightiest rulers.

Those who would obtain a clear and comprehensive survey of the Native States, with their history and statistics, will find it in the admirable work of my distinguished friend, Colonel Malleon. But my aim to-night is more general than statistical. I would first observe that the Indian princes are an enduring record of the generosity and wise policy which have dictated English administration in the East. Some of them were our friends and allies in our wars; others are the representatives of the foes whom we overcame, and whose possessions and rank were confirmed to them under more favourable conditions and better guarantees for permanence than they enjoyed previous to their fortunate conflict with ourselves.

The popular idea of Native India is a collection of States of enormous antiquity, the chiefs of which are fretting under unsympathetic English domination and are eager to reconquer the independence which they had enjoyed from immemorial ages. Nothing can be further from the truth. In India of to-day, the more important States politically, such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, the powerful Sikh States on the Sutlej, and Kashmir, are more modern than the British power. They all rose on the ruins of the great Moghul empire, which has disappeared like a dream, leaving no disappointed and ambitious heirs to renew the struggle for the crown. There are, it is true, many ancient principalities in Hindostan, but in these no danger to English supremacy is to be found. The unquiet spirits, the seditious intriguers, the turbulent adventurers are to be found in the new and modern principalities which have no traditions of loyalty, which were born amidst rapine and blood, and are jealous of the British power as a successful rival who snatched from them the prize of empire which they flattered themselves that they had themselves won. Northern India was at one time probably covered, from the Himalayas to the Nerbudda, by Rajput principalities. The Rajputs, you must understand, are a noble race and caste, from which ancient India was accustomed to draw her military and ruling class. As successive waves of invasion poured through the Khyber passes on the Punjab and the

North-West Provinces of India, the Rajput princes were driven by the advancing tide to the right hand and to the left, where they are still to be found in two well-recognised groups; one inhabiting a large portion of Central India and Rajputana, the other driven into the quiet Himalayan valleys, where, undisturbed by war or revolution, they have peacefully ruled a docile people for thousands of years.

Many of the Rajput dynasties were old at the time when the Greeks were launching their swift ships for Troy. I remember, in the beautiful Chamba Valley, in the heart of the Himalayas, when examining, in one of the temples, the family records, the high priest unrolled before me a scroll which contained the names of the house of Chamba from its foundation, and it extended across the temple, down the steps, and across the courtyard, and I counted 673 rulers in direct line of this ancient house. Even if we allow only ten years to each reign, this record, true or apocryphal, would take us, according to orthodox chronology, into the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve, who were undoubtedly Rajputs. In any case, many of these families trace their origin and derive their names from the moon and the sun, and it is impossible to claim a more illustrious ancestry.

Most of the Rajput Himalayan States are politically insignificant, but they are all well disposed and interesting to an extreme degree. In Rajputana and Central India the ancient Rajput principalities are far more powerful and important, and several of them, such as Udupur, Jeypore, Jodhpur, and Rewa, take a very high rank in the social and political hierarchy. All, I may say, without exception, are sincerely attached to the British Government. No shadow of disloyalty attaches at this moment, to my knowledge, to a single Rajput State. We saved those in the Himalayas from being overrun and crushed by the Sikhs and the Ghurkhas; in Rajputana we rescued them from destruction at the hands of the Mahrattas, who were resistlessly sweeping over the peninsular, leaving ruin behind them.

Another important group of princes comprises the Sikh States on the Sutlej, as Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kaparthalla, and Faridkhot. With these the British Government is on the best of terms. We have never had any quarrel with them, but, on the contrary, from the early days of the century, protected them consistently against the ambition of the powerful Sikh monarchy founded by Ranjit Singh at Lahore. All these States, now rich and independent, are perfectly aware that they only exist

through the generous protection, through the greater part of the century, of the British Government. In the first Sikh war, when their fidelity was exposed to an extreme trial, only one, Nabha, wavered, and was punished by a large confiscation of territory. Since that time, Nabha, with the other States, has amply proved its devotion, and it is not too much to say that the loyalty, gallantry, and steadiness of the Sikh chiefs in the Mutiny, ensured the capture of Delhi and the retention of the Punjab in English hands. They have stood by us in good report and evil report; their contingents fought and served side by side with British regiments in the last Afghan campaign, and I am perfectly convinced that, should the time come when England has, on the north-west frontier, to fight against a more formidable foe than she has yet met in India, the Sikh States will eagerly send to the front thousands of magnificent soldiers, who I believe, after having seen both, to be superior in intelligence and physique to the European troops who would be brought against them.

The third important group of princes are the Mahratta confederacy, now represented by the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda. The two former of these have been under my political charge for many years, and, if time permit, I may again refer to them. The Mahrattas were a wild, predatory race who rose to power in the last century, when the Mahammadan Empire was falling to pieces, and their chiefs, men of low caste, who had, in troublous times, developed some military genius, were probably no better or worse than other brigand leaders who have founded families in Europe or Asia. Their ravages, followed by those of the savage Pindaris, who were their allies, and who followed on their tracks, as the jackal follows the lion, left Central India and a large part of Rajputana a desert; and fifty years of peace, under the firm rule of England, have not sufficed to restore its prosperity. My intimate knowledge of the Mahratta States does not lead me to the belief that, till within the last two years, when a change of rulers in Indore and Gwalior has allowed the more direct interference of the British Government, much improvement of their methods has taken place since the time when they triumphantly pillaged India. In no part of the continent, except perhaps Kashmir, has the peasant been more ruthlessly oppressed and overtaxed than under the administration of the late Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar.

The last group of native States sufficiently important to demand

consideration is the Mahammadan, of which may be taken as examples the premier State in India, Hyderabad in the Deccan ; Bahawalpur in the Punjab, and Bhopal in Central India. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of any of these princes, the most important of whom was merely a lieutenant-governor of the Moghul Empire, and exercised no independent authority whatever until the downfall of that dynasty. At the same time, the natural intelligence of the Mahammadans, and the living force of the creed of Islam, and their dominant position in so many parts of the world, cause in Mahammadan states and cities a far larger amount of excitement and political intrigue than elsewhere. This need be no subject of disquietude to a courageous and wise Government, who not only recognises a traitor when it sees him, but is not afraid to punish him. The only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason.

One of the chief causes of the troubles of Hyderabad, financial scandals connected with which have lately attracted much interest in this country, is due to the fact that our treaties with that State do not prohibit, as elsewhere, the employment of Europeans ; the result is, that it is overrun with European adventurers of an especially bad type, whose intrigues it is difficult to counteract, and who have no other thought than of the spoil which they can extort from the Nizam and his ministers. The shameless manner in which Hyderabad and its mining concessions were thrown into the English money market the year before last will be fresh in your memory, and a careful study of that case would somewhat enlighten students as to Oriental and European methods of financial operations ; but it would not tell them the whole story, nor reveal the absolute and normal corruption of officials in a Native State where honesty is practically unknown ; and if a person innocent of Oriental intrigue were to believe that the minister, Abdul Huq, who was convicted of corruption in the matter of the mining concession, and who was made the scapegoat for other more important personages, was the most guilty, he would be much mistaken. The chief culprit stood much nearer the throne of the Nizam.

The most interesting of all the Indian Principalities, from the point of view of the Royal Colonial Institute, is Kashmir, for here alone, within the temperate zone of the Himalayas, is an extensive region, fertile in soil and salubrious in climate, where Englishmen might settle in such large numbers as to found a

military and industrial colony of the utmost importance to the Empire. It is true that there are other petty States among the lower Himalayas and on their southern slopes, where a suitable climate for Europeans exists, but in none of them is there sufficient land for occupation or profitable cultivation. In Kashmir alone, the garden of Asia, a beautiful valley many thousand feet above the sea level, abounding with lakes, rivers, and streams, and surrounded on all sides by lofty and snow-covered mountains, there lies a veritable paradise, which is not more beautiful in the glowing descriptions of poets than it is in reality. Kashmir is one of the few places in the world which justify the praises which have been lavished upon them. All fruits and grains of temperate climates grow in its rich soil, and for some of the most valuable productions, such as wine, silk, tea, cinchona, and hops, it is peculiarly suited; its inhabitants are intelligent and industrious workmen, and their skill in the manufacture of carpets, shawls, silver, and lacquer work, is well known to the western world.

The practical question regarding Kashmir is, whether it is possible to so encourage English immigration as to establish an English colony so numerous as to largely add to our defensive strength. I believe that such a measure, which would do more to secure the North-West frontier than any possible series of fortifications in Afghanistan and Biluchistan, is perfectly practicable, and only requires to be taken up by the Home and Indian Governments with vigour and determination, to be successful. The Government has, it appears to me, during the last thirty years, since the great Indian Mutiny, been strangely unmindful of its duty of encouraging the British colonisation of the mountain districts of India. The old East India Company, in the true spirit of monopolists, discouraged English settlement, and the most respectable colonist was liable to be deported as an adventurer. Then came the Mutiny, which was to India what the Revolution was to France, and, in spite of the unfortunate incidents that accompanied it, proved the most fortunate thing for India and its Government. It was a shock which woke the country from the sleep of ages, and placed it within the family circle of civilised nations. The policy of the Government has necessarily changed, and English settlement and English capital are recognised as valuable, and, indeed, essential to the development of the country; but the old tradition of timidity and apathy hangs heavy over the Government, and the European merchant

and capitalist, who alone are able to renovate the country and fill its exhausted treasuries, are still regarded with ill-concealed dislike and suspicion. When the Government has realised that the true barrier of India against Russian aggression is in a colony of three millions of Englishmen, liable to military duty, and settled in Kashmir and on the slopes of the Himalayas, we shall see them encourage English immigration to Kashmir with as much zeal as is now shown in excluding visitors from this Himalayan paradise. There are no difficulties of any importance; the chief of such as exist are a fear lest a quasi-British occupation of Kashmir might shake the steadiness and rouse the alarm of the princes of India; and, secondly, the supposed difficulty of providing for the existing occupiers of the land. With regard to the latter point, it is sufficient to say that the matter would speedily right itself if Europeans were freely permitted to purchase land, and the Kashmir Government was directed to sell it under the arbitration and assessment of a board composed of English and Kashmir officials: the arrangements would be simple.

The peasants have no rights in the soil, but are mere tenants at will, and every acre of the land belongs to the Maharaja; and the people, when employed by English landholders, would be infinitely happier and more prosperous than at present, while the soil, properly cultivated and with capital expended on it, would produce threefold its present crops. As to the opposition of the Maharaja, the Government need have no concern. He is little more than an imbecile; a slave to the vilest passions, and entirely in the hands of the most degraded of his servants, who practise on his superstitious fears. He was never fit to ascend the throne, and his conduct there has been so contemptible that he has been practically set aside, and affairs are conducted by a council, which is dominated by the British Resident. I knew the father of the present Maharaja well, and he had often spoken to me of the hopeless and degraded character of his son, and how he foresaw that the kingdom which had been won by the grandfather would be lost by the grandson; for Kashmir, as a Dogra Rajput kingdom, is of yesterday, and its first Maharaja, Gulab Singh, was a man who had risen from a menial office about the person of the great Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh. When the first Sikh War arrived, it found Gulab Singh a titular Raja, and administering the Kashmir province for the Sikhs. The Governor-General of those days sold

the province to Gulab Singh as a reward for abstaining from joining the Sikh army at Sobraon. Gulab Singh kept his word; abandoned his masters, who were crushed on the Sutlej, and paid us the million which was asked as the price of the province by robbing the Sikh treasury in the Lahore Fort. Maharaja Gulab Singh was an unscrupulous, blood-thirsty tyrant, but he kept his word to us, and maintained his friendship during his lifetime, and helped us materially during the Mutiny. His son, the second Maharaja, was, in outward bearing, the most picturesque and noble specimen of a Rajput prince to be seen in India; exceedingly handsome and splendidly dressed, his manners had a distinction which is rarely seen in Europe; but he was a bad and careless ruler, and his people were ground down by exactions as cruel as those which the Jews endured from the Egyptians in Egypt, or which are practised in twenty native states to-day. The third Maharaja is a drunken debauchee, and the line which was founded in treachery and blood may well die out after as infamous a record as that of the Borgias in Italy. There have been many persons with no exact knowledge of the history of the time, who have blamed the Government for not holding Kashmir at the close of the first Sikh War. This was impossible: the Punjab was not annexed till three years later, and the Government had no reason to confiscate an outlying province in no way attached to their own possessions; besides, they knew little or nothing of its capabilities and future value; and the question of scientific frontiers and strategical positions had not then arisen to vex the minds of Indian Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Moreover, there is no reason to doubt that the sale of Kashmir to Gulab Singh for his desertion of his Sikh masters was a brilliant stroke of policy, which is to be praised and not blamed, for the struggle on the Sutlej was so severe, and the result at times so doubtful, that had Gulab Singh joined the Sikhs on that day, the wave of British dominion might have been beaten back for years. I mention these points to show that there is nothing in the past history of Kashmir, so long as it has been owned by the present dynasty, which entitles it to be treated by the British with any special tenderness or consideration. Nor would the native princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Kashmir; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Kashmir is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its strategical position on the North-West frontier makes

it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interests of the public safety.

Another State on which I would say a few words is Afghanistan. If it be objected that the Amir of Afghanistan cannot correctly be included among the princes of India, I would reply that the real Indian Empire stretches, under whatever name you may choose to call it, from the confines of China and Tonquin to the frontier of Persia. Some nations are very fond of hoisting their flag on every unoccupied portion of the earth's surface, while British officers, with more modesty, are often inclined to keep the Union Jack in their pockets. But to those who are acquainted with contemporary history, Biluchistan, with its democratic organisations and its varied and opposing clans, will appear as subject to the Queen's dominion as any part of Native India; while the Amir of Afghanistan is as truly a British feudatory as the Nizam of Hyderabad or the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. He receives a fixed subsidy from the Indian Government, and he has engaged, in consideration of our promise of assistance and protection, to regulate his foreign relations in accordance with our instructions, which is practically all that we require from the feudatory Indian princes. The more important among the latter are quite as independent in their domestic policy and rule, in many cases quite as severely, without the same excuse, as the Amir of Afghanistan.

That Amir Abdur Rahman has somewhat rough manners and treats the Indian Foreign Office with occasional rudeness, is the fault of that Department, which has not retained sufficient of the imperious spirit of Lord Dalhousie. The Amir is the creation of the British Government, and it is as unreasonable for them to allow him to treat them with the coolness which has been too much in fashion, as for the pots to be encouraged to cry out against the potter. The Amir of Kabul may, with perfect correctness, be styled the first of the feudatory princes of India; he is no more than this, and it is well that the world, and especially Russia, should remember it. The engagements by which he is bound to us and we to him were negotiated by myself in 1881, before I placed him, by the orders of the Government of India, on the throne of Kabul. Abdur Rahman was most anxious that a formal treaty, recording his obligations and duties and the kind and amount of assistance which, under certain circumstances, he was to receive, should be drawn up, and this proposal, which he con-

stantly pressed upon me, I was disposed to support, for I considered that he was strong enough to hold his own, and that a treaty would bind him to us more closely and would more distinctly warn off trespassers on Afghan soil; while if it were torn up, in consequence of his failure to establish his government, it would be in no worse case than other famous treaties which Western nations have been more occupied in tearing up than in preserving. But Lord Ripon's Government declined to allow a formal treaty to be executed until they were assured of the Amir's strength, and the letters which I gave to him on the part of the Viceroy are still in force and regulate his position, and further engage us absolutely to defend him against Russian attack on condition of his following our advice and directions in his foreign policy. It is well that Englishmen should generally understand, on the authority of the person who was entrusted with the negotiations, that England is as much bound in honour to defend Herat, Maimena, Balkh, or any other portion of Afghanistan against Russia, as she is to defend the Isle of Wight against France. Viewed in this light, the defences of the North-West frontier in the neighbourhood of Quetta, which have been most wisely carried out by Lord Dufferin and his military advisers, appear hardly adequate. What is further required is the extension of the railway, first to Kandahar and then to Herat; a scheme which the Amir might probably be induced to support. It can, however, only be constructed as a strategic line under a Government guarantee, which the Indian Exchequer, in these days of low exchange, is unable to afford. At the same time, a couple of millions now spent on this line may save the Empire a hundred millions later on.

While speaking of frontier defences, I would incidentally remark that Sir Charles Dilke's articles in *The Fortnightly Review*, on this subject, appear to me to exaggerate the strategic completeness of the Quetta position. There is still a very important gate of India, which is neither barred nor locked. This is the Ghumal route, commonly known as the Ghwalari. It passes through the country of the Mahsud Waziris, and is, next to the Bolan, the most important pass, or series of passes, on the North-West frontier, between Hindustan and the Afghan city of Ghazni. It is the chief route used by the Powinda traders, who yearly come from Afghanistan with their camels to India; and beyond the ranges of the British frontier the passes open into an exceedingly easy country, where an army marching by the Hindu Khush,

Bamian, Kabul, and Ghazni would meet no difficulties of importance, and from which India might be attacked without going near the almost impregnable position of Quetta. Until the proposals of Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan, with reference to the settlement of this country and the defence of the passes are accepted, there will remain a serious breach in our defences, which at some time may give us incalculable trouble.

South of Afghanistan comes Biluchistan, over which Sir Robert Sandeman, with admirable tact and energy, has for long exercised political control. The chief of these feudatory princes is the Khan of Khelat, who, owing to the democratic constitution of Biluchistan, is not of any great importance. He and his people have, however, made considerable advances in civilisation during the past few years. When Lord Lytton assembled the feudatories of the Crown at Delhi, in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title, the Khan of Khelat attracted as much attention as anyone. His picturesque and long-haired followers were then literally savages, and I remember them contentedly feasting on the scented soap which had been supplied in the lavatories of their special train on the road to Delhi. Perhaps ere this they have discovered that civilisation has intended soap for other uses than of food. They certainly had not done so in those days.

Gwalior is by far the most important of the Mahratta States, and its capital is historically and archæologically a highly interesting place. Three years ago I had the satisfaction of making over to Maharaja Sindhia the great rock fortress of Gwalior, which had been held since the mutiny by English troops, and which Lord Dufferin had wisely determined might be safely surrendered to its rightful master. Sindhia did not live long enough to pay a single visit to his recovered fortress, and his death removed one of the most remarkable and powerful chiefs in India, and the only one who possessed conspicuous military ability. But under English supremacy and in peaceful days there was no place for a man like Sindhia, who required for his development a period of war and anarchy, when he doubtless would have made a great name as a military leader. As a ruler he was as bad as it was possible to be. After his death it became my duty to reorganise his administration and no one of this audience could conceive the hideous disorder and neglect which prevailed, and the entire absence of all the most elementary aids

to civilisation, such as schools, hospitals, or public buildings. The Maharaja treated his subjects worse than cattle; and although I found several millions sterling hoarded in his palaces, the officials, police, and soldiery were so badly paid that they were allowed and even encouraged to rob the peasants, while in the case of the highest officials, such as Governors of districts, the Maharaja is understood to have taken his share of the spoil.

The son and successor of Sindhia is a bright, intelligent, and most charming boy of twelve, who is being carefully trained; but I regret to see in the last Indian telegrams that his immediate marriage is being discussed. I trust that the Government of India will peremptorily forbid this foolish proceeding, which native ministers and servants always favour for their own interested purposes. If the Government tolerate it, they will be responsible for the fatal results which will inevitably follow to their most illustrious ward. It was a great misfortune for the Gwalior State that its minister, Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, who worked loyally with me to reform the administration, and who in two years had absolutely transformed the State into the most progressive community in India, should have suddenly died, as Indian reformers, obnoxious to their conservative opponents, too frequently do. He has been succeeded by an illiterate and thoroughly incompetent person, whom the Government will soon find it necessary to set aside, when the progress of Gwalior, now hampered and interrupted, may again rapidly proceed.

If you were to ask me to express in a few sentences the virtues and advantages of Native States, contrasted with their vices and failings, I would observe, in the first place, that they are picturesque. Their brightness and colour; the tawdry splendour of their courts; the unimaginable inefficiency of their soldiery; their grotesque travesty of justice and administration, make a grateful change from the sober, dull monotony of British rule. The princes, with a few exceptions, are loyal, for the reason that they have nothing of which to complain. During the Mutiny they learned the lesson that loyalty was highly rewarded, and that treason was relentlessly punished, and they will not forget it. They also appreciate the fact that under no foreign power would they be as well off as under England; and that were France or Russia mistress of India they would have to surrender half their revenues to the paramount Power. The rulers of the most important States further realise that they have, personally, no hold on the country, and are far more distasteful and alien to

the people they rule than are the English. Hyderabad and Bhopal, Mahammadan families, tyrannising over Hindoo peasants; the Maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindu prince grinding Mahammadans to the dust; Sindhia and Holkar, detested by the Rajput gentry they have overwhelmed and whom they still daily persecute—all these would vanish from the map of Hindostan if England but raised her hand. Princes and their subjects acknowledge this so fully that, in the eyes of the people, we are responsible for the misgovernment of the chiefs. This sentiment I found everywhere prevailing in Native States, from the enlightened prime minister, unable to control the sensual tyrant he calls his master, down to the tortured and over-taxed peasant.

This popular and correct belief in our responsibility for bad government prevents the Raja filling successfully the humble rôle of the drunken Helot which properly belongs to him, demonstrating to the people of India by his evil example how great are the blessings of security and justice which they enjoy under British rulers. For there is no reason to conceal the truth that in the vast majority of Native States the mal-administration is phenomenal; tyranny and extortion are the rule, while the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are hopelessly corrupt. There exist well-governed States, as I have freely acknowledged, such as Nahan, in the Himalayas; Nabha, in the Punjab; Oorcha, in Central India, the chiefs of which are models of manly virtue. And I could name native officials, like Raja Sir Dinkar Rao; Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister of Baroda; Diwan Raghonath Rao, Prime Minister of Indore; Nawab Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad; and the Khalifa brothers, of Pattiala, whose integrity and learning would do honour to any country. But they are oases in a desert of tyranny and corruption. I once brought to Indore as Chief Justice a native gentleman of high character and culture, whom I had met as a magistrate at Agra, and who seemed inclined to adopt the platform favoured by Young India of decrying English rule and extolling the Indian capability for self-government. He joyfully arrived at Indore on double the salary he had received in a British district, and it was amusing, and at the same time pathetic, to watch the change which came over his fine theories when confronted with the grim reality. The high-handed interference of the chief with the course of justice; innocent persons ruined to gratify greedy or offended officials; the lowest menials raised to high office; the unblushing and open corruption on every side; all this so alarmed

and surprised my friend that when I left India he fled to British territory, to save his honour and his liberty, which he believed, and I daresay with excellent reason, to be in imminent danger. He has since written some clever sketches of the administration of Native States, in which he has said far more severe things regarding it than will be found in this paper.

There is no particular reason that Native States should be honest and clean-handed. Injustice and oppression have come down to them by immemorial tradition. *Nemo repente fuit justus*, as *The Saturday Review* said last week, and the habit of honesty must slowly grow, like any other wholesome aptitude.

Nor do I think that the art of government is or ever has been developed in India, or indeed in any part of Asia. The elementary village community with its tenacious life and self-government implies no more capacity for the higher administrative arts, than do the instinctive and respectable efforts of the beaver to organise its amphibious colony. There are certainly some great names, Akbar, Shahjehan, and Baber, in Indian history, but contemporary observers have shown us that the splendour of the Court was obtained by the misery of the people. The administration was oppressive in the extreme; taxation was overwhelming, and the state of affairs similar to that in France in the days of Louis XIV., when the poverty and despair of the peasants were preparing the downfall of this monarchy. Nor are the surroundings of the princes in infancy and youth favourable to improvement.

A passage from a paper which I wrote some time ago, showing the unhappy surroundings of young Indian princes, I will read here, as I can add nothing to it with advantage:—

“Day by day, year by year, the Government painfully, anxiously, honestly labours to influence its young chiefs for good; but the seed too often falls on stony ground or among thorns. The hereditary and transmitted qualities of Indian princes are too imperious in their impulse; uncounted generations of debauchery and self-indulgence leave but poor soil in which to plant the ascetic virtues of chastity, truth, and self-sacrifice. To their growth, the gross and material surroundings of a native Court are hostile. The eternal contest between pleasure and duty, between virtue and vice, which the old poets and painters ever loved to describe or depict, is here a campaign as easy as that of Tel-el-Kebir. Pleasure triumphs without a struggle. The young prince, surrounded by fiddlers, and parasites, and courtesans, cannot hear the voice of duty for the rhymical music of the bangles of the women, and the fantastic tingle of the Indian lute calling him to love and wine.

Many of those who read this paper know, or have seen, the end. The melancholy shores of the Indian administration are strewn with the rotting hulks of our educational failures."

You will not think that I have drawn a very pleasing picture of the Native States. But it is, unfortunately, a true one; and if you doubt my accuracy I would refer you to other authorities, Sir John Malcolm in the last generation, and Sir John Strachey of to-day. There is, however, and this is the essential point, a constant though slow advance in administration and procedure due to the example and pressure of the English Government, and to the spread of education and enlightenment, which, though they affect native India far more slowly than British territory, yet make themselves increasingly felt. Even the growing importance of the Press, by no means an unmixed benefit in a country like India, does something to temper the oppression of the Rajas. But it is the good example of British administration which must be trusted to work the most beneficial change.

To the ordinary English traveller, whether a tourist or an official from British territory, the Native States appear very picturesque and delightful places. He sees alone the splendour of the Court and the fine manners of the chief. He is delighted with the lavish hospitality, the parades, the fireworks, the shooting parties, the unaccustomed pageantry, the colour, and the life. He sees the prince on his good behaviour, anxious to make an impression on the guests of whose criticism he is afraid; but he understands and knows no more of the character of the State and the feelings of its ruler than a photographer knows of a sitter when he has placed his head in a vice and exhorted him to look pleasant. But those who, like myself, have had for years to direct and control native Courts, are wont to look beyond the idle ceremonial and the glitter and the show to the dungeons where innocent men are rotting for years without a trial, to peasants tortured to extort impossible rents, to high officials in notorious league with bandits, and to corruption on every judgment-seat. You must not be surprised if our sympathies are with the people rather than with the princes. Our first duty has not been to say soft things to the chiefs, and write rose-coloured reports to the Government of India, or shut our eyes to the misery that surrounds us. Our chief duty has been to stand between the tyrant and his victim, and to let the oppressed go free; and I trust that a day may come when the British Government of India will recognise, more fully than it does at present,

that it has a duty as direct and imperative to the poor and weak and oppressed in Native States as to the people of its own territory, protecting them from injustice and wrong, and punishing tyrants by the deprivation of powers which they have systematically and mercilessly abused.

DISCUSSION.

Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.: I never had in my life a greater difficulty than to express the thoughts which burned within me as I listened to this very eloquent lecture. It has been my privilege, for the first time in my life, to listen to the words of a gentleman who has the knowledge, who has the experience, and who—thank God—has the courage to speak the truth about India. Whether you refer to the glowing picture which Sir Lepel Griffin has given of the relations between the inhabitants of India and the English, whether you refer to the remarks he made about the safety of our frontier, or again, whether you refer to that most admirable suggestion regarding the colonisation of Kashmir—there is not one word which fell from him to which every man acquainted with India, and who has studied the Indian question, will not give a most cordial assent. We live in an age when every man who goes to India deluges the world with his experience—when the “globe-trotter” who goes out to India for three or four months imagines he has acquired a knowledge infinitely superior to that which has been gained by gentlemen in the Indian Service whose duties force them into daily intercourse with the people, and who acquire an absolute knowledge of the conditions of the country and the relations between the people and the ruling power. When this “globe-trotter” comes home he writes a paper for one of the Reviews, and poses as the supreme authority on the subject, and if, unfortunately, he should have a seat in Parliament he brings forward a motion in order to give force to his crude ideas, which I venture to say—and Sir Lepel Griffin will bear me out—would, if they were carried to their rational conclusion, tend to the ruin of the Empire. Never have I heard depicted with such force and eloquence the relations between the English and the natives of India as I have this evening. I would not omit one single word from the lecture we have just heard. It should remain as it was delivered, because it is the most absolutely accurate picture of India I have ever seen drawn. I shall carry with me your sympathies

this evening when I say that I trust the suggestions which have been made by Sir Lepel Griffin will commend themselves to those authorities on whom devolves the great responsibility of ruling India. They have heard—perhaps for the first time, perhaps not—the truth, and that truth ought to impress itself upon them in a way which would tend to the practical development of the resources of India and to the renewal of the confidence which has been engendered between the rulers and the ruled by many of the beneficent measures which have been passed since the Mutiny.

MR. HURRYCHUND CHINTAMON : The lecture we have just heard is very interesting, important, and comprehensive. I need not remind my audience that India has a history. She was once the most civilised nation in the world, and the parent of all other nations in the improvement of science, art, and religion, but, through perversion of ideas and ignorance, she lapsed into confusion worse confounded. The native princes of India are the descendants of ancient warriors who had rendered military service to the Mogul Empire, and were rewarded with territories. When the British conquered India they entered into certain treaties with the then ruling chiefs, of these territories, and in the good faith of those engagements the British Government recognises and confers rights, privileges, and honours on their descendants, the present native princes. These princes, after being educated, are invested at the age of twenty with full powers as absolute governors of their subjects, with officers of their selection for the administration of their territories. Should not these princes be allowed sufficient time to gain experience in administration and knowledge of the world, and should not opportunities be given them to qualify themselves for their high and responsible positions? If the evil picture drawn by Sir Lepel Griffin of some of the native princes be all true, it is difficult to understand how the political officers attached to the princes as friendly advisers and guardians have failed in their duty to report to the Government of India and recommend that steps may be taken for the better government of those States. Why have maladministration and corruption been allowed for years to continue? Further, some political officers who pride themselves as better informed, and pretend to sympathise with the masses of poor ryots for their sufferings, though well knowing beforehand the personal character of some princes as low and contemptible (as Sir Lepel Griffin describes), still report to the Indian Government as to

their eligibility as rulers, so that they are enthroned and vested with absolute power to govern. The Government of England is quite different from that of India. To govern India you send men of sound experience and judgment—such men as the Marquis of Dufferin, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Northbrook, and other Governors; and even then, though they find themselves placed under two whips—viz., the independent press on one side and the native public opinion on the other—they fail to please all. What, then, may be said of the poor young rulers or of old illiterate princes who are so placed as above stated? The lecturer condemns the native princes of India by his bold and sweeping remarks, looking only on one side of the picture. Would not the people of India ask a question, whether this is the real sympathy for the masses of Indian ryots? Is it not rather describing a policy which would secure the aggrandisement of this country by the destruction of the Indian dynasties? I leave this to the audience to judge and form their opinion.

Mr. W. MARTIN WOOD: The last speaker has, I think, contributed the few grains of salt that were necessary for the digestion of this remarkable paper. The eloquence and comprehensiveness of that paper no one can doubt. At first I was inclined to wonder what the Royal Colonial Institute had to do with the native princes of India; but the lecturer, by a somewhat violent wrench, has brought the question into line with your objects. Moreover, we must remember that this Institute is Imperial in its scope, and as such the Native States of India certainly come within its purview. With regard to Sir Lepel Griffin's proposal to establish a military Colony in Kashmir, there will need to be a good deal said about that hereafter, so it may be left at present. The last speaker has reminded us that the native princes of India are the result of a long course of history—a history which we have to some extent moulded to our own purposes and designs. It has been happily said by a well-known writer on this subject that these princes may be regarded as the living title-deeds of our Empire, and the lecturer has very aptly spoken of them as presenting an enduring record of a generous and wise policy. It was generous, no doubt, in the hands of Sir John Malcolm and other notable statesmen of the period who built up our Indian Empire; but it was wise, also, for our own interests. The lecturer has referred to that eminent man as if to claim from him support for his own wholesale denunciation of the princes and chiefs of India. No doubt Sir John Malcolm knew they had personal defects and

drawbacks in their manners and conduct, but no one was more firm than he in acknowledging the political validity of their position, and in that respect urging the generous and wise policy which he always manifested in dealing with them. Those who would understand the political philosophy of our position in India should study Sir John Malcolm's minutes and history. It is gratifying to notice that Sir Lepel Griffin coupled with his reference to Hyderabad, a very proper and just denunciation of the exploitation of the revenues and resources of the Nizam's State—one of the most deplorable passages in the modern history of British India. It certainly demands careful study. But the lecturer made an extraordinary mistake in saying these scandals had arisen because of there being no regulation preventing the employment of Europeans in the Nizam's State. As a matter of fact, no European can be employed or remain there without the sanction of the Government of India and that of our Resident in Hyderabad. This regulation was, I believe, imposed under the Treaty of 1799, on which have been modelled those restrictions against employment of Europeans in other Native States to which Sir Lepel Griffin has referred. Certainly the interdict has often been enforced in Hyderabad. Yet we have seen that a native official, with the sanction of the Hyderabad Resident and the Simla Foreign Office, may come to this country and engage in those negotiations which the lecturer has very justly denounced, but which I will not venture to speak of in such strong terms as he has employed. These financial schemes were carried out under the very shadow of the office of the Viceroy of India. Let us not, therefore, be indiscriminate in our abuse of native chiefs and officials when we consider what has been done in the City of London, and that, too, by the aid of official influence here. And as to the lecturer's wholesale charges against the rulers of the Native States of India, it must be remembered, as the last speaker reminded us, that they are all in the hands of the Simla Foreign Office and our political agents, with whom much responsibility rests as to abuses in native States.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.): I will now venture to close the discussion by proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Lepel Griffin for the admirable paper he has read to us. He travelled over a wide field, and with brilliant eloquence discussed many interesting subjects. If I were to attempt to criticise anything Sir Lepel Griffin has said—which I am not disposed to do—or if I were to endeavour to make additions to

what, from his abundant stores of information, he has poured forth for our edification, I should justly expose myself to criticisms, which are not uncalled for, such as those made by Colonel Malleeson with reference to the "globe-trotter." I have been to some extent a globe-trotter. I have the great advantage of having paid a short visit to India. If, however, I were to stand up before you as an authority on Indian subjects, and put forward views opposed to those of men who have spent their lives in India, I should indeed be guilty of presumption. I have seen enough of Northern India to appreciate the immense value of the loyal services of the Sikhs and other races in assisting the British Government to maintain its position in India. I have seen what the mountain air of the Himalayas will do for the physical development of the races who live in that part of India. When you have seen the Sikhs arrayed in their noble battalions on the parade ground, you can quite understand how, when they were opposed to us, they gave us so much trouble, and how, now that they have acknowledged our authority, they can render us such valuable service. I hope that the rule which is maintained by the British Government in India—supported, not only by our own forces, but by the valuable aid of the loyal native races of the north—is a rule which deserves the praise which Sir Lepel Griffin has bestowed on it. He made a most interesting suggestion as to colonisation by English settlers in Kashmir. The suggestion is one of great interest and great promise. I will not pretend to say on what terms, and subject to what conditions, such a colonisation might take place, but I can quite conceive that a military Colony might well be formed in Kashmir that would be a valuable means of developing the resources of Kashmir, and which would also bring into existence a population upon whom, in case of difficulty, we might with confidence depend. Sir Lepel Griffin has severely criticised the government by the native princes of India. I have been the guest of a native prince, and it would seem but a poor return for his gorgeous hospitality to come here and criticise the administration of such a prince. It is impossible, however, to travel even for a short time in India—sometimes in territory directly governed by English authority, and sometimes in territory governed by native princes with a not very active control on the part of the British Resident—without seeing a marked contrast in the degree of civilisation under the two forms of Government. Under our rule the people are more cared for. Education, the public health, and all that contributes

to the happiness of man, is certainly far more advanced than in territory under the control of the native princes. How far we may succeed in conciliating the affections of the people, as well as in promoting their material interests, is a difficult matter, on which I do not venture to enter. We may perhaps ask ourselves why so large a portion of India has been left more or less under the government of the native princes. I will not venture in any positive manner to answer that question, but when the authority of England spread over India, and from time to time wars were forced upon us and conquests were made, and when we had to consider what system of government we should adopt for the vast territory brought within our control, it is not difficult to conceive reasons why at that time we should shrink from undertaking the full responsibility of government over such vast territories. If the rule of the native princes might not be so well calculated to advance the interests of civilisation as the government of trained statesmen—and I speak of government by the Civil Service of India as a government by enlightened statesmen—the absolute deposition of all the native princes involved an amount of responsibility from which those in authority might not unnaturally shrink. It is not policy to disturb that which exists, unless we are prepared and able to take up the work and do that work efficiently. We have now to deal with a different state of things from that which prevailed years ago. Our knowledge of India has become more intimate. Our Civil Service is more full of resource, and men are rising up in almost any numbers who are ready to give their time and ability to the government of India. The result will, I dare say, be—a result that can only develop gradually—that the control and responsibility of the British Government will extend more and more widely over India. At the same time, we shall learn how to avail ourselves more largely than before of native assistance. Perhaps that may be the best solution of the problem. I have now, on your behalf, to tender our sincere thanks to Sir Lepel Griffin for his very able and interesting paper.

Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I. : As I have already taken up so much of your time I will not take more, except to thank you for your graceful courtesy in the expression you have just made of your opinion, and on behalf of all of us, and especially of myself, to tender to our distinguished chairman our thanks for the able way in which he has presided over this meeting. It is to me a special pleasure that Lord Brassey has been pleased to preside on

this occasion. He is a representative Englishman, and, independent of party, has only one thought in his heart and soul, and that is the honour and the greatness of his country; and over a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, and over one which is especially to-day given up to India, I think it is a most auspicious thing that we should have a man like him to preside. On behalf of you all I venture to express to him our hearty thanks.

LORD BRASSEY: I thank you most gratefully for your kind vote of thanks, and I beg to assure you that at all times it is a pleasure to me to do what I can to assist this Institute, and I am particularly glad to be present on this occasion.

The meeting then separated.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Sixteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Royal Albert Hall and the adjacent Conservatory, on Tuesday, July 2, 1889, and was attended by a highly representative concourse of colonists and their friends, numbering about 2,500. The Hall was decorated with choice plants, flowers, and flags, the motto of the Institute, "The Queen and United Empire" being conspicuously displayed in front of the great organ. The string band of the Royal Artillery played a selection of music, and the London Vocal Union sang glees at intervals in the Royal Albert Hall; and the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) played in the Conservatory, their programme including "Hands All Round," by the Poet Laureate (a Fellow of the Institute), and "The Empire Flag," by Dr. Mackenzie. Refreshments were served in the Conservatory crush-rooms. A series of water-colour paintings of British Columbian scenery, by Mr. Lucius R. O'Brien, President of the Royal Canadian Academy, were on view in the East Crush-room. The guests were received in the Arena by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., and Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Vice-Presidents, and the following members of the Council: Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.; Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; Mr. F. H. Dangar, General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.; Mr. C. Washington Eves, Mr. W. Maynard Farmer, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G.; Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Mr. Jacob Montefiore, Mr. J. R. Mosse, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S.; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, and Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.

APPENDIX.

BANQUET TO CELEBRATE THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

THE following are extracts from some of the comments in Home and Colonial papers on the proceedings at the Banquet :—

Times.

The Prince of Wales, who presided at the Anniversary Banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute, made a speech in his felicitous vein, and he, together with Lord Carnarvon and Lord Knutsford, testified to the fervent loyalty of our Colonies ; that this loyalty is a reality and one which tends more and more to manifest itself in concrete embodiments, no one who reads the signs of the times can doubt.

Daily Telegraph.

The speeches delivered last night by the Prince of Wales at the " coming of age " banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute were worthy of himself, of his audience, and of the dignity of his subject. No grander theme, indeed, could well be chosen for patriot or statesman to dilate upon than the splendid dimensions of the British Empire and the vast possibilities of its future. Of these His Royal Highness is well qualified both by sympathies and by intimate personal knowledge to speak with just appreciation, and his well-chosen words will meet with a hearty response, not only in England but in the Greater Britain which expands under other skies than ours, absorbing island continents, as well as dominating the richest climes of the teeming and gorgeous East. The Duke of Cambridge joined with the Prince of Wales in enlarging upon the importance of our Colonies, and especially dwelt upon the duty of arranging for their effectual defence in time of need. What will be the early practical outcome of this and other efforts to strengthen the public interest in the Colonies it is impossible as yet to say ; but the attention now drawn to Colonial matters must go far to atone to our fellow-countrymen beyond sea for what they deem to be a long period of previous neglect. The points of view from which our Colonial Empire is regarded are of course sentimental as well as practical, and the statesman is insensibly swayed by both. It is difficult to contemplate without a thrill of pride and exultation the development of those vast and varied transmaritime possessions over which the Prince of Wales will

one day be called to rule—possessions which, whether basking under tropic skies, or bordering on the frost-bound North, and covered with its sombre forests, offer boundless opportunities for the extension of the British race, language, culture, and institutions, and the production of material wealth in bewildering variety and profusion.

Morning Post.

Englishmen, it has been asserted, celebrate every occurrence with a dinner, and it was therefore only natural that the members of the Royal Colonial Institute should on Wednesday signalise the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute in the usual way. The Prince of Wales, as President, occupied the chair. His speeches are almost invariably felicitous in conception and expression, but two which he made on Wednesday possess an importance which does not always attach to after-dinner oratory, even when it proceeds from so excellent an exponent of it as the Heir Apparent to the British Crown. The Prince very happily and very opportunely laid stress upon the importance of the Colonies and of the Mother Country to one another, and upon the improved tone of the relations which have been established between them since the Royal Colonial Institute was founded. At that time there was a certain school of politicians which believed, or affected to believe, that our Colonies were a source of weakness and an incumbrance to us. They lost sight of the advantages accruing to the Mother Country from the possession of the lands which her sons had gone forth to conquer and to colonise, and, like a harsh parent to his children, they looked forward with ill-concealed eagerness to the time when the Colonies could be cast off and left to shift for themselves, and the limits of the British Empire could be confined within a small group of islands isolated in the Atlantic Ocean. There are some politicians of this stamp still remaining amongst us, but they are few in number and uninfluential. Their doctrines have been exploded; the edifice of ignominy which they endeavoured to erect has been swept away by the ceaseless current of events; and the men of to-day take a higher view of our national duties and responsibilities, as well as of the advantages, of Colonial possessions. Between the United Kingdom and her Colonies there is now nothing but sympathy. "We regard the Colonies," as the Prince of Wales well said, "as an integral part of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas. . . . We are, in fact, a vast English nation, and we shall take great care not to allow the emigrants who go forth from among us to imagine that they have in the slightest degree ceased to belong to the same community as ourselves." There is the true British ring about these inspiring words, the ring of the same spirit as that which drove the sea-kings of old forth on their adventurous voyages, which animated the Elizabethan heroes, and which has created for the descendants of both the greatest and most extensive Empire the world has ever seen.

Whether the Colonies will ever be united to the Mother Country by ties different from those which now bind them together, whether, in fact, a vast Imperial Federation will ever come within the sphere of practical politics, is one of those questions which time alone can answer. If so, it will probably be only by slow degrees, and by means of the gradual development of circumstances; certain it is that events are not yet ripe for it. In the meanwhile, however, we are united by mutual interests as well as by ties of affection. Already one-third of the total exports of this country are absorbed by the Colonies, and, as their population is augmented by immigration and by natural causes, they should afford a continually increasing market for our productions. Another matter connected with the Colonies upon which the Prince of Wales laid considerable stress was the condition of their local forces. In a lecture in November, 1881, Sir Graham Berry urged that provision for full and efficient defence was as essential to the Colonies as to Great Britain, and was the one condition of the continuance of the Empire. Since that date a certain joint scheme has been arranged for the fortification of selected spots; but, as we recently pointed out, though the Colonies have done their duty in the erection of the necessary forts, the Mother Country has, in some cases, been backward in fulfilling her part of the contract and providing guns. It seems not unreasonable to hope, however, that such a discreditable state of things will not be of much longer continuance, and it is therefore needless to dwell further on the subject. Whilst the Colonies, however, are doing all they can for their own protection, they have shown, as the Prince of Wales well pointed out, a spirit of strong attachment to the Mother Country and to Imperial interests at large by having, during our recent small wars, sent, or offered to send, troops to assist us. A New South Wales contingent, as we all remember, took part in the Soudan campaign, and other Colonies offered to supplement it. Canadian voyageurs did duty in the Nile expedition, and, whilst at the time of the Dulcigno demonstration, Canada offered to place Dominion troops at the disposal of the military authorities of this country, South Australia made a similar offer during the war in the Transvaal.

These are pregnant facts, and indicate the cordiality and unanimity of sentiment which exist between the United Kingdom and her Colonies, whilst, taken in conjunction with the efforts which the Colonies are making for their own defence, they indicate that the old military and patriotic spirit is very far indeed from being extinct in England's sons beyond sea. It is almost a matter of course that the Colonial naval forces should not yet be very extensive, though in this connection it must be remembered that at the Colonial Conference the Australians undertook to contribute an annual subsidy for ten years towards the support of the British squadron on their station. The various local forces, however, to whom the defence of the self-governing Colonies is practically entrusted, amount to about seventy thousand men. This is a significant fact, and one which may well be borne in mind, for these

forces will increase in number as time goes on, and, judging of the future by the past, we may assume that a certain proportion of them would be available for Imperial purposes if required. We are not aware whether in this number is included the men who are in some districts serving as mounted police. If not, there is here a source from which a very efficient regiment, or couple of regiments, of cavalry could be rapidly raised in an emergency, for most of the men are old troopers, and they and their horses are alike trained. Be this as it may, however, we have in the forces which "our brethren in the Colonies" have raised, a recognition of their responsibilities as citizens of a great Empire, whilst the offers of service which have been made from time to time to the Home Government speak volumes for the loyalty and patriotism of Britain beyond sea, and for the thorough good feeling and mutual attachment which subsist between the United Kingdom and her Colonies. Each day cements the union, and the opinion of the political school which regarded Colonial dependencies as an incubus to this country will speedily become as extinct as the dodo.

Daily Chronicle.

Last night the members of the Royal Colonial Institute had their annual dinner at the Hotel Métropole, and celebrated the completion of the twenty-first year of the existence of the Institute. Though originally founded in 1868, it was not until fourteen years afterwards that it obtained its charter, and it is from this latter date that its public and recognised career must be reckoned. Its growth during that period has been steadily progressive, the membership having risen from 800 to over 3,000, and the annual income from £1,000 to more than £7,000, besides which it owns premises of considerable value. The Prince of Wales is the president, and it is owing in no small degree to his personal exertions and active interest that the Institute has attained its present position. For many years His Royal Highness has endeavoured to identify himself with all that appertains to Colonial prospects and developments, with such a degree of fervour and perseverance that he can claim the position of an authority on Colonial matters. During the eleven years that he has been president of the Institute, the Colonies have made gigantic progress in all that constitutes the development of a great people and of prosperous nationalities. In this they have justified the chief object of the Institute, which has ever been to combat the unworthy and erroneous teaching of a certain and greatly discredited school of politicians, who have never wearied in contending that Colonial developments were and must ever prove a source of weakness and an encumbrance to the country by which they were established. More intelligent views now happily prevail, and the true position of a Colonial empire is more correctly apprehended. Colonies have ceased to be regarded as dependencies, and have become instead integral parts of the Empire to which they are attached.

Observer.

The Prince of Wales, as he always succeeds in doing, said just the right things at the Royal Colonial Institute, last Wednesday. The Institute, which then celebrated the twenty-first year of its foundation, has done much in the time to emphasise the fact that Imperial solidarity is a living force, or, as His Royal Highness put it, that Englishmen, whether at home or in the Colonies, really constitute one vast nation.

Evening Standard.

The Prince of Wales presided the other night at an anniversary which has an exceptional interest for all subjects of Her Majesty outside the British Islands. We refer to the Banquet in celebration of the coming of age of the Royal Colonial Institute. The health of the Prince was proposed by Sir Arthur Blyth, the representative of South Australia, and *doyen* of the Agents-General of the Colonies. The sentiments which his Royal Highness expressed in reply to this toast, and subsequently, are sure to be read with the deepest interest in our Colonies in all parts of the globe. Too many politicians at home are in the habit of ignoring the Colonies; but the Prince, in the course of his remarks, made it abundantly clear that he at least is thoroughly alive to their supreme importance as integral portions of the British Empire. Quoting Professor Seeley, His Royal Highness said that Englishmen in all parts of the world remember that they are of one blood and one religion, and that they have one history and one language and literature. They, in fact, constitute, with the people of these Islands, the vast English nation; and the Prince added that we ought not to allow the emigrants who have gone out from our midst to imagine that they have in the slightest degree ceased to belong to the same community as ourselves. "We regard the Colonies," said His Royal Highness, "as an integral portion of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or in Kent"; and, he added the memorable words, "so long as we hold together, we are unassailable from without." We have faith that—thanks in no small degree to the Royal Colonial Institute—the statesmanlike principles enunciated by the Heir to the Crown will rule the policy of the British Empire.

Globe.

The Royal Colonial Institute, which celebrated its majority last night, has done much good work in its twenty-one years of life. As the Prince of Wales remarked, the public opinion of to-day on the relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country differs greatly from that which prevailed when the Institute was established. The change is due, in part, to the exertions of that association, which was set on foot very mainly for the purpose of combating what was then the popular view. The notion that our Colonies are encumbrances, of which we should be

well rid, is entertained by no responsible politician at the present time, and no more important question remains to be solved by the coming generation than the preservation of the integrity and unity of the Empire. The feeling on the subject is as strong in the Colonies as it is at home. The Prince of Wales reminded his audience at the Hôtel Métropole last night of the proofs which have been given both by Australians and Canadians of their readiness to assist in the work of Imperial defence. The problem to be solved is no doubt a difficult one. Lord Carnarvon, who has thought more about it than most men, is the first to recognise this. He laid stress last night upon the necessary conditions of that closer union which he so strongly believes to be necessary in the interest both of England and the Colonies. The union must not be forced forward by a single hour in advance of the wishes of the colonists, and Colonial self-governing privileges must not be abbreviated by a hair's breadth. The imperative character of these conditions is acknowledged by all reasonable advocates of Imperial Federation, and nobody who has reflected at all closely on the matter can be unimpressed with the formidable character of the obstacles which have to be overcome. The resolution to succeed, however, will doubtless point the way to success in due time, though even the next step is hardly plain at the moment. For the present, the dissemination of sound views on Colonial relations and the cultivation of friendly feelings with the colonists cannot be too sedulously pursued, and in devoting itself to this work the Royal Colonial Institute is conferring a real benefit on the Empire.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Royal Colonial Institute came of age last night, and the occasion was celebrated with Royal honours. The Prince of Wales made no fewer than three speeches of quite unwonted length, all of them pitched in the right key. "We regard the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or Kent." So spoke His Royal Highness in the tone that an English prince should speak.

It cannot be said of the Prince of Wales that he is, like Prince Bismarck, "not a Colonies man." He spoke quite plainly of the "crudity" of the notion that our Colonies are a source of weakness to us. He did well to speak out in that way, since the retention of the Colonies is not a party matter, although we fear the Prince is a little too optimistic in supposing that the notion he condemned "is almost entirely exploded." But nothing has helped more powerfully to knock it on the head than the patriotism of the Australians, who offered and actually sent assistance during the Soudan campaign. The Prince of Wales paid those Colonies a compliment which cannot be too often repeated. We hear sometimes of the "growing estrangement of the Colonies"; but so long

as colonists are as anxious to fight for our common Empire as every actual inhabitant of these islands, there is not much to fear.

Colonies and India.

The splendid function by which the coming of age of the Royal Colonial Institute was celebrated on Wednesday evening, will form a distinct landmark in Colonial history. Surrounded as he was by the cream of what might, not inaptly, be termed the Colonial and Indian world in London, the Royal President of the Institute spoke to a sympathetic audience when he referred to the growth and life of this useful Institution, of its struggles in the past, its victories in the present, and its prospects in the future. There can be no doubt that, long and arduous as the struggle has been on the part of those who have from the first been so thoroughly identified with the Royal Colonial Institute, that organisation has now reached a position of prominence and of influence second to no other force in the Colonial Empire. From China to Peru, as the expression goes, from Hong Kong to Tierra-del-Fuego, in the vast prairies of the Great Canadian North-West, in the "back blocks" of the Australian Continent, and under the shadows of the Southern Alps in the Greater Britain of the Antipodes, in the Fijis and the Falklands, and in the frontier jungles of our Indian Empire—Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are to be found at the head of society, or leading the van of pioneer civilisation. To be a Fellow of the Institute is to be a kind of Colonial Freemason, and the fellowship has probed its way—thanks to the sedulous devotion and enthusiasm of those who have nursed the Institute to its manhood—into the remotest and dimmest recesses of the Colonial Empire. The celebration banquet on Wednesday evening could not, under existing circumstances, have been otherwise than a great success.

By a Canadian.

Canada was not represented very numerously at the dinner, but the report of the proceedings will be read with much interest by the many Fellows of the Institute to be found in every part of the Dominion. There were not more, so far as I could see, than about half a dozen Canadians present, but they all seemed to be pleased with the graceful reference made by the Prince of Wales to the great progress and development that have taken place in Canada since His Royal Highness visited the country in 1859-60. It is rather a pity that Sir Charles Tupper could not, owing to his absence in Ottawa, have been present, for he would have been able to assure the Prince that his memorable visit still lingers in the recollections of the people, and is looked back upon with feelings of affection and pride. The tribute paid by His Royal Highness to the services of the voyageurs in connection with the Nile Expedition will awake an interest in many a little village in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba—from which the men were chiefly taken; and the expression of opinion from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of

Cambridge that the Colonies will always be ready to support the Mother Country in time of trouble or of need, will find an echo all over Canada, as well as in the rest of the Empire. By the way, although Canada was not, as is usually the case, to the front in connection with the oratorical part of the proceedings, the music of the Dominion was very much *en evidence* in the excellent programme performed by the band; and I noticed the ears of more than one of the Canadians present pricking up when tickled by the familiar strains in question.

By an Old Australian.

The last few years have seen an abnormal number of celebrations somewhat after the character of the function by which the Royal Colonial Institute inaugurated the attainment of its majority last Wednesday night. Her Majesty's Jubilee, the Australian Centenary, "Dingaans Day" in South Africa, the coming of age of the Dominion of Canada, the Silver Wedding of the Heir Apparent, and last, but not least, the important celebration which this week has crowned the efforts of those sturdy Colonial enthusiasts who have, in the face of much discouragement, built up the now world-famed and popular Royal Colonial Institute. Like a good many more who have come in when all the hard work was accomplished, the Prince of Wales himself only became associated with the Institute some eleven years ago, but, nevertheless, his presence at the head of affairs has naturally been extremely popular with all classes of colonists. His Royal Highness is personally familiar with Canada and India, but he has not yet been able to pay a visit to the Antipodean Colonies or South Africa. As was to be expected, the welcome accorded to the Prince by the Fellows on Wednesday was of an unusually cordial character. The company was a most representative one, from the Colonial view-point, every Colony—even New Guinea, the newest of our Colonial possessions—being *en evidence*. The various speeches which fell to the Prince in his capacity as Chairman were well delivered, and His Royal Highness made some excellent points, all of which were cordially and enthusiastically received and appreciated. The mention of the Soudan contingent fairly "fetched" the company, and more particularly, of course, the New South Wales folk, who were present in large numbers. The celebration of Wednesday night was essentially a memorable one, and the effect of it will undoubtedly be to give a fillip to the movement which has for its object the further strengthening of the bonds which bind together the Colonies and the Mother Country.

Home News.

The brilliancy of the spectacle presented by the Colonial Institute banquet on Wednesday, March 13, to celebrate its coming of age, and the words employed by the various speakers—by the Prince of Wales Lord Knutsford, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Arthur Blyth, and others—will not soon fade from the memory of those who were privileged to be

present. The function was a testimony to the success which has attended the Institute, and the speeches were a more than usually striking exemplification of the complete change which has overtaken the views of Englishmen in recent years as to the value of the Colonies. No doubt this has been accomplished largely by the aid of the Institute. We wish that Colonial representatives, other than accredited agents, could have suddenly appeared upon the scene, and heard the glowing periods which fell from the lips of the orators, and the ringing cheers which every reference to the expansion and the importance of our Colonial Empire elicited. We shall be somewhat surprised if after the remarks of the President there is not a larger exodus than usual of English public men anxious to acquaint themselves personally with the aspect and condition of the British peoples beyond the seas. The Prince of Wales regretted the fact that he has never yet had an opportunity of visiting Australia, and Lord Charles Beresford in a rattling speech showed that the Colonies were of more importance to us than we are to the Colonies. If we shed glory on them, it may be said that without them our glory would be gone. To unite us in ever-strengthening bonds is the object of the Colonial Institute, and that object cannot but be materially furthered by the banquet of Wednesday night.

Sydney Morning Herald.

The coming of age of the Royal Colonial Institute was celebrated by a grand banquet in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Métropole. The company was a very distinguished one, and the event may be said to have opened the present season; for it is the first festival of what Lytton called, "the gay time of the year," at which the Prince of Wales has been present. His Royal Highness made two excellent speeches, in which he paid high tribute to the patriotism of the Colonies. He referred in special words of satisfaction to the New South Wales Contingent and its services in the Soudan. "The Institute's motto," he said, "is a 'United Empire,' and I doubt not that its constant discussion of great Colonial questions, and its influence on public opinion through the wide circulation of its reports have in great measure contributed to bring about the improved feeling which now prevails and over which we greatly rejoice."

Melbourne Argus.

The banquet given in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Métropole, in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Colonial Institute was a great success. The company numbered nearly three hundred, and comprised men of the highest distinction in the Mother Country as well as many colonists of influence and position. The after-dinner oratory was more than ordinarily interesting, owing to the prominent part taken by the Prince of Wales in his capacity of President of the Institute, and to the freedom with which he expressed opinions which were obviously in harmony with those of all present.

South Australian Register.

The banquet by which the coming of age of the Royal Colonial Institute was celebrated, naturally proved a distinct social success, inasmuch as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, that of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Prince said that it had done much by its discussion of Colonial questions and influence on public opinion to bring about the greatly improved feeling which now prevails upon Colonial matters. The banquet was of such large proportions that there were overflow tables in the Victoria Room of the Métropole, and over this portion Sir E. T. Smith presided.

South Australian Advertiser.

The coming of age banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute was one of the biggest dinners of the sort ever given in London, and on the whole was a well-managed and successful affair. The applications from Fellows wishing to be present were of course far in excess of the possible accommodation, and considerable tact had to be exercised by the Council in order to avoid giving offence. By providing an overflow dinner in one of the other rooms of the suite a large number anxious to be there were disposed of. The Prince looked extremely well and seemed in capital spirits. His three speeches were of unwonted length, and as one of the papers says, "pitched in exactly the right key." "We regard the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or Kent." So spoke His Royal Highness in the tone that an English prince should speak.

Inquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia).

The function organised to celebrate the coming of age of the Royal Colonial Institute was, both by reason of the company assembled to do honour to the event and of the admirable manner in which the arrangements were carried out, well worthy of the occasion. The hearty remarks made by the Prince of Wales in reference to Australia were warmly applauded.

Toronto Globe.

There were two noticeable features about the coming of age celebration of the Royal Colonial Institute. In the first place the gathering was far and away the most influential and representative assembly in connection with Colonial matters which it has been my fortune to see in London. Three or four months ago the committee of the Institute decided to mark the attainment of its majority by a banquet on a somewhat exceptional scale. The Prince of Wales was asked to grant the favour of his presence on the occasion, and compliance with this request of course went a long way towards ensuring success. The price of

tickets was fixed at the somewhat prohibitive figure of two guineas, but the demand for them was so great that it was found necessary to limit the issue to one ticket to each Fellow of the Institute, and even then far more applications were received than could be met, and not a few ardent Imperial Instituites were on Wednesday lamenting their inability to take part in the function. As it was, however, the capacity of the large and magnificent dining-room known as the Whitehall Room, at the Hotel Métropole, was taxed to overflowing, and some forty gentlemen had to be content with a back seat in an adjacent apartment. On arriving at the scene of the festivities shortly after seven I could not help being struck by the size and character of the company assembled. In all between two hundred and seventy and two hundred and eighty guests put in an appearance. Among them were leading representatives of both political parties, men of the stamp of Lord Rosebery, Lord Knutsford, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Herschell, Lord Kimberley, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. Childers and Lord Brassey. In fact, the Cabinet Ministers, past and present, numbered nearly half a score. Of course all the official Colonial representatives had gathered in full force, and the display of Colonial orders was such as almost to abash modest private individuals who had not yet had the fortune to win or possibly the desire to wear these distinctions. Sir Frederick Young, who has done more for the Royal Colonial Institute than any other man in the kingdom, and the secretary (Mr. J. S. O'Halloran) did not conceal their gratification at the success which they had scored, and naturally were somewhat prone to indulge in reminiscences of the early days of the Institute, when a banquet on such a scale as the present seemed but an idle dream except to the most sanguine. The Prince of Wales was as good as his word, and, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, put in an appearance a few minutes after the appointed time, 7.30. So much for the influential nature of the gathering. The other point which struck me most in connection with it was the conspicuous absence of the Canadian element. His journey to Canada, of course, explains the non-attendance of Sir Charles Tupper, but I was somewhat surprised to find that the Dominion had no other representatives than Mr. Colmer, Mr. McLeod Stewart, and Major du Pont. Of course at this season of the year one does not expect to find many Canadians in town. The truth nevertheless is that Canada somehow or other has never extended to the Royal Colonial Institute the sympathetic support which has been forthcoming from Australia and South Africa. "If we had to trust to Canada for members," Mr. O'Halloran truly said to me, "we should be simply nowhere." And yet it isn't too much to claim for Canadians that they are quite as much in accord with the objects and aims of the Institute as their fellow-colonists at the antipodes. The dinner itself was well worthy of the reputation which the Hotel Métropole has won. Viands and wines were alike excellent, and not a single complaint can be made of the service. The same praise cannot, however, be bestowed upon the subsequent speeches. The Prince was happy enough in pro.

posing the first two toasts, and it would be strange if familiarity with the task didn't induce a certain degree of efficiency in submitting the health of the Queen and the naval and military forces of the Empire. Of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Charles Beresford's harangues little need be said beyond the remark that they were of the usual pattern. Both, and especially Lord Charles, were sure of a hearty reception. The Prince, however, scarcely came up to expectations when he rose, a little later on, to submit the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." The address was read from manuscript, and was, I admit, a fairly good *resumé* of the work of the Institute, and breathed quite the right spirit with regard to the importance of the Colonies. But it lacked fire, and scarcely extended the recognition due to the labours of those to whom the success of the Institute are owing. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Knutsford followed, the former with a somewhat dry historical disquisition, and the latter, though by no means an ideal after-dinner speaker, dwelt briefly but happily upon the natural forces which link Greater Britain to the Mother Country. There were loud calls for Lord Rosebery, but they were uttered in vain. The Prince gave the signal for departure, and a few minutes before eleven the company began to disperse. I ought to mention that there were only two Canadian references in the Prince's speeches. Alluding to his visit to Canada, His Royal Highness said that since that time the North American Colonies had changed enormously and developed immensely, so much so that if he were to revisit them he would scarcely recognise them. In giving the "Naval and Military Forces of the Empire" the Prince also incidentally referred to the help given by the Canadian voyageurs during the Nile expedition, and the offer of a Canadian contingent at the time of the Dulcigno demonstration.

The Dominion Illustrated (Canada).

The Royal Colonial Institute celebrated its coming of age by a banquet, at which the Prince of Wales, who has been President for some ten years occupied the chair. The occasion naturally offered opportunities for surveying the progress of the Colonies and the Institute's share in it during the last twenty-one years. The speeches of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Knutsford, Sir Arthur Blyth, Lord Charles Beresford, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, while touching on a variety of questions, Imperial and Colonial, were at one in advocating the integrity of the Empire. No one who has followed the career of the Institute as set forth in its annual proceedings, can deny that it has been a widely-felt power in the direction of unity. It has brought the Colonies nearer in interest and sympathies to the Motherland than they ever were before, and has very materially modified the opinions of statesmen and the public at home as to the position, importance, and destinies of the Colonies.

Cape Argus (Home Edition).

The banquet held to celebrate the Royal Colonial Institute's coming of age was marked by exceptional *éclat*, and was in every respect worthy of the importance of the occasion. The President of the Institute, the Prince of Wales, graced the festive board, supported on either hand by his illustrious relative, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Three previous Colonial Ministers, the Earls of Kimberly, Carnarvon and Rosebery, and a host of Imperial and Colonial statesmen, Governors, ex-Governors, and Agents-General were numbered amongst the guests. South Africa was well, although not numerously, represented. The Prince of Wales is an ideal chairman for a gathering of this description. His suavity of manner is quite unsurpassable, and he succeeds in saying just the thing that is wanted and no more. In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Sir Arthur Blyth, the Prince gave assurance of the interest which he has always taken in the Institute and all that concerns the Colonial possessions of the Crown. He regretted that he had had neither time nor opportunity to visit many of the Colonies, and in that respect he rather envied his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince having insisted on the importance of visits being paid to the great Colonies by British statesmen, Lord Knutsford jocularly remarked, at a later stage of the proceedings, that he took this as a reproof to himself, for although at the head of the Colonial Office, he had only seen two of our Colonies, and these were Malta and Heligoland. The Prince's chief oratorical effort was called forth by the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." He gave a concise and interesting account of the objects of the Institute and of the success which it had achieved in promoting them. The patriotic toasts presented the Duke of Cambridge with an opportunity to descant on the value of the army from the Colonial standpoint, as an indispensable adjunct to the navy. He also renewed his acknowledgment of the generous offers received from various Colonies of assistance in our recent wars. Lord Charles Beresford made a sprightly speech, dealing with the naval programme of the Government. He had no fault to find with what the Government proposed to do. What he complained of was that they had given no clear statement of their reasons for proposing it. He wished the Government to explain in what respect they conceived that the position of affairs had changed in the last few years so as to necessitate this new expenditure. Lord Charles took a malicious pleasure in pressing these points, all the more as it was evident that he carried with him the sympathies of his audience. Everyone is agreed that we ought to possess a strong navy, but what guarantee do we have that the increase of strength will be proportionate to the contemplated extra expenditure? That is the point which Lord Charles must try to elucidate in the House of Commons.

Early Dawn (British Sherbro', West Africa).

The Royal Colonial Institute held its twenty-first anniversary at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, presided over by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute. There was a large as well as a very grand gathering, it appears, on the occasion, and from the many toasts and speeches, it would seem that the sentiment of loyalty to the Crown and Unity of Empire was uppermost in the hearts of the members, while, indeed, they are not wanting in the desire for the progress of the material advancement of Her Majesty's Colonies. The Institute has really been a success from the beginning, it would appear at a glance at the report of the Council, dated March 19, 1889, which has been received, and is now on our table. The receipts of the Institute have increased from year to year with few exceptions. But the chief glory of the Institute, in our humble opinion, is its wonderful influence in shaping and uniting of the British Empire, the highest earthly end doubtless to be achieved, by all British subjects.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting. Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other

enquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures; and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and do by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say:—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. *The Royal Colonial Institute* (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the

same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and

may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the

General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L. S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

Year of
Election.

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| | 1872 | ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| | 1886 | † ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. D., R.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i> |
| | 1885 | ADAMS, HARRY, 47, <i>Montrose Gardens, West Kensington, W.</i> |
| | 1886 | † ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., 3, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i> |
| 5 | 1877 | A'DEANE, JOHN, 57, <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i> |
| | 1874 | ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>The Lodge, Effingham, Leatherhead.</i> |
| | 1886 | ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, 39, <i>Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.; and 15, Coleman Street, E.C.</i> |
| | 1888 | AGG-GARDNER, J. T., M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| | 1887 | AGIUS, EDWARD T., 101, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i> |
| 10 | 1879 | AITCHISON, DAVID, 5, <i>Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i> |
| | 1879 | AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i> |
| | 1886 | ALCOCK, JOHN, 111, <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i> |
| | 1885 | † ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i> |
| | 1878 | ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i> |
| 15 | 1882 | ALGER, JOHN, 5, <i>Glendower Place, S.W.</i> |
| | 1888 | ALLAN, JOHN, <i>Charlton Court, nr. Staines; and 5, Mark Lane, E.C.</i> |
| | 1869 | ALLEN, CHARLES H., 17, <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i> |
| | 1880 | ALLPORT, W. M., 63, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i> |
| | 1885 | ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., 14, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i> |
| 20 | 1888 | ALMOND, CAPTAIN THOMAS M., F.R.A.S., 10, <i>Pembury Avenue, Tottenham, N.; and Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i> |
| | 1879 | ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i> |
| | 1875 | † ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i> |
| | 1884 | ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i> |
| | 1888 | ANDERSON, JAMES, <i>Aylesford House, Wimbledon.</i> |

		Year of Election.
25	1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H., 37, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
	1889	ANSDELL, CARROL W., <i>Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.</i>
	1886	APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
30	1881	ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1873	ARMYTAG, GEORGE, 59, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1888	ARMYTAG, G. F., 4, <i>Kensington Square, W.</i>
35	1888	†ARMYTAG, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.</i>
	1885	ASHBURY, JAMES, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 6, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.</i>
	1874	ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, 61, <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cow & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
	1889	ASTLE, WILLIAM G. D., 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
40	1883	†ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>Stafford House, Caterham Valley.</i>
	1874	†ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
	1888	ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., 5, <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	ATLEE, HENRY, 10, <i>Billiter Square, E.C.</i>
	1885	AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33, <i>Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
45	1887	AUSTIN, HUGH W., 34, <i>Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, <i>Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1883	BAILEY, FRANK, 59, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1888	BAILLIE, JAMES R., <i>Green Park Chambers, 90, Piccadilly, W.</i>
50	1888	†BAILLIE, RICHARD H., <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
	1882	†BAILWARD A. W., 3, <i>Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
	1885	†BALDWIN, ALFRED, <i>Wilden House, near Stourport.</i>
	1884	BALFOUR, B. R., <i>Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.</i>
	1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, <i>Queen's Gate Place, S.W.</i>
55	1885	BALME, CHARLES, 61, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	†BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, <i>High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.</i>
	1878	BANNER, EDWARD G., <i>The Façade, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1880	BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11, <i>Rue Francois 1^{er}, Champs Elysées, Paris.</i>
	1889	BARING-GOULD, F., 1, <i>Onslow Road, Richmond, S.W.</i>
60	1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1884	BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 118, <i>Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1868	BARR, E. G., 76, <i>Holland Park, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	BARRATT, WALTER, <i>Netley Abbey, Hants.</i>

Year of Election.	
1888	BARRY, JAMES, <i>Tezpor, Worthing; and 110, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
65 1887	BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2, King William Street, E.C.</i>
1884	BAXTER, CHARLES E., <i>24, Ryder Street, S.W.</i>
1885	BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, <i>Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.</i>
1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, <i>20, Pembridge Gardens, W.</i>
1885	†BEANEY, HON. JAMES GEORGE, M.D., M.L.C., <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
70 1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, <i>The Manor House, East Grinstead.</i>
1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1876	BEEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), <i>2, Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W., and 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1889	BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, <i>Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.</i>
75 1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, <i>Strand, Bideford, North Devon.</i>
1884	BELGRAVE DALRYMPLE, J., <i>5, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1879	†BELL, D. W., <i>Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N.; and 14, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), <i>13, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1885	BELL, H. T. MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., <i>4, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
80 1878	BELL, JOHN, <i>13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1884	BELL, MARMADUKE, <i>Maryville, Kinvara, Co. Galway, Ireland.</i>
1886	†BELL, THOMAS, <i>14, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, <i>40, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, <i>114, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
85 1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., <i>62, Ludgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1887	BERRY, SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria), <i>15, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1883	BETHELL, CHARLES, <i>Ellesmere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1888	BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., <i>43, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.</i>
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, <i>59, Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
90 1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, <i>41, Russell Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1886	BEWICK, THOMAS J., <i>Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., <i>Messrs. Sanderson, Bros. & Co., Limited, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.</i>
1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., <i>Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.</i>
95 1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, <i>23, Westbourne Square, W.</i>
1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.</i>
1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, <i>2, George Square, Edinburgh.</i>
1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., <i>15, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
1868	BLAINE, D. P., <i>10, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
100 1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, <i>61, King William Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.	
1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia), 15, Victoria Street, S.W.
1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23, Old Jewry, E.C.
1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
105 1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N. W.
1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1873	BONWICK, JAMES, Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1887	BOOKER, GEORGE W., Mercantile Bank of Australia, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.; and Comberton, Chislehurst.
1883	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, Bart., M.P., 139, Piccadilly, W.
110 1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.
1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.
1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
1882	†BOULTON, S. B., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
115 1881	BOURNE, HENRY, Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.
1889	BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41, Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., Wallington, Surrey.
1881	BOWEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 75, Cadogan Square, S. W.
1886	BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30, Eaton Place, S.W.
120 1881	BOYD, JAMES R., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.; and Army and Navy Club.
1887	BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 5, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1883	BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.
1889	BRADDON, E. N. C. (Agent-General for Tasmania), 5, Victoria Street, S.W.
125 1884	BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.
1885	BRANDON, HENRY, Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
1878	BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24, Park Lane, W.; and Normanhurst Court, Battle.
1889	BRASSEY, HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 24, Park Lane, W.; and Normanhurst Court, Battle.
1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, Gresham Street, E.C.
130 1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.
1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.
1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5, Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.
1886	BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.
1884	BRISTOW, H. J., West Lodge, Bealey Heath.
135 1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.
1889	BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.
1878	BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., care of Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1874	BROGDEN, JAMES, Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan- shire.

Year of
Election.

- 1834 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 65, Wynnstay Gardens, W.;
and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 140 1880 BROOKS, HENRY, Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers,
Cornhill, E.C.
1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., M.P., 5, Grosvenor Square, W.;
and Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.
1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), The Grange, Nightingale Lane,
Clapham, S.W.
- 145 1884 BROWN, ARTHUR, St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
1882 BROWN, A. M., M.D., 15, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1874 BROWN, CHARLES, 135, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1886 BROWN, GEORGE, London and South African Exploration Co., Limited,
19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; and Brentwood.
- 150 1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., 28, Victoria Street, S.W.
1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57, Cochrane Street, Glasgow.
1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 47, Lancaster Gate, W.
1886 BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Westacres, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, Swindon Manor House, Cheltenham.
- 155 1882 BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.
1887 BROWNE, W. A., 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1879 †BROWNE, W. J., Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.
1883 BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 16, Victoria Street, S.W.
1877 BROWNING, S. B., 101, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- 160 1876 BRUCE, J., 79, Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.
1887 BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M. Inst. C.E., 17, Victoria Street, S.W.
1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., 156, Leadenhall
Street, E.C.
1884 BUCKLER, C. DUGALD, "Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation,"
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
- 1886 BULL, HENRY, 92, Westbourne Terrace, W.
- 165 1885 BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, The Cottage, Claygate, nr. Esher.
1871 BURGESS, EDWARD J., Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Briston, S.W.
1886 BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1885 BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 11, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1889 BURT, FREDERICK, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.
- 170 1868 BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, Prince's Gate, S.W.
1882 BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.
1887 BUTT, JOHN H., Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18, King William
Street, E.C.
1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
- 1881 CADDY, PASCOE, Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.
- 175 1886 CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., 4, Park Side, Cambridge.
1889 CALVERT, JAMES, Broomleigh, Wimbledon.
1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 43, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.
1888 CAMPBELL, FREDERICK D., Ferndale, Warren Road, Reigate.

	Year of Election.	
180	1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 36, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23, <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
	1885	CAPPER, ROBERT, A. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., <i>Whitehall Club, Parliament Street, S.W.</i>
	1880	†CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
185	1868	†CARLINGFORD AND CLERMONT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., <i>Dudbrook, Essex; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1868	CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 43, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
	1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., 14, <i>King Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	1888	CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 13, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Rydal, Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton.</i>
190	1880	CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30, <i>Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	CARVER, W. J., 3, <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 38, <i>Parliament. Street, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>South Camp, Aldershot; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
195	1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, <i>Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.</i>
	1881	CHAMBERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR W., 10, <i>Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	CHAMBERS, EDWARD, 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 50, <i>Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
200	1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1877	CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment), <i>Combermere, Cork; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3, <i>The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.</i>
	1883	CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., <i>Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.</i>
	1885	CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, <i>Bonehill Lodge, Tamworth, Staffordshire.</i>
205	1886	CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19, <i>Portman Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1882	CHETHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, <i>Porchester Terrace, W.</i>
	1868	CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., 6, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1885	CHIPPENDALL, R. J., <i>Croftlands, Lancaster.</i>
210	1873	CHOWN, T. C., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1866	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., <i>Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.</i>
	1884	CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 4, <i>The Colonnade, Eastbourne; and 42a, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.</i>
	1885	CHUMLEY, JOHN, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, <i>Weybridge Park, Surrey.</i>
215	1881	CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., <i>Rockland, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.</i>
	1888	CLARK, ALFRED A., <i>Severn Lodge, Addison Road, W.</i>
	1878	CLARK, CHARLES, 20, <i>Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.,
52, Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17, Gracechurch
Street, E.C.
- 220 1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32, St. George's Square, S.W.
- 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., 39, William Street, Woolwich, S.E.
- 1886 CLARKSON, J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent H.M.
Government Emigration Service), Military and Royal Naval Club,
16, Albemarle Street, W.
- 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, 3, Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; and
"Timaru," Kennal Wood, Chislehurst.
- 1886 CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.
- 225 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.
- 1868 CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.
- 1885 CLODE, CHARLES M., C.B., 14, Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1874 CLOETE, LAWRENCE WOODBINE, 99, Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington,
S.W.; and 1, Drapers Gardens, E.C.
- 1885 CLOWES, WILLIAM C. K., 29, Harewood Square, N.W.; and Duke Street,
Stamford Street, S.E.
- 230 1879 COBB, ALFRED B., 34, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
- 1881 COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3, Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak,
Englefield Green, Surrey.
- 1886 COHN, MAURICE, 24, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
- 1882 COLE, CHARLES, "Tregenna," Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
- 235 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., St. Benet Chambers, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- 1881 COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, Lombard Court, E.C.
- 1882 COLLIER, HENRY, 42, New Broad Street, E.C.
- 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, Weybridge, Surrey; and National Club, 1,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., The Vicarage, Leigh,
Tonbridge, Kent.
- 240 1886 COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1887 COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., Australian Wine Importers' Co., Limited,
2, East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada),
17, Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry,
Ireland; 75, Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1880 COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, Combermere Abbey, Whit-
church, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 245 1876 COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35, Norfolk Square, W.; and 9, Victoria
Street, S.W.
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India.
- 1888 COOK, HARRY A., 3, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C.
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12, Friday Street, E.C.
- 250 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 107, Guilford Street, W.C.
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6, De Vere Gardens, Kensington
Palace, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Kilda, The Hermitage, Richmond, S.W.*
 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81, *Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
 1882 CORE, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.*
 255 1874 COSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, *Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.*
 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and 21, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.*
 1886 COUSENS, CHARLES B., 2, *Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
 1889 COWAN, ALEXANDER, 4, *Braham Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
 1889 COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
 260 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, *Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate Street, E.C.; and 81, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 66, *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1889 COX, FRANK L., 105, *Westbourne Terrace, W.*
 1888 COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1887 CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 9, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 265 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, *care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.*
 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21, *Holland Park, W.*
 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12, *North Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *Hermongers, Rudgwick, Sussex.*
 270 1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1888 CROFT, JAMES A., *Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1876 CROSSMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Cheswick Beal, Northumberland; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1889 CROW, DAVID R., *Tigh-na-Traigh, Lochgilphead, N.B.*
 1889 CROW, JAMES, N. H., M.B., C.M., *Tigh-na-Traigh, Lochgilphead, N.B.*
 275 1882 CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, *Cornwall Road, W.; and 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1889 CRUDDAS, JOHN, *Scotswood House, Arkley, High Barnet.*
 1883 CRUM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 23, *Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Plas Llanonon, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.*
 1874 CUMMING, GEORGE, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 280 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., 5, *Hereford Gardens, W.*
 1887 CUNNYNGHAME, REV. JOHN M., *Fife Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.*
 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, *Hyde Park Place, W.*
 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., *Totteridge House, Herts.*
 285 1879 DA COSTA, D. C., 47, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*
 1868 DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, *Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8, *Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2, Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.*
 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 290 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, 8, *Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
- 1886 DAVENPORT, EDMUND HENRY, 48, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W. ; and Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.*
- 1889 DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., 132, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 295 1888 DAVIES, THEO. H., *Sundown, Hesketh Park, Southport ; 49, The Albany, Liverpool ; and Honolulu.*
- 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.*
- 1885 DAVISON, WM., *Rothbury House, 25, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E. ; and 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 31, *Porchester Square, W.*
- 300 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 25, *Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.*
- 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place, S.W.*
- 1881 DEARE, F. D., 19, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1881 DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, *The Ham, Wantage, Berks ; and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 305 1880 DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
- 1885 DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 64, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1881 DENBIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, *Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W. ; and Newnham Paddon, near Lutterworth.*
- 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11, *Old Broad Street, E.C. ; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
- 310 1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, *The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 1883 DE RICCI, J. H., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W. ; and 50, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells ; and Reform Club, S.W.*
- 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Bridge Place, Canterbury ; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Taverham House, Western Parade, Southsea.*
- 315 1876 DEVERELL, W. T., *City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1887 DE WINTON, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 24, *Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, W.*
- 1879 DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, *Bury Street, St. Mary Ave, E.C.*
- 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1887 DICK, ROBERT S., 4, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 320 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., *Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1879 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, *Manor House, Sevenoaks.*
- 1885 DON, PATRICK C., 5, *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1889 DONKIN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18, *Wood Street, E.C.*
- 325 1882 DOUGLAS, HENRY, *care of Messrs. Hickell, DuBuisson and Co., 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 DOUGLAS, THOMAS, *Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1885 DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13, *Eaton Square, S.W. ; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 DRAKE, JAMES, *Beecholme, Balham, S.W.*
- 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited),
Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 330 1868 †DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16, *Portman Square, W.*
- 1868 DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 DUFFY, DAVID, *Junior Travellers' Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28, *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and 10, *Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 335 1869 DUNCAN, WILLIAM, 83, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1879 DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 34, *Portman Square, W.*
- 1888 DUNLOP, JAMES W., 39, *Delancy Street, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., *Livonia, Goldsmith Gardens, Acton, W.*
- 340 1887 DUNN, WILLIAM, 22, *St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1885 DUNN, WILLIAM, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1883 DUNN, CAPT. R. G., *Hessle House, Bewhill, Sussex*; and *Naval and Military Club, W.*
- 1878 †DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., *Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames*; and *White's Club, S.W.*
- 1881 DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 345 1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 61, *St. Mary Awe, E.C.*
- 1884 DUTHIE, LT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire* and *Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
- 1872 DUTTON, F. H., *Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- 1880 DUTTON, FRANK M., *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 350 1885 EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11, *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1887 EBERHARDT, CHARLES L., 13, *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*; and 62, *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1886 ECCLES, MAJOR C. V. (Rifle Brigade), *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1887 ECCLES, YVON R., *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1882 EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, *Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.*
- 355 1876 †EDWARDS, STANLEY, 45, *Prince's Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5, *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
- 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, *Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Ravenna, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 7, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 360 1889 ELIAS, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT, *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1876 †ELLIOT, WILLIAM T., *Scottish Club, 39, Dover Street, W.*; and *Wolfelee Hawick, N.B.*
- 1885 ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1889 ELLIS, WILLIAM, *Morven Park, Potter's Bar.*
- 1889 ELWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, 44, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
- 365 1874 ENGLEHEART, J. D. G., C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
- 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., 36 and 37, *Monkwell Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
	1880 ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886 EVANS, J. CARBERY, B.A. (Oxon), <i>St. James's Chambers, Duke Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, 1, <i>Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
370	1881 EVISON, EDWARD, <i>Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.</i>
	1885 EWART, JOHN, <i>Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11, <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
	1881 FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 13, <i>Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.</i>
	1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 14, <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
375	1885 †FAIRFAX, EDWARD R., 8, <i>George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1881 FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, <i>Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.</i>
	1886 FAIJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 2, <i>Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1885 FALLON, T. P., <i>De Vere House, De Vere Gardens, W.</i>
	1883 FANE, EDWARD, <i>Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.</i>
380	1886 FARIE, ROBERT, <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1873 FARMER, JAMES, 6, <i>Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18, <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, <i>Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham; and 18, Upper Brook Street, W.</i>
	1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A.
385	1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
	1885 FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4, <i>Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56, <i>Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; and Sawon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.</i>
	1876 FERARD, B. A., 67, <i>Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
390	1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2a, <i>The Albany, Piccadilly, W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.</i>
	1883 FERGUSSON, MAJOR JOHN ADAM (Rifle Brigade), <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 15, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., 11, <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
	1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 61, <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
395	1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, <i>Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.</i>
	1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
	1888 FLACK, THOMAS F., <i>Stanley House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1883 FLATAU, JACOB, 26, <i>Ropemaker Street, E.C.</i>
400	1883 FLETCHER, H., 3, <i>St. John's Villas, St. John's Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., <i>Tymwald, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1889 FLOWER, ERNEST, 14, <i>Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, W.</i>
	1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, <i>Bibury Court, Fairford, Gloucestershire; 17, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, <i>Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
405	1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., <i>Ford Place, Grays, Essex.</i>
	1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., <i>Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6, *Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
- 410 1888 FOXTON, J. GREENLAW, F.R.G.S.A., 68, *Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, S.W.*
- 1883 FRANCIS, H. R., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 FRANCKEISE, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1888 FRASER, ANGUS, *New Oriental Bank Corporation, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W.*
- 1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; and Orchard Street, Ipswich.*
- 415 1870 †FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16, *Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenæum Club; and Chichester.*
- 1886 FREMANTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32, *Cardigan Place, S.W.*
- 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
- 1872 *FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1883 FULLER, W. W., 6, *Old Quebec Street, W.*
- 420 1881 FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 26, *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, *Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.*
- 1888 GALSWORTHY, JOHN, 8, *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12, *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- 425 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3, Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*
- 1888 GARDNER COLONEL CHARLES H., 93, *Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, 7, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 430 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., *Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.*
- 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9, *Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., *Reuter's Telegram Company, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17, *Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, 23, *Milton Street, E.C.*
- 435 1875 GIBBS, S. M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1882 GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, *Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1879 GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4, *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 GILL, JOHN B., 15, *Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.*
- 440 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
- 1875 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 23, *Palmeira Mansions, Brighton.*
- 1882 GILMER, JOHN, 18, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1882 GISBORNE, WILLIAM, *Lingen, Presteign.*
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
- 445 1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 114, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 GLEADOW, LT.-COLONEL HENRY C., 5, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1885	GLOSSOP, W. DALE, <i>National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1887	GOALEN, STAFF-COMMANDER WALTER N., R.N., 21, <i>Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1888	GODBY, MICHAEL J., <i>Inverloddon, Wargrave, Berks.</i>
450 1888	† GODFREY, RAYMOND (late of Ceylon), 79, <i>Cornhill, E.C.; and Burcott, Surbiton.</i>
1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	† GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1884	GOLDSMITH, JAMES.
1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22, <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
455 1868	GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., 57, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1876	GOODWIN, REV. R., <i>Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
1885	† GORDON, GEORGE W., <i>The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.</i>
1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>
1886	GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
460 1889	GRAHAM, C. ROSEBUSH, 1, <i>Blomfield Villas, Uxbridge Road, W.</i>
1884	GRAHAM, CYRIL C., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH, <i>South Lodge, 140, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1880	GRAHAME, W. S., <i>Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
465 1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	GRANT, CARDROSS, <i>Broadwater, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydneyhurst, Croydon.</i>
1882	GRANT, JOHN, GLASGOW, C.M.G., <i>South View, 97, The Grove, Ealing, W.</i>
1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
470 1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 105, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Walmer Castle, Deal.</i>
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, <i>Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.</i>
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32, Devonshire, Street, W.</i>
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.</i>
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
475 1877	† GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 15, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1874	GREEN, GEORGE, <i>Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.</i>
1888	GREEN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
1881	† GREEN, MORTON, J.P., 7, <i>Albert Square, Clapham, S.W.</i>
1888	GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, <i>Brampton, Huntingdon.</i>
480 1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, <i>Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.</i>
1882	GRESWELL, WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Quantock House, Holford, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>
1882	GRETTON, GEORGE LE M., 116, <i>King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>
485 1884	GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 25, <i>Hans Place, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4, *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*
 1887 GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *Park House, Park Grove, Cardiff.*
 1886 GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., *Little Randolph, Biddenden, Staplehurst.*
 1886 GRIMES, JAMES WATTS, *Knapton Hall, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
 490 1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
 1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Deerhurst, Tewkesbury; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 110, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51, Belsize Road, N.W.*
 1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 36, *Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
 1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89, Cannon Street, E.C.*
 495 1887 GWYHER, JOHN H., *Chartered Bank of India, &c., Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1886 HABERSHON, WILLIAM G., 38, *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
 1885 HADDON, JOHN, 3, *Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1887 HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., 15, *Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.*
 1876 HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 500 1887 *HALSE, GEORGE, 15, *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26, *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 7, *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1876 HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 110, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1885 HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, *Heathside, Wilmington, near Dartford.*
 505 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, 61, *Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhurst, Bickley, Kent.*
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 16, *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., *Herdeswyk, St. Catherine's Park, S.E.*
 1886 HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 5, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1886 HARRIS, FRANK, 34, *Park Lane, W.*
 510 1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32, *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1886 †HARRISON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1879 HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
 515 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1, *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, *Chestnut Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.*
 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., 9, *Westcliffe Road, Southport.*
 1881 HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
 1885 HAWKINS, MONTAGUE, 14, *Clement's Inn, W.C.*
 520 1883 HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and 3, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1, *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 525 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 HELYAR, F. W., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1885 HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., 9, *Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.*
 530 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 1884 HENRY, JOHN, *St. Kilda, Bethune Road, Amhurst Park, N.*
 1887 HENTY, RICHMOND, *care of National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, 18, *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 82, *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 535 1884 HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *Forton Barracks, Gosport.*
 1877 HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45, *Colebrooke Row, N.*
 1888 HERZ, MORRIS, *German Athenæum, 93, Mortimer Street, W.; and Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited), *Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1882 HEWITT, ALFRED, 26, *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.*
 540 1888 HICKS, H. M., 38, *Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 20, King Edward Street, E.C.*
 1888 HIDDINGH, J. M. F., 12th *Royal Lancers, Colchester.*
 1887 †HIGGS, WILLIAM A., *Willenhall Park, Barnet.*
 1882 HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *The Wintons, Bayham Road, Sevenoaks.*
 545 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., 1, *Barkston Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1884 †HILL, PEARSON, 6, *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
 1882 HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., 72, *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*
 1889 HILL, SAMPSON, *Woodstock Villa, London Road, Enfield.*
 550 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, 1, *Garden Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1883 HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE, *Richmond House, Strand, Ryde, Isle of Wight.*
 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *Walton House, St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.*
 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *Haywood House, Hales Owen.*
 555 1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., 109, *St. George's Square, S.W.; and St. Bernards, Caterham.*
 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, *Bemwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth.*
 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
 1886 HOEY, CLEMENT J., 92, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 560 1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 3, *Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, 31, *Alfred Place West, Thurloe Square, S.W.*
 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5, *Cavendish Square, W.*
 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Palace, Salisbury.*
- 565 1888 HOLLAND, EDWARD LANCELOT, 18, *Bedford Row, W.C.; and Templeton, Roehampton, S.W.*
 1889 HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, H. M. Government Emigration Service), 21, *Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.*
 1882 HOMAN, EBENEZER, *Friern Watch, Finchley, N.*
 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
 1883 HOPE, HON. LOUIS, *The Knowle, Hazlewood, near Derby.*
- 570 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, *Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.*
 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *The Grange, Bickley, Kent; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.*
 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147, Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1882 HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, *Charing Cross, S.W.*
 1888 HOULTON, SIR VICTOR, G.C.M.G., M.A., 26, *Eccleston Street, S.W.; and 29, Strada Menodi, Valletta, Malta.*
- 575 1876 †HOUSTOUN, G. L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
 1889 HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.*
 1888 HUDSON, CUNNINGHAM, 14, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFOED, *Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.*
 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 580 1885 HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29, *Pembroke Square, W.*
 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., *Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1885 HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, *Clairville, Dacres Road, South Sydenham Park, S.E.*
 1885 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5, *Highbury Quadrant, N.*
 1881 HUNT, JOHN, *Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.*
- 585 1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, 74, *Priory Road, West Hampstead N.W.*
 1889 HURTZIG, ARTHUR C., C.E., 2, *Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.*
 1889 †JEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*
 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1881 INGRAM, W. J., 65, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 590 1884 IONIDES, ALEX. CONSTANTINE, JUN., 34, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
 1874 IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G., 10, *Trinity Crescent, Folkestone; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 IRWIN, DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL C. GRAVES, M.B. (Principal Medical Officer, North British Forces), 15, *Athole Crescent, Edinburgh.*
 1877 ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 28, *Cambridge Road, Kilburn, N.W.*
- 595 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, 17, *Kensington Court, W.*
 1889 †JACKSON, THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.		
	1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
600	1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A. Inst. C.E., Hawkhill, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
	1889	JENNINGS, GEORGE H., West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
	1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1889	JOHNSON, LT.-GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60, Lexham Gardens, S.W.
	1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, Northwick Terrace, N.W.
605	1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
	1888	JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 1, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
	1887	JOHNSTON, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Messrs. F. Begg & Co., Bartholomew House, E.C.
	1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
	1884	†JONES, HENRY, 3, Cripplegate Buildings, E.C.; and Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
610	1887	JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., St Augustines, Beckenham.
	1888	JONES, R. M., Bank of South Australia, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 17, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater.
	1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex.
	1874	JOURDAIN, H. J., C.M.G., 2, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 12 and 13, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
615	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Torquay.
	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 102, Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1885	KEEP, CHARLES J., 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 25, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
620	1886	KEMP SAMUEL V., C.E., 138, Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
	1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E., and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.
	1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.
	1886	KENT, IRVING, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
625	1888	KENT, ROBERT J., Maisonette, East Moulsey, Surrey.
	1889	KESTIN, RICHARD C., 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
	1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.
	1882	KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
	1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79, Lombard Street, E.C.
630	1888	KING, WILLIAM, 38, Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
	1886	KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
	1887	KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., 6, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
	1887	KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, Bedford Villa, Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W.
	1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, 62, Holland Park, Kensington, W.
635	1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1869 †LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, 5, *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
 1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 640 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, 72, *Kensington Park Road, W.*
 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11, *Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, 45, *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
 1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifle Brigade), *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 LANG, CAPTAIN H.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Reindeer," *care of Postmaster, Aden.*
 645 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
 1883 †LANDSOWNE, H. E., THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Calcutta.*
 1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, *Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.*
 1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*
 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11, *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 650 1878 LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, *Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.*
 1887 LARKINS, FREDERICK, *care of J. Micklem Esq., 19, Gresham Street, E.C.*
 1881 LARNACH, DONALD, 21, *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Brambletye, East Grinstead.*
 1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, *Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
 1884 LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50, *Penywn Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 655 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1885 LAWE, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., *Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1877 LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., *West Brae, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.*
 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., *Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, *Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.*
 660 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, *care of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.*
 1884 †LEATHES, A. STANGER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *Minard, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
 1882 LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Lewarne, Liskeard, Cornwall.*
 1883 LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., *Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club S.W.*
 665 1888 LEON, AUGUST, 21, *Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
 1883 LE PATOUREL, MAJOR ARTHUR N., 65, *Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, S.W., and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *Baskerville, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
 1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.*
 670 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., 21, *Fopstone Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
 1881 LEVI, FREDERICK, 8, *Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W.; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL, 11, *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House, 3, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 5, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, *5, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 675 1885 LINDESAY, DAVID WEMYSS, *15, Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
- 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.; and The Kraal, Rudgwick, near Horsham.*
- 1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, *18, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *22, Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1888 LIVESEY, GEORGE, C.E., *5, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 680 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD, *2, Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
- 1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., *2, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *66, Basinghall Street, E.C.; and New Athenæum Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1878 LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., *50, Marine Parade, Brighton.*
- 1885 LONGDEN, J. N., *care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 685 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., *Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
- 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., *Imperial Federation League, 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1878 †LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.*
- 1886 LOTT, HERBERT C., *8, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
- 690 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, *Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1884 LOVETT, HENRY A., *48, King William Street, E.C.*
- 1883 LOW, SIDNEY J., *2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., *25, Warrington Crescent, Maiden Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 695 1871 LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., *15, Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, *16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 65, Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, *Arkley Copse, Barnet.*
- 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., *2, Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 700 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., *Culverden, Balham, S.W.*
- 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
- 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lynnedden, Drummond Street, Balarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 †LYTTELTON, HON. G. W. SPENCER, *49, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 705 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., *62, George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *Weir View, River Bank, East Moulsey, Surrey.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 20, *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1869 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., *Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 MACDONALD, ANDREW J., *Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 710 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
- 1886 MACDONALD, COLONEL W. MACDONALD, *National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; and St. Martin's, Perth, N.B.*
- 1877 MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22, *Elvoston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
- 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Newferry, Birkenhead.*
- 715 1869 MACFIE, R. A., *Reform Club, S.W.; and Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 85, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1886 MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 11, *Earlham Grove, Wood Green, N.*
- 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6, *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1884 MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32, *Addison Gardens North, Kensington, W.*
- 720 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 19, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
- 1874 MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, *Royal Crescent, Bath.*
- 1869 MACKINNON, SIR WILLIAM, BART., C.I.E., *Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.*
- 1884 MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204, *Camden Road, N.W.*
- 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 725 1889 MACLEAR, CAPTAIN J. P., R.N., *Cranleigh, near Guildford; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1869 MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29, *Bedford Street, W.C.*
- 1882 †MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
- 730 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher; and 13, King's Arms Yard, E.C.*
- 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., 79, *Holland Park, W.*
- 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18, *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 18 and 19, *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1885 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarrock, Chislehurst; and 27, Walbrook, E.C.*
- 735 1878 †MCCONNELL, JOHN, 65, *Holland Park, W.*
- 1882 MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Messrs. Leishman, Inglis, & Co., 31 Abchurch Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4, *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2, *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
- 1882 McEACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 740 1882 McEuen, DAVID PAINTER, 24, *Pembridge Square, W.*
- 1885 MCGAVIN, WM. B., 8, *Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1879 McILWRAITH, ANDREW, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1884 McINTYRE, J. P., 3, *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1881	†MCIVER, DAVID, <i>Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.</i>
745 1880	MCKELLAR, THOMAS, <i>Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.</i>
1886	M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., 9, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1874	MCKERRELL, R. M., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hill-house, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.</i>
1883	MCLEA, KENNETH, F.R.G.S., 31, <i>Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1886	MCLEAN, NORMAN, <i>Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.</i>
750 1882	MCLEAN, T. M., 61, <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1884	MCLEOD, GEORGE, 9, <i>Coates Crescent, Edinburgh; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	MCMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. J., R.A., <i>Sherlockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1887	MCNEILL, ADAM, <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
1883	MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, <i>Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.</i>
755 1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., <i>Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.</i>
1883	†MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27, <i>West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1879	MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., <i>Coventry House, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1868	†MANCHESTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.P., 1, <i>Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.</i>
760 1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., <i>Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.</i>
1883	MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1881	MANN, W. E., 9, <i>Kensington Court Mansions, W.</i>
1878	MARCHANT, W. L., 15, <i>Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1884	MARCUS, JOHN, 9, <i>Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
765 1879	MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, <i>Onslow Square, S.W.</i>
1886	MARKS, DAVID, 4, <i>Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1885	MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.</i>
1885	MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., <i>The Woodlands, Tyndales Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1885	MARSH, HENRY, <i>Cressy House, Woodsley Road, Leeds.</i>
770 1885	MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1882	MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1881	†MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.</i>
1877	MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 58, <i>North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1886	MARSTON, EDWARD, <i>St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.</i>
775 1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, <i>Fraling Hall, Colchester.</i>
1886	MARTIN, HENRY, <i>Sussex House, Highbury New Park, N.</i>
1889	MARTIN, JAMES, <i>Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1879	MARTIN, WILLIAM, <i>Sunnyhill, Dumfriesshire, N.B.</i>
1886	†MASON, STEPHEN, 47, <i>Queen Street, Glasgow.</i>
780 1884	MATHERS, EDWARD P., <i>Warnford Court, E.C.</i>
1886	†MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31, <i>Lowndes Street, S.W.</i>
1880	MATTERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21, *Manchester Square, W.*
 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45, *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 785 1885 MATTHEWS, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT L., *Rhyl, North Wales.*
 1888 MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Dunley Hill, Dorking.*
 1877 MAYNARD, H. W., *St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1888 MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 83, *Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
 790 1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1888 MENPES, MORTIMER, *Osborn Lodge, Fulham, S.W.*
 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.*
 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., 35, *Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.*
 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., 28, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 795 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
 1888 MILES, AUDLEY C., 34, *Pont Street, S.W.*
 1889 MILLER, ARTHUR, *care of Bank of Victoria, 28, Clements Lane, E.C.*
 1889 MILLER, ROBERT S., 67, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1879 MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 800 1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 112, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *St. Vincent, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.; and 24 and 25, Fore Street, E.C.*
 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*
 1886 MOBERLY, G. E., 9, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1878 MOCATA, ERNEST G., 24, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 805 1881 MOFFATT, GEORGE, 191, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, *St. Petroc Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.*
 1868 MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 5, *Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and 1, East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1869 MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.*
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 810 1869 MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 1877 MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1, *Cloisters, Temple, E.C.*
 1878 MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 41, *Warwick Road, Maida Hill, W.*
 1868 †MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 36, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 815 1873 MOODIE, G. P., *care of Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son & Co., 4, Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.*
 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23, *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23, *Knightrider Street, E.C.*
 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, C.E., 56, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 820 1886 MORGAN, RT. HON. GEORGE OSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59, *Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1882 †MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13, *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1882 MORRIS, D., M.A., F.L.S., *Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew, S.W.*

Year of Election.		
825	1885	MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
	1886	MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1889	†MORROGH, JOHN, M.P., Military Road, Cork.
	1886	MORT, REV. ERNEST, B.A., 89, Blackheath Hill, S.E.
	1869	MORT, W., 1, Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
830	1886	MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), 55, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.
	1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23, Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
	1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, 33, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.; and 46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
	1884	MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M. Inst. C.E., 26, West Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, Durham Villas, Kensington, W.
835	1875	MUIR, HUGH, 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.
	1888	MULLINS, THOMAS LEE, Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.; and Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.
	1880	MURRAY, W. M., 12, 13 and 14, Barbican, E.C.
	1884	MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., 45, Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
840	1875	†NAIRN, JOHN, Garth House, Torr's Park Road, Ilfracombe.
	1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6, Hamsell Street, E.C.
	1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
	1874	†NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (Port Louis, Mauritius), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, Lime Street, E.C.
	1881	NEAVE, EDWARD S., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
845	1881	NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, The Ferns, Weybridge.
	1881	NELSON, EDWARD M., Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.
	1885	NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, The Lawn, Warwick.
	1882	NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1889	NEVILL, HENRY H., 70, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, W.
850	1885	NEVILL, WALTER P., 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1886	NICHOL, ROBERT, 11, Bunhill Row, E.C.
	1868	NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.
	1887	NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 76, Finchley Road, N.W.; and 51, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
	1884	NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 3, Sussex Square, Brighton.
855	1881	NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, Charterhouse Square, E.C.
	1884	NIVEN, GEORGE, Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
	1889	NIVISON, ROBERT, Warnford Court, E.C.
	1868	NORMANBY, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1880	NORTH, CHARLES, Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.
860	1878	NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.
	1880	NOURSE, HENRY, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1881	NOVELLI, L. W., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1885	NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 NUNN, CRUMPTON JOHN, *Eastnor, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
- 865 1874 NUTT, R. W., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., 99, *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1889 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 28, *Tivoli Road, Crouch End, N.*
- 1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., *Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.*
- 1888 OMMANNEY, CAPTAIN M. F., R.E., C.M.G., *Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 870 1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, *Rue des Londres, Paris.*
- 1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, *Brown Street, Manchester.*
- 1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 32, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1889 OSBORNE, ALICK, *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 875 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, *Karenga, Bath Road, Cheltenham.*
- 1889 OSBURN, HENRY, M. Inst. C.E. (New Brunswick Emigration Agent),
24, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
- 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 55, *Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
- 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34, *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 880 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 64, *Inverness Terrace, W.*
- 1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2, *The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.*
- 1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5, Laurence-Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1883 PADDON, WM. WREFFORD, 34, *St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
- 1885 PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, J.P., *Hillside, Reading, Berks.*
- 885 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 58, *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
- 1888 PARK, A. STEELE, *care of London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, E.C.*
- 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 890 1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *care of Messrs. Finch & Co., Chepstow.*
- 1885 PARKINGTON, CAPTAIN J. ROPER, 24, *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 31, Courtfield Road, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, 19, *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1869 PATERSON J., 7 and 8, *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 895 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 and 8, *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 PATON, JAMES, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1874 PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, *Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1881 PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1887 PAYEN-PAYNE, COLONEL JAMES B., 23, *Albemarle Street, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 900 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34, *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1881 †PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, *Finsbury Circus E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
 1877 PEACOCK, J. M., *Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.*
 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
 905 1887 PEARS, WALTER, 5 and 6, *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*
 1888 PECK, GEORGE, 25, *Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 1878 †PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
 1883 †PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
 1885 PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 910 1879 PELLY, LEONARD, *Loughton Rectory, Essex.*
 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
 1884 PENDER, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.*
 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8, *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1875 PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 50, *Union Grove, South Lambeth, S.W.*
 915 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1875 PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, *Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *Ivy Lodge, Fulham, S.W.*
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., *Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.*
 1879 PHARAZYN, EDWARD, *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 920 1878 PHELPS, J. J., *Willow Bank, Limerick.*
 1886 PHILLIPS, FRANK, 7, *West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.*
 1889 PHILLIPS, T. HUGHES, *Sussex Lodge, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.*
 1885 PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, *Milford Hill, Salisbury.*
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 925 1884 PLUES, SAMUEL SWIRE, *Risplith, Weybridge.*
 1882 PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, 19, *Great Western Road, Paddington, W.*
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.*
 1888 POLLARD, EDWARD H., 3, *Elm Court, Temple, E.C.*
 930 1878 POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, 113, *Cannon Street, E.C.; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1875 PORTER, ROBERT, *Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.*
 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAKES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1887 POWER, EDMUND B., *Maisonette, Ailsa Road, St. Margaret's, Surrey.*
 935 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 39, *Norfolk Square, W.*
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 940 1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., Memb. Inst. C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, 13, *Church Terrace, Lee, Kent.*
 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 27, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 8, Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
 1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Brighton and County Club, Middle Street, Brighton; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 945 1882 PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 79, Onslow Square, S.W.
 1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., 54, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
 1889 PULLEN, HARRY, Mercantile Agency Co. of Australia, 5, Lothbury, E.C.
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, Bow Churchyard, E.C.
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, Derriford, near Plymouth; and Union Club, S.W.
 950 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., Welbeck Mansions, 34, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.; and 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
 1868 RAE, JAMES, 32, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1876 RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.
 955 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17, Belgrave Square, S.W.
 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, Howletts, Canterbury.
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.
 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., Essex Villa, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; and 107, Cannon Street, E.C.
 1889 RANDALL, EUGENE T., 27, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 6, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
 960 1887 RANKEN, PETER, Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey
 1880 †RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Brynwgwyn, Hereford.
 1882 RAWSON, SIR RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
 1886 RAWSTORNE, REV. A. G., Balderstone Grange, Blackburn.
 1889 RAYMOND, REV. C. A., The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.
 965 1881 †REAY, H. E., THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.I.E., Government House, Bombay.
 1880 REDPATH, PETER, The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.
 1886 REID, DAVID, A.Inst.C.E., Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
 1879 REID, GEORGE, 79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., 45, Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.
 970 1880 REID, WILLIAM L.
 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, East India Avenue, E.C.
 1888 RENTON, A. WOOD, St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1879 REVETT, CAPT. RICHARD, 28, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.
 1882 RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.
 975 1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.
 1872 RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, 10, Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, W.; and Arts Club, 17, Hanover Square, W.
 1885 ROBERTS, ERASMUS C., St. John's, Antony, Devonport.
 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.
 1885 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.
 980 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11, Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.

Year of Election.	
1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., <i>Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1869	ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W., C.B., <i>Assistant Quartermaster-General, North Camp, Aldershot.</i>
1889	ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, <i>The Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., 31, <i>Spencer Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
985 1889	ROBINSON, ISAAC, <i>Bolton Mansions Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 107, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, <i>Roachbank, Rochdale.</i>
1879	ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.Inst.C.E., 95, <i>Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1889	ROGERS, H. WARRINGTON, 11, <i>Duke Street, Portland Place, W.</i>
1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, <i>Fowey, Cornwall.</i>
990 1888	ROHMER, W. J., <i>The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.</i>
1886	ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5, <i>Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.</i>
1883	ROME, THOMAS, <i>Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.</i>
1886	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., 88, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1888	†RONALD, BYRON L., 14, <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.</i>
995 1876	RONALD, R. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, B.A., Oxon., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, <i>Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1881	†ROSEBERY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 38, <i>Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1000 1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1885	ROSS, HUGH CAMERON, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven, 7, Broadlands Road, Highgate, N.; and 1, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1888	ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8, <i>Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1005 1887	RUMBALL, HENRY M., 6, <i>Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879	RUSSELL, P. N., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Queensborough Terrace, W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, <i>Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.</i>
1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, <i>Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1010 1879	†RUSSELL, T. R., 18, <i>Church Street, Liverpool.</i>
1886	SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, <i>Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
1874	SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales) 9, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, <i>Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
1015 1889	SANDFORD, COLONEL SIR HERBERT B., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>Kilmeny, Wimbledon.</i>
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1884	SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, <i>Twyfordbury, Croydon.</i>
1885	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., <i>Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1887 SCALES, GEORGE M., 4, Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and Belvoir House, Hornsey Lane, N.
- 1020 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1885 †SCARTH, LEVESON EDWARD, M.A., Raveley, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
- 1877 SCHIEF, CHARLES, 22, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- 1025 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 63, Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 4, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Burches Lodge, Kingston Hill, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., Bozgrove, Guildford.
- 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 17, Bread Street, E.C.
- 1030 1889 SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEX. DE COURCY, R.E., 86, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.
- 1882 SCOTT, ROBERT, Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.
- 1887 SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 5 and 6, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
- 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.
- 1868 SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1035 1885 SEDDON, ARTHUR, care of Messrs. W. Goodwin & Co., 7, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.
- 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147, Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1887 SEVERN, WALTER, 9, Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- 1872 SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, LL.D., F.R.G.S., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1040 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75, Upper Ground Street, S.E.
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24, Rood Lane, E.C.
- 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL, E. W., 44, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
- 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C., Walford Lodge, Pyrland Road, Richmond, S.W.
- 1045 1886 SHENNAN, DAVID A., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 25, Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1885 SHEPPARD, ALBERT K., Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.
- 1887 SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87, Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1050 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., "Shirley," South Norwood Park, S.E.
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, Office of "The Argus," 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
- 1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, 18, Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1884 SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, Melton Grange, Great Malvern.
- 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.
- 1055 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.

Year of Election.	
1868	†SILVER, S. W., 3, <i>York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1885	SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 37, <i>Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1869	SIMMONDS, P. L., 85, <i>Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	†SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR LINTORN, R.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1060 1881	SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., <i>care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 9, <i>Palace Gate, S.W.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2, <i>Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19, Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1883	SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, <i>Kanimbla, 33, Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	SLADE, HENRY G., 47, <i>Baker Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
1065 1886	SLADEN, ST. BARBE, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1886	SLAZENGER, RALPH, 56, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1886	SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., <i>Mansion House Bldgs., 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1889	SMITH, DAVID J., 149, <i>West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE., 19, <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1070 1886	SMITH-CUMMING, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., 8, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
1885	SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Tinto, Killiesier Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Office of "The Cape Argus," 25, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney, and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1886	SMITH, JOHN, 10, <i>Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.</i>
1075 1880	SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.</i>
1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carlston, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 7, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1886	†SMITH, THOMAS HAWKINS, <i>Gordon Brook, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
1884	SMITH, WALTER F., 8, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1080 1873	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, <i>Dinden, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, 114, <i>Fellows Road, N.W.</i>
1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 4, <i>Bolton Gardens West, S.W.</i>
1085 1888	SPICER, ALBERT, <i>Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68, <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, 11, <i>Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1885	SQUIBB, REV. G. M., M.A., <i>The Parsonage, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 19, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1090 1885	STALEY, T. P., 2, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E. <i>The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1878	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1875 STEIN, ANDREW, *Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.*
- 1887 STEVENSON, HUGH G., 73, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1095 1875 STEVENSON, LEADER C., 73, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 STEWART, ALEXANDER B., *Seafield, Beckenham.*
- 1888 STEWART, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 49, *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1887 STEWART, ROBERT, *Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.*
- 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., *Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and 51, Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1100 1888 STEWART, THOMAS M., *Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1882 STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 38, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1886 STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 7, *Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.*
- 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24, *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1105 1877 STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1883 STORER, THOMAS, 5 and 6, *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
- 1879 STOTT, THOMAS, *Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.*
- 1885 STRAFFORD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, 79, *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.*
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1110 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*
- 1884 STREETER, G. SKELTON, *The Mount, Primrose Hill, N.W.; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, *Hampsfeld, Putney, S.W.*
- 1884 STUART, JOHN, 20, *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
- 1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., 44, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
- 1115 1878 SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1868 SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., *Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.*
- 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp, 100, Highbury New Park, N.*
- 1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, *Camden Square, N.W.*
- 1120 1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B. (1st Life Guards), 16, *Manchester Square, W.*
- 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1883 TANGYE, RICHARD, *Gilbertstone Hall, Bickenhill, Birmingham; and 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1880 TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1125 1876 TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, ERNEST C.
- 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14, *Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.*
- 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., *Sunny Bank, Bailley, Yorkshire.*
- 1881 TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.		
1130	1873	*TENNYSON, THE RT. HON. LORD, D.C.L., <i>Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
	1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Chief Surveyor, War Department, Horse Guards, Whitehall; Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
	1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILEY, <i>Sumatra, Bournemouth.</i>
	1888	THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33, <i>Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1135	1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, <i>The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, <i>Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49, Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 67, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
	1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 12, <i>Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, <i>The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.</i>
1140	1886	TOD, HENRY, 21, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1888	TOD, PERCY B., 4, <i>Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE AENOLD, B.A., LL.B., 39, <i>Dickinson Street, Manchester.</i>
	1875	TOOTH, FRED., <i>Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.</i>
	1887	TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, 47, <i>Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1145	1884	†TOWN, HENRY, <i>Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.</i>
	1884	†TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, <i>Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
	1889	TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27, <i>Walbrook, E.C.</i>
	1888	TRENDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G., <i>South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>
	1884	TRILL, GEORGE, <i>Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
1150	1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, <i>care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.</i>
	1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4, <i>St. Mary Ave, E.C.</i>
	1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	TRYON, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., 5, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
	1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1155	1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, <i>Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.</i>
	1889	TURNBULL, DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, M.D., R.N., 23, <i>Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, <i>Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1885	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1160	1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, <i>Pembroke Gardens, W.</i>
	1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, <i>New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, 51, <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.</i>
	1874	VANDER-BYL, P.G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), <i>High Beeches, Farnborough Station, Hants.</i>
	1885	VANE, GEORGE, C.M.G., 25, <i>Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.</i>

	Year of Election.	
1165	1888	VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
	1888	VEITCH, JAMES A., <i>Ferriby, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
	1884	†VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
	1879	VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 51, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1880	VOSS, HERMANN, 15, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1170	1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
	1881	WADE, CECIL L., 7, <i>Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1884	WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, <i>St. Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.</i>
	1881	WADE, PAGET A., 34, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1888	WADE, SEYMOUR, <i>Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.</i>
1175	1887	WAGHORN, JAMES, 18, <i>Palace Street, S.W.</i>
	1889	†WAINWRIGHT, B. C., F.R. Met. Soc., <i>Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
	1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
	1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., <i>Belmont, Uxbridge.</i>
	1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
1180	1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.His.S., <i>Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.</i>
	1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11, <i>Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, <i>Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.</i>
	1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
	1882	WALLIS, H. B., <i>Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
1185	1878	WALTER, CAPT. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., <i>Corps of Commissionaires, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 9, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
	1886	WARNE, EDWARD.
	1888	WARNER, FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S.E., 10, <i>Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1190	1885	†WARNER, J. H. B., M.A., J.P., D.L., <i>Quorn Hall, Loughborough.</i>
	1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 58, <i>Great Cumberland Place, W.</i>
	1879	WATSON, E. GILBERT, 13, <i>Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
	1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 1, <i>Carlsburg, Lorne Park, Bournemouth; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103, <i>Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1195	1887	†WATT, HUGH, M.P., 107, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
	1884	WATT, JOHN B., 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1889	WATTS, ARTHUR, R., 6, <i>St. John's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
	1881	WATTS, H. E., 52, <i>Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1888	†WATTS, JOHN, <i>Lytchett Matravers House, Poole.</i>
1200	1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7, <i>Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
	1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
	1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10, <i>Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.</i>
	1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., M.P., 83, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
	1881	WELCH, HENRY P., <i>Koo-y-ong, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 7, Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1205	1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby, Liverpool.</i>
	1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., G.C.M.G., <i>Chideock Manor, Bridport; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
1884	†WENDT, ERNEST EMIL, D.C.L., 4 and 6, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, <i>Glencairn, Bournemouth.</i>
1210 1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1868	WESTGARTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i> ; and 10, <i>Bolton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1888	WESTON, DYSON, 138, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, <i>Clifton, near Bristol.</i>
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1215 1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19, <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i>
1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., <i>Brookleigh, Scrase Bridge, Haywards Heath</i> ; and 188, <i>Strand, W.C.</i>
1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, 3, <i>Boulevard Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>
1881	†WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1883	WHITE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, "Afreba," 7, <i>Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1220 1881	WHITE, JAMES T., 4, <i>Clarendon Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25, <i>Cranley Gardens, S.W.</i>
1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86, <i>Marine Parade, Brighton</i> ; and 19A, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1889	WHITEFOORD, CALEB C., M.R.C.S., 117, <i>Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1225 1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 6, <i>Milk Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
1886	WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1885	WIENHOLT, EDWARD, <i>Bifrons, Canterbury.</i>
1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1885	WILKINS, ALFRED, 43, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
1230 1886	WILKINSON, FREDERICK, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1885	WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23, <i>Holland Park, W.</i> ; and <i>High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.</i>
1883	WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M. Inst. C.E., 34, <i>Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, JAMES, <i>Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.</i>
1235 1888	WILLIAMS, WALTER E., <i>Bellevue, Silcup, Kent.</i>
1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1889	WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 149, <i>West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
1887	†WILLIAMSON, JOHN, 4, <i>Montagu Terrace, Richmond, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.</i>
1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, <i>West Looe, Cornwall</i> ; and <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1240 1874	WILLS, GEORGE, <i>White Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.</i> ; and 3, <i>Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.</i>
1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., <i>Esher, Surrey</i> ; and 2, <i>King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1886	†WILSON, JOHN, 64, <i>Chester Square, S.W.</i>
1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, <i>care of Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

	1889	WILSON, J. W., <i>Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.</i>
1245	1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 9, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.</i>
	1874	WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., <i>Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 66, Portland Place, W.</i>
	1868	†WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Teheran, Persia; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.</i>
	1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 9, <i>Fopstone Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1885	WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1250	1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., <i>Berily Lodge, Bickley.</i>
	1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8, <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
	1884	WORTLEY, ARTHUR, 17, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1883	WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Bocking, Braintree, Essex.</i>
	1884	WYATT, FREDERICK, <i>Bolton House, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick.</i>
1255	1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, <i>New South Wales Government Office, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1868	YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
	1889	YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21, <i>Palace Gate, W.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13, <i>Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>
1260	1869	†YOUNG, SIE FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5, <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election	
	1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.</i>
	1885 ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1265	1885 ABRAHAM, FREDERIC, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., <i>Hampden Green, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 95, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1878 ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1270	1877 ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1887 †ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, <i>1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent H.S. Force,</i> <i>Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, India.</i>
	1881 AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., <i>Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
	1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1881 AGOSTINI, EDGAR, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1275	1885 AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, M.D., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1889 AIKMAN, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 †AIRTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1280	1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., <i>Weston, Mooi River, Natal.</i>
	1883 ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, P.O. Box 304, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 ALLAN, GORDON, <i>Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1285	1872 ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, <i>Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
	1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1885 ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Toxteth, The Glebe, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1290	1887 ALLEN, J., SHILLITO, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1880 ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1882 ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1295	1887 ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.</i>
	1880 AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1885 AMHERST, HON. J. G. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1300 1886 ANDERSON, FRANK, Assistant-Surveyor, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, *Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1881 ANDERSON, JAMES F., *Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.*
- 1886 ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1305 1878 †ANDREWS, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., Government Railways, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
- 1886 ANGOVE, W. H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1310 1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, *Laurvig, Norway.*
- 1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, *Gracemere, Queensland.*
- 1879 ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1315 1877 ARMYTAGE, FERDINAND F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 ARNOLD, JAMES F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1875 †ARNOT, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
- 1320 1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, *Audit Department, Mauritius.*
- 1886 ASHMORE, ALEXR. M., *Civil Service, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 168, *Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Touws River, Cape Colony.*
- 1325 1876 ATHERSTONE, HON. W. GUYBON, M.L.C., M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1885 ATHERTON, EBENEZER, M.R.C.S.E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., *Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
- 1330 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 AUSTIN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE H. W., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1877 AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., Lord Bishop of *Guiana, King's House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1335 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1885 BACK, FREDERICK, J.P., General Manager Government Railways, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *Union Steamship Company.*
- 1340 1887 BAIRD, A. REID, *Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1882	BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1876	BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., <i>Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1345 1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., <i>R.N.R.</i>
1882	BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	†BALME, ARTHUR, <i>Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.</i>
1875	BAM, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1350 1887	BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., <i>Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1886	BARKER, CHARLES F., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1885	BARKLY, H.E., ARTHUR C. S., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Heligoland.</i>
1355 1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, <i>Natal Club, Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	BAERNETT, BARRON L., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	†BAERNETT, E. ALGERNON, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	†BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1360 1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1880	BARROW, H., <i>Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1875	BARRY, SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, <i>Grahams-town, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, <i>The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1365 1879	BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., "Moolbong," <i>Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	BATTEN, H. J. L., <i>The Athenæum, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1370 1882	†BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1887	BAYLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., <i>West India Regiment, Up Park Camp, Jamaica.</i>
1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, <i>Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.</i>
1877	BAYNES, THOMAS, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1375 1885	BEADON, ROBERT JOHN, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1884	†BEAR, J. P., <i>Chateau Tahbilk, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, <i>St. Kitts.</i>
1885	†BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	BEATTIE, WILLIAM COPLAND, <i>Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1380 1882	†BECK, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
1887	†BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1872	BEERE, D. M., <i>P.O. Box 345, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1385 1884	BEETHAM, GEORGE, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1882 BEGG, ALEXANDER, *Seattle, Washington, United States.*
 1887 BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, 91, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, 91, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1390 1888 BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, 4, *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, *Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1886 BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1886 BELL, JOSHUA T., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1395 1886 BELL, W. A. D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 †BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, *Chateau Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1886 BELLAMY, GEORGE C., *Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A. Inst. C.E., *Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 BELLAMY, JOSEPH, E. B., C.E., *Mullin's River, British Honduras.*
 1400 1887 BELLEW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., *Cape Police, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 BENJAMIN, ARTHUR S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 BENNETT, ALFRED, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1405 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS, *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, *Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*
 1880 BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1884 BENNETT, HON. H. OGILVIE, M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1887 BENNETT, JOHN, *care of National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1410 1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Sierra Leone.*
 1885 BENSON, WM., *Newtown, near Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
 1415 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Island, Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
 1880 BERRY, ALEXANDER, *Kingston P. O., Jamaica.*
 1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*
 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1420 1884 BEYNON, ERASMUS, *care of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Limited, Bombay, India.*
 1883 BEYTS, HON. H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G.
 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1881 †BIDEN, A. G.
 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1425 1886 BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., *Financial Department, Government of India, Calcutta, India.*
 1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, *Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
	1877 BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1873 BIRCH, W. J., <i>Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1430	1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889 BIRKETT, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT O., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1887 BLACK, HON. MAURICE HUME, M.L.A., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1886 BLACK, MORRICE A., <i>Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., <i>Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1435	1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †BLAGROVE, CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), <i>Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., <i>Imvani, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 BLAINE, GEORGE, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1440	1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886 BLANK, OSCAR, <i>6 gr. Bäckerstrasse, Hamburg.</i>
1445	1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874 BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., <i>Chief Magistrate, Transkei, South Africa.</i>
	1888 BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., <i>District Surgeon, Victoria West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881 BOIS, HENRY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1450	1889 BOLGER, FRANK L., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 BOMFAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 BOND, HERBERT W., <i>Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
	1887 †BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., <i>care of Messrs. Mutrie, Arthur & Currie, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885 †BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1455	1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1883 BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888 BOULT, PERCY S., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1883 BOURCHIER, GEORGE L., <i>Assistant Superintendent of Works, Singapore.</i>
1460	1883 BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1879 BOURKE, HON. WELLESLEY, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., <i>Attorney-General, Barbados.</i>
	1882 BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1465	1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Health Officer, Barbados.</i>
	1884 †BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1885 BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Craigie Burn, Somerset East Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1470	1885 BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1879 BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 BRAITHWAITE, LOUIS G., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1475	1886 BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 BRAY, HENRY DAVID, <i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 †BRAY, HON. JOHN COX, M.P., <i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887 BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS J., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica.</i>
1480	1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 BRETNALL, HON. F. T., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1874 BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 BRIDGES, W. F., <i>Berbsce, British Guiana.</i>
1485	1887 BRIGGS, J. H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 BROADHURST, HENRY, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886 BROADHURST, ROBERT, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1490	1883 BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 BROOKS, DR. JAMES H., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1885 BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1495	1885 BROOME, H.E. SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1888 BROWN, CHARLES F. E., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1887 BROWN, EDGAR F., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888 BROWN, JOHN E., <i>Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1500	1882 †BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1889 BROWN, HON. RICHARD M., M.L.C., <i>District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1889 BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, <i>Bowensfels, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1884 BROWNE, JUSTIN MCCARTY, I., <i>Lord's Place, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1505	1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., <i>Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889 BROWNE, THOMAS L., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1886 †BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
	1884 BRUCE, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, British Guiana.</i>
	1887 †BRUCE, JOHN M., <i>Wombolano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1510	1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, <i>Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
	1889 BRUNSKILL, EDWIN T., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881 BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 BUCHANAN, HON. JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1515 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1520 1882 BUCKLEY, W. F. McLEAN, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
- 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1869 BULWER, H.E. SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1525 1888 BURDETT, FREDERICK D., *Kimberley, Western Australia.*
- 1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., *Gibraltar.*
- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 BURGESS, THOS., J.P., *The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1871 BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., *Assistant Attorney-General, Jamaica.*
- 1530 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Advocate, Singapore.*
- 1879 BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR BRUCE L., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BURT, EDWARD J., *Submarine Telegraph Co., San Thomas, West Africa (viâ Lisbon).*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1535 1889 BURT, MAURICE, *Addah, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1887 BUTCHER, SAMUEL, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 BUTLER, CHARLES A. V., M.E., F.G.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, *Chief Magistrate, Diego Garcia.*
- 1540 1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., *Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1545 1883 CADIZ, CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *Member of the Divisional Council, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1550 1885 CAMERON, HON. E. J., *President of the Virgin Islands, West Indies.*
- 1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1555 1880 CAMPBELL, COLIN T., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *Post Office, Rangoon, Burma.*
 1883 CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1882 CAMPBELL, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Otaikaiki, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1888 CAMPBELL, JOHN A. G., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1560 1888 CANNING, M. F. ALFRED, *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 CANTER, RICHARD A., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karwoola, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1883 CAREW, WALTER R. H., *Sungei Ujong, via Singapore.*
 1565 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
 1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, *Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1570 1886 †CARE, MARK WM., JUN., M. Inst. C.E., *Resident Engineer, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 †CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1883 †CARRINGTON, HON. J. W., C.M.G., D.C.L. *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.*
 1886 CARTER, CHARLES C., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1575 1878 CARTER, H.E. GILBERT T., *Administrator of the Gambia, West Africa.*
 1878 CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., *Judge of the Supreme Court, 36, Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., *Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, *St. Hubert's, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., *Mahaica, British Guiana.*
 1580 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, *General Manager, Railway Department, Mauritius.*
 1888 CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., F.C.S., *Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.*
 1889 CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, *Board of Executors, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1585 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Trinidad.*
 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1876 CHADWICK, F. M., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1882 CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., *Durban, Natal.*
 1590 1882 CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
 1881 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1888 CHANDLER, HON. WM. KELLMAN, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Barbados.*
 1881 CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., *Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1595 1881 CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
 1879 CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., *224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.*

Year of Election.	
	1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Mauritius</i> .
	1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong</i> .
	1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1600	1874 CHIAPPINI, P., SEN., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
	1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
	1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1880 †CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1876 †CHRISTIAN, H. B., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
1605	1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
	1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
	1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, <i>Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland</i> .
	1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, Commissioner, <i>St. Kitts</i> .
	1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., P.O. Box 250, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
1610	1883 CLARENCE, ARTHUR R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 CLARENCE, HON. LOVELL BURCHETT, Judge of the Supreme Court, <i>Colombo, Ceylon</i> .
	1887 CLARK, DOUGLAS, <i>Chapuguri Tea Company (Limited), Nagrakata P. O., Jalpaiguri, Bengal, India</i> .
	1887 CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand</i> .
	1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>Tek Malloy Estate, Tenkasi, India</i> .
1615	1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia</i> .
	1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
	1888 CLARK, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 90th Rifles, <i>Winnipeg, Canada</i> .
	1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., <i>Coverley Plantation, Barbados</i> .
1620	1887 CLARKE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FIELDING, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
	1885 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, <i>Colombo, Ceylon</i> .
	1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, Police Magistrate, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa</i> .
1625	1882 CLARKE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa and Co., Barbados</i> .
	1880 CLARKE, THOMAS F., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica</i> .
	1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, <i>The Bungalow, Wakefield, New Zealand</i> .
1630	1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, <i>Guildford, Western Australia</i> .
	1882 CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, care of Messrs. Levin & Co., <i>Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
	1875 CLOETE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal</i> .
	1888 COATES, JOHN, 8, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1886 COBB, HON. FREDERICK E., M.L.C., <i>Stanley, Falkland Islands</i> .
1635	1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, <i>Widgieewa, Urana, New South Wales</i> .
	1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town)</i> .
	1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Belize, British Honduras</i> .
	1880 CODD, JOHN A., <i>Toronto, Canada</i> .
	1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., <i>Barberton, Transvaal</i> .

	Year of Election.	
1640	1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., <i>care of D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	COLE, FREDERICK E., <i>District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	COLE, ROWLAND, <i>Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1887	COLE, SYLVESTER J., M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., <i>Messrs. Lilley, Skinner & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1645	1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1889	COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	COLLINS, ERNEST E., <i>Wellington Club, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, <i>Box 256, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1650	1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM R., <i>Queen's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
	1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., Q.C., M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1655	1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., <i>Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	COOK, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Brooklyn, Toxteth Road, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	COOK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, <i>Trinidad.</i>
	1885	COOKE, JOHN, <i>care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1660	1889	COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, <i>Rouwkoop House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, <i>Grace Park, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	†COOPER, HENRY W. A., <i>Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	COPE, THOMAS S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, <i>Tufton Hall, Grenada.</i>
1665	1882	CORK, PHILIP C., <i>Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	*CORVO, SUB JOAO ANDRADA, <i>Lisbon, Portugal.</i>
	1884	COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1670	1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., <i>care of H.M. Consul, Tamsui, Formosa, China.</i>
	1880	COURTNEY, J. M., <i>Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1889	COUSENS, R. LEWIS, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	COWIE, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1675	1884	COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	COX, CHARLES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	COX, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Mudgee, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	COX, NICHOLAS.
1680	1888	COYTE, REV. JAMES C., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1889	CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., Surgeon-General, <i>Trinidad</i> .
1884	†GRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1875	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., <i>Box 39, Montreal, Canada</i> .
1887	CRAWLEY-BOEY, ANTHONY P., <i>Mahagastolle, Nuwara, Eliya, Ceylon</i> .
1685 1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, <i>Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1884	†CREEWELL, JACOB, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
1886	CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, <i>Townsville, Queensland</i> .
1883	CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony</i> .
1690 1882	CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony</i> .
1885	†CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania</i> .
1885	CROSSE, A. F., <i>French Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1887	CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Supervisor of Customs, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony</i> .
1883	CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, <i>Belle Vue Lodge, Christchurch, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T., Canada</i> .
1695 1884	†CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas</i> .
1887	CUMMING, ARTHUR W., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
1889	CUMMING, JOHN, <i>Plantation Blairmont, Berbice, British Guiana</i> .
1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), <i>Mount Frere, East Griqualand, Cape Colony</i> .
1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., <i>St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland</i> .
1700 1874	CURRIE, JAMES, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
1885	CURRIE, JOHN C., <i>Eildon, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1889	CURZON-HOWE, CAPTAIN THE HON. ASSHETON G., R.N., <i>H.M.S. "Boadicea," care of Postmaster, Aden</i> .
1884	CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Port Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1883	DACOMB, HENRY L. <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
1705 1885	DA COSTA, JOSÉ S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1878	DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1884	†DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1888	DALY, DOMINIC D., Assistant Resident, <i>British North Borneo</i> .
1710 1879	DALY, THOMAS, <i>Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1883	DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, 132, <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1884	DAMIAN, FRANCIS, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad</i> .
1880	DAMPIER, F. E.
1882	DANBY, H. W., 38, <i>Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1715 1889	DANBY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Hong Kong</i> .
1884	DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, <i>Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1874	DANGAR, W. J., <i>Neotsfield, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1885	DANIEL, CAPTAIN ALFRED N.
1887	D'ARCY, WM. KNOX, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland</i> .
1720 1886	DARE, JOHN JULIUS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1884	DARGAN, PATRICK, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .

Year of
Election.

- 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., Harbours and Rivers Department,
Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1725 1887 DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., Beau Bassin, Mauritius.
- 1880 DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.
- 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1881 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., Deputy Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1730 1885 DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1886 †DAVIES, HON. MATTHEW H., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1873 †DAVIS, N. DARNELL, Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1735 1887 DAVIS, NUNA D., Barberton, Transvaal.
- 1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1884 DAVIS, P. STEVENSON, Barrister-at-Law, 76, Temple Court, Collins
Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1888 DAVIS, WILLIAM HOLME, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1878 DAYSON, GEORGE L., British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1740 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Gawler, South Australia.
- 1882 DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
- 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1887 DAY, ARTHUR, Luton Cottage, Brown Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1745 1888 †DAY, CHARLES, J.P., Glenelg, South Australia.
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1883 DEAN, WILLIAM, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1884 †DEBROT, JOHN FREDERIC, H. B. M.'s Consul, Puerto Cortes, Spanish
Honduras.
- 1883 DE JOUX, CHARLES STAPYLTON, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1750 1881 DE LA MARE, F.
- 1882 DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown,
Barbados.
- 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., St. George's, Grenada.
- 1887 DE LISSA, ALFRED, 313, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1885 DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1755 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Commanding the Governor-
General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.
- 1888 DENISON, NOEL, Superintendent of Lower Perak, Teluk Anson, Perak,
Straits Settlements.
- 1883 DENNY, J. T., Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.
- 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., Box 2,924, New York.
- 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1760 1889 DE SMIDT, ABRAHAM, Surveyor-Genl, Highstead, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
- 1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., George, Cape Colony.
- 1885 DESPARD FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., Kimberley Water Works, Cape
Colony.
- 1885 DES VAGES, JOHANNES, A. D., Willowmore, Cape Colony.

Year of
Election.

	1880	DES VŒUX, H.E. SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Hong Kong.</i>
1765	1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 2, <i>Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	DE VILLIERS, TIELMAN N., M.V.R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
	1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mutual, Colombo Ceylon.</i>
	1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1770	1888	†DICKSON, SIR J. FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Singapore.</i>
	1888	†DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	†DICKSON, R. W., <i>Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	†DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
	1887	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., <i>Hokitika, New Zealand.</i>
1775	1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., <i>Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1889	DOBSON, HENRY, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1886	DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., <i>care of Signor E. Madero, Calle Victoria, Buenos Ayres.</i>
1780	1886	†DOBSON, ROBERT, Manager, <i>Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. L., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1882	DOCKER, W. L., <i>Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	DONALDSON, HON. JAMES KENNEDY, <i>Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885	DONOVAN, FERGUS, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1785	1883	DONOVAN, JOHN G., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, N.S.W.</i>
	1886	DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1884	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Strait.</i>
	1887	DOUGLAS, J. H., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1790	1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, <i>Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	DOWLING, SAVILLE B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	DRAGE, GOFFEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	DRIBERG, JOHN J. S., <i>Deputy-Commissioner, Debrugarh, Assam, India.</i>
1795	1881	†DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Papho, Cyprus.</i>
	1872	DUFFERIN & AVA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Rome.</i>
	1889	DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1800	1888	†DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., <i>Surveyor-General, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	DUNKLEY, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.D., J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Surgeon-Superintendent of Queensland Immigration, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>

Year of Election.		
1805	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1889	DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., Victoria, British Columbia.
	1884	DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1885	†DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1893	DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
1810	1883	DYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1887	DYER, CHARLES, King William's Town, Cape Colony.
	1887	DYER, FREDERICK, King William's Town, Cape Colony.
	1882	DYER, JOHN E., M.D., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1815	1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
	1884	†EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, Madras, India.
	1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.
	1880	EAST, REV. D. J., Principal of Calabar College, Jamaica.
	1889	†ECKSTEIN, HERMANN, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1887	EDWARDS, EDWARD, Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.
1820	1877	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, Oamaru, New Zealand.
	1886	EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., Nelson, New Zealand.
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1887	EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
1825	1883	EGERTON, WALTER, Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.
	1886	ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1879	ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Police, Barbados.
	1884	ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
1830	1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., Lagos, West Africa.
	1882	ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, Invercargill, New Zealand.
	1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.
	1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, Timaru, New Zealand.
	1889	EMANUEL, SOLOMON, Sydney, New South Wales.
1835	1889	EMMERTON HARRY, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1884	ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1874	†ESCOMBEE, HARRY, M.L.C., Durban, Natal.
	1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1840	1886	ESTILL, FREDERICK C., Messrs. Blyth, Brothers & Co., Mauritius.
	1886	ESTRIDGE, HENRY W., Receiver and Accountant-General, Vryburg, Bechuanaland.
	1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
1845	1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, Melbourne, Australia.
	1889	EVANS, J. EMBRY., Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, Dindings, Straits Settlements.
	1888	FABIEN, CHARLES, Trinidad.
	1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.

Year of
Election.

- 1880 FAIRFAX, JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1850 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 43, *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 FANE, JAMES F., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1887 FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica*
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 1887 FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1880 FARRAR, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, B.D. (Canon of St. George's
Cathedral), *All Saints' Rectory, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1855 1881 FAUCETT, HON. PETER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 FAULKNER, E., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1880 FEGAN, J. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1887 FENWICK, JOHN, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1860 1884 FENWICK, THOMAS CAVENDISH, *Verulam, Natal.*
- 1880 FERGUSON, JAMES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.P., *Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown*
Prince Edward Island.
- 1879 FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (Corresponding
Sec.)
- 1886 FERGUSON, JOHN, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1865 1885 FERGUSSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., 20, *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New*
South Wales.
- 1880 FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, *Montserrat, West Indies.*
- 1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
- 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J., *Witwatersrand Gold Fields, Transvaal.*
- 1881 †FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., *Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1870 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Richmond, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1878 †FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., *Collector of Customs, Durban, Natal.*
- 1878 FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1875 1889 FISHER, CHARLES M., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 FISHER, R. H. U., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 FISHER, WM., *Esquimalt, British Columbia.*
- 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 1886 FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, *Government House, Kingston Jamaica.*
- 1876 FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 FITZGERALD, T. N., *Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., *Town Clerk, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., *Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 1881 †FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port Louis,*
Mauritius.
- 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
- 1878 FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada* (Corresponding
Secretary).
- 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 FLOWER, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*
- 1886 FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,

Year of Election.	
1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, <i>Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1883	FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1895 1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	FORD, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	FORD, R., <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, <i>Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1900 1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	FORREST, HON. EDWARD B., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	FORREST, MOWBRAY G. S., <i>Burwood, New South Wales.</i>
1905 1882	FORSATH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†FORSHAW, GEORGE ANDERSON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	FOSTER, THOMAS T., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1888	FOUCART, LOUIS, M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1910 1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Delagoa Bay Railway Co., East Africa.</i>
1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.</i>
1876	FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1915 1882	FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1920 1886	FRASER, JAMES L., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	FRASER, HON. SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevera, Elkadua, Ceylon.</i>
1881	FRASER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1925 1882	FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molyneux, St. Kitts.</i>
1884	FREYNE-FRENCH, H. DE.
1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station, vid King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	FULTON, ALEXANDER T., <i>Freehold Loan Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
1930 1887	FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., 188, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	†FISH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Otingi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	GALGEY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1935 1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1882	GARD'NER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	GARLAND, T. W., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1887	GARLAND, WALTER F., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Johor Straits Settlements.</i>
1940 1887	GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.</i>
1882	GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, <i>Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1882	GARRETT, G. H., <i>Travelling Commissioner, Sierra Leone.</i>
1887	GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	GASKIN, C. P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1945 1889	GASQUOINE, JAMES M., <i>Powers Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	GAUL, THE VENERABLE W. T., M.A., Archdeacon of Kimberley and Bechuanaland, <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†GEARD, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., <i>Chester, Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
1950 1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1885	GEORGE, EDWARD, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
1955 1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	GIBSON, HARRY, <i>South African Association, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.
1886	GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	GILLES, ALFRED W., <i>Hinemoa, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1960 1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1882	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY, M.B., C.M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	GILLARD, RICHARD.
1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1965 1880	GILLIES, HON. MR. JUSTICE T. B., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1877	GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, <i>Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, <i>Anna Regina, British Guiana.</i>
1889	GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1970 1886	GLANVILLE, DOYLE, F.R.G.S., <i>Bermuda.</i>
1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, <i>Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
1886	†GLEN, W. H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	GOCH, G. H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1975 1883	GODDARD, WILLIAM C., <i>The Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	GODFREY, FREDERICK R., <i>Graylings, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1885	GOERTZ, ERNEST, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	†GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, <i>Singapore.</i>
1980	1885	GOLDBING, A. R., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889	GOODCHAP, C. A., M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	GOODMAN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM MEIGH, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1985	1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1869	GOODRICKE, G. D., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885	GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	GORDON, H.E. HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1885	GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A., <i>Inspector of Prisons, Hong Kong.</i>
1990	1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1881	GORE, CAPTAIN J.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1888	GORE, GERARD R., <i>Yandilla, Queensland.</i>
	1883	GORRIE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1995	1887	GOSTLING, FRANCIS G., <i>Bolama, Portuguese Settlement, West Africa (via Lisbon).</i>
	1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.</i>
	1878	GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., <i>Master of the High Court of Griqualand, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2000	1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1885	GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	GRAHAM, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2005	1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., <i>Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1884	GRANT, THOMAS, <i>Bombay, India.</i>
	1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.</i>
2010	1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, <i>Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
	1886	GRAY, ROBERT JOHN, <i>Under Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	†GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2015	1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
	1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., <i>Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2020	1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 GRENIER, HON. SAMUEL, <i>Attorney-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, <i>Government House, St. Helena.</i>
	1884 GRIBBLE, REV. J. B., <i>St. Augustine's Church, Bulli, New South Wales.</i>
	1879 †GRICE, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2025	1880 GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., I.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 †GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1881 GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2030	1875 GRIFFITH, H.E. T. RISELY, <i>Administrator of Seychelles.</i>
	1877 GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1883 †GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>Resident Magistrate, Santa Cruz, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 GRIFFITH, W. C. E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 †GRIMWADE, F. S., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2035	1885 GRINLINTON, J. J., A. Inst. C.E., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1882 GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., <i>Dean of Rupert's Land, "St. Johns," Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 GUERITZ, E. P., <i>Jejebu, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1884 GUGEL, PETER ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
2040	1884 GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., <i>Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188, <i>Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to H.M. the Queen), <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1881 †HAARHOFF, H. C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2045	1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874 HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1879 HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F.
	1880 HALKETT, CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, <i>Inspector-General of Police, Sierra Leone.</i>
2050	1888 HALL, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 HALL, THOMAS S., <i>Manager, Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1887 HALL, WALTER R., <i>Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 †HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>St. Kitts.</i>
2055	1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, <i>Receiver-General, Trinidad.</i>
	1883 HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, *Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Limited, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., *Assistant Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 2060 1881 HAMILTON, H.E. SIR ROBERT G. C., *K.C.B., Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., *M. Inst. C.E., Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., *F.R. Hist. S., Brooklyn, Woollahra, New South Wales.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co., Madras.*
- 1883 HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., *M.R.C.S.E., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 2065 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., *M.A.*
- 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 2070 1883 HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., *Chief Engineer for Railways, Cooktown, Queensland.*
- 1885 †HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., *M.D., Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P. O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2075 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., *M.R.C.S., Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1888 HARGER, F. ARNOLD, *M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., Tehuantepec Railway, care of Messrs. Martinez Hermanos, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
- 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1878 HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
- 2080 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1886 HARPER, LEONARD, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, *M.L.A., Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 HARRHY, WILLIAM ROSSE, *M.R.C.S., J.P., Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 2085 1885 HARRINGTON, WILLIAM F., *Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 1881 HARRIS, D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., *Harrison College, Barbados.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, *P. O. Box 17, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2090 1889 HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., *V.C., King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2095 1881 HARVEY, HON. A. W., *M.L.C., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *M.L.C., Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., *R.N., Chief of Police, St. Lucia.*
- 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*

	Year of Election.	
2100	1884	HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1879	HAWDON, C. G., <i>Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	HAWKER, EDWARD W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2105	1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., <i>Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1883	†HAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	HAY, DAVID A., M.L.C., <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
	1880	†HAY, HENRY, <i>Collindina, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	HAY, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2110	1886	HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1888	HAY, WALTER G.
	1878	HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Boomdnoomana, viâ Wahanyah, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	HAYDON, THOMAS, <i>Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.</i>
	1887	HAYGARTH, JOHN, <i>Kooralbyn, Beaudesert, Queensland.</i>
2115	1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, <i>Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1882	HAYS, WALTER, <i>Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1879	HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., <i>Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1884	HEAN, DAVID, <i>National Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2120	1886	HEBRON, A. S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1888	HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	HEDDING, E., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†HEMERY PERCY, <i>Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2125	1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1889	HENDERSON, J. C. A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	HENDERSON, WM., <i>care of J. W. Morris, Esq., P.O. Box 224, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2130	1875	HENNESSY, H.E. SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	†HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., <i>Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1887	HESS, ALBERT, C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2135	1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	HEWISON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>Orient Steamship Company.</i>
	1884	HICKLING, FREDERICK J., <i>National Bank of Australasia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., <i>Newlands, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HIGGINS, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 2140 1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 †HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE, M.L.A., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 †HIGHETT, WILLIAM E., 79B, *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HILDEBRAND, MAX, M.D., 555, *North Clark Street, Chicago, United States.*
- 1882 HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2145 1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
- 1883 HILL, JOHN S., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 HILL, STANLEY G., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 2150 1884 HILL, THOMAS JAMES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 HILL, WILLIAM, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 †HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2155 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 HITCHCOCK, G. W. E., *Tati, Matabeleland, viâ Zeerust, Transvaal.*
- 1886 HOAD, WILLIAM, *Government Medical Officer, Cyprus.*
- 1889 HOCKING, HON. HENRY H., *Attorney-General, Jamaica.*
- 1880 †HODGSON, EDWARD D., *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
- 2160 1884 HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC MITCHELL, *Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, *Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.*
- 1883 HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 2165 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Singapore.*
- 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Wealwandangie, Springsure, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 2170 1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
- 1879 HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 †HOOD, FRANK, *Danish Consul, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1884 HOPE, C. H. S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 2175 1888 HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, *Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1858 HOPLEY, WILLIAM M., *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 HORNABROOK, EDWARD G., *P.O. Box 256, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., *Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, &c., Mauritius.*
- 2180 1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., *Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1881 HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 2185 1889 HOWDEN, J. MCA., *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 HOWELL, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 HUBBARD, HON. ARTHUR G., *Selwyn Castle, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2190 1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., Acting Protector of Immigrants,
Fort Cottage, Grenada, West Indies; and Naval and Military Club,
Piccadilly, W.
 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., *Imperial Museum, Calcutta.*
 1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, J.P., M.L.C., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2195 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1886 HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the
Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, Chief Police Magistrate, *Suva, Fiji.*
 2200 1882 HURLEY, D. R., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 HURLEY, EDWARD B., Supt. of Government Telegraphs, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 HUNTLY, CHARLES H., C.M.G., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H., Colonial Civil Engineer, *Kingston, British Guiana,*
 1889 HUTCHINSON, EDWARD OLIVER, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 2205 1887 HUTCHINSON, W., Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby & Co., 70, *Elizabeth Street*
Melbourne, Australia.
 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1883 HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., F.R.G.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1887 HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1879 HUTTON, WILLIAM PEPPERELL, J.P., F.R.G.S., Registrar and Master of
the Eastern District Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 2210 1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1884 IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, *Point, Natal.*
 1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., *Pomeroon River, British Guiana.*
 1889 INGLIS, T. A. F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 INNES, CHARLES ROSE, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 2215 1889 INNES, SIR GEORGE L., Judge of the Supreme Court, *Sydney, New South*
Wales.
 1884 IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
 1879 IRVING, DR. J., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 2220 1883 ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, *Singapore.*
 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1879 JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 JACKSON, CAPT. H. M., R.A., *Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.*
 1883 JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 2225 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171, *Collins Street,*
Melbourne, Australia.
 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney,*
New South Wales

Year of
Election.

- 1885 JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, *Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.*
- 1879 †JAMESON, JULIUS P., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 2230 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †JAMESON, M. B., C.E., *Public Works Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T., *St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro West Africa.*
- 2235 1883 JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1884 JEFFRAY, R. J., *Devorgilla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 2240 1889 JERNINGHAM, HON. HUBERT E. H., C.M.G., *Colonial-Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1886 JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., *Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2245 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 JOHNSTON, H. H., F.R.G.S., H.M. Consul for Portuguese East Africa, *Mozambique.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCEVAL, J.P., *c/o Messrs. Jones & Jones, 70, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *c/o W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 2250 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, W. H. J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., *Plantation Hope, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2255 1889 JONES, FRANK L., *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, *Bradfield, Barbados.*
- 1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 JONES, MURRAY J., *Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2260 1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., *Stockton, Barbados.*
- 1884 JONES, OWEN FITZ WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16, *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 JONES, R. F., *Box 110, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 2265 1884 JONES, W. BUSHBY, J.P., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 JONES, W. H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, *Police Magistrate, Bluefields P.O., Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR W. H. QUAYLE, *Chief Justice of the West African Settlements, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 8, *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.		
2270	1884	†JONSSON, F. L., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885	JOREY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884	JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	†JOSEPHSON, JOSHUA F., <i>St. Killians, Rose Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	JUTA, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2275	1886	KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., <i>Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
	1876	KARUTH, FRANK, II, <i>Berg Strasse, Dresden.</i>
	1888	KEANE, EDWARD, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1886	KEANE, JOHN R. R., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1875	KEEFER, SAMUEL, C.E., <i>Woodfield, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.</i>
2280	1885	KEELAN, REV. JOSEPH, H.M.'s Penal Settlement, <i>Mazarum, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	KEEP, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, <i>Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN, <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	KELLY, R. J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2285	1872	KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1889	†KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>Victoria Freehold Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2290	1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	KENNEDY, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., 193, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	KEOGH, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
2295	1886	KERR, ALEXANDER, <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1890	KERR, H.E. THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1888	†KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remmauaa, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	KERSHAW, ARTHUR EDWIN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2300	1882	KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
	1886	KILBORNE, EDMUND B., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Labrena, Fern Bay Road, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884	†KINDRED, ALFRED SEAMAN, J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2305	1889	KING, EMMANUEL, J.P., 311, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., <i>Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	KINGSMILL, W. T., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2310	1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

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Election.

- 1889 KNEE, PHILIP, *Lourenço Marques and Transvaal Railway, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 2, *Rue de Loxum, Brussels; and British Columbia.*
- 2315 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
- 1886 KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., *Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1880 KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 KNOX, ALFRED, *Germiston, Witwatersrand, Transvaal.*
- 1878 KNOX, EDWARD, *Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2320 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, 74, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., *Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., 41, *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 KRONE, PERCY L., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2325 1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., *Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.
- 1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Registrar of the Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 LABORDE, EDWARD D., JUN., *St. Vincent.*
- 1889 LACY, ARTHUR G., *Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia.*
- 2330 1888 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1887 LAILEY, THOMAS, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 LAMB, HON. WALTER, M.L.C., *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*
- 1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR, J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff, Sierra Leone.*
- 2335 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1885 LANDALE, ROBERT H., *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 LANGE, J. H., M.L.A., J.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2340 1884 LA RIVIERE, HON. ALPHONSE A. CLEMENT, *St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1886 LAURIE, MAJOR-GENERAL J. W., M.P., *Oakfield, Nova Scotia.*
- 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2345 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
- 1875 LEEB, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
2350	1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1879 LEES, JOHN, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., <i>Military Barracks, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1877 LEMBERG, P., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.</i>
2355	1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1888 LEMPRIERE, EVERARD P., B.A., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, <i>North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1885 LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2360	1888 LEVER, GEORGE J., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
	1877 LEVIN, W. H., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1889 LEVY, DAVID L., 122, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
2365	1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1889 LEZARD, FLAVIEN E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2370	1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 LIEBMANN, PROFESSOR JAMES A., <i>Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 LILLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883 LILLEY, E. M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884 †LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.</i>
2375	1887 LISSNER, ISIDOR, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886 LITKIE, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Cape of Good Hope Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
2380	1879 †LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 LLOYD, GEORGE, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889 LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 LOCKE, JOHN, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.</i>
	1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., <i>Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.</i>
2385	1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., <i>Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 LONG, EDWARD M., <i>Havana, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1883 LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1888 LOVE, J. R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2390	1878 LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>

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- 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 †LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G.
 1883 LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., *Commissioner of Police, Bechuanaland.*
 1886 †LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCY, *Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana.*
 2395 1883 LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., L.L.M., *Trinidad.*
 1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, *Secretary to the Council of Government, &c. Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74, *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 2400 1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1879 LYONS, FRANCIS B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1882 LYONS, MAURICE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 2405 1887 MABEN, A. W., *Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1889 MACANDREW, ISAAC F., *Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., *Greenknowe, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., *Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1883 MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 2410 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1888 MACDIARMID, ANDREW A., *Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1887 MACDONALD, ANGUS, *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1887 MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP R., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
 2415 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
 1880 MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., G.C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 2420 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, *Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1888 MACFARLANE, THOMAS, *Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, *Auditor-General, Jamaica.*
 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Natal Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2425 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131, *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 MACKENZIE, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2430 1886 MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., *District Engineer, Haputale, Ceylon.*
 1881 MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

Year of
Election.

- 1869 MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., Rector of Darlington, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.
- 1881 MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., *Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Aylesmore, Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 2435 1881 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1880 MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 MCCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, *Singapore.*
- 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., Barrister-at-Law, *Sierra Leone.*
- 1886 MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2440 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
- 1883 MCCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, Colonial Surgeon, *Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 MCCULLOCH, ALEXANDER (JUNR.), *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1879 MCCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2445 1887 †MCDONALD, JOHN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1889 MCEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1880 MCFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1880 MCFARLAND, THOMAS, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 MCGAVIN, E. W., 129, *Macquarie Street N., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2450 1883 MCGAW, JOSEPH, *Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.*
- 1883 MCGRATH, GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 MCHARDY, ALEXANDER, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1888 MCHARG, JAMES A., Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan & McHarg, *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2455 1881 MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1881 MCILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 MCKAY, BENJAMIN, M.I.M.E., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1883 MCKINNON, NEIL R., Barrister-at-law, *Barbice, British Guiana.*
- 1878 †MCLEAN, DOUGLAS, *Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 2460 1883 †MCLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MCLENNAN, JOHN, *Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 MCNESS, JAMES E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1880 MAIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2465 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MAITLAND, DAVID P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., Attorney-General, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1886 MALET, FRANCIS B. W.
- 2470 1883 MALING, H.E. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, Administrator of *St. Vincent.*
- 1887 MALPAS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia; and Gumbardo Station, Charleville, Queensland.*
- 1881 MANCHESTER, JAMES, *St. John, New Brunswick.*
- 1887 MANIFOLD, JOHN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 MANIFOLD, T. P., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 2475 1882 MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
	1886 MANSEL, HERBERT, <i>Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1883 MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884 MARKS, NEWMAN, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2480	1885 †MARMION, WILLIAM E., J.P., M.L.C., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1878 MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, J.P., <i>Mount Helicon, Grenada.</i>
	1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., <i>Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2485	1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 MARTIN, T. JAKES, <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
2490	1881 †MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., <i>c/o Messrs. Ross & Page, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886 MAWDESLEY, FREDERICK L., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L., <i>Chief Magistrate, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2495	1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Selangor, vid Singapore.</i>
	1884 MAY, SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM ALLAN, J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2500	1880 MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1889 †MEIN, HON. MR. JUSTICE CHARLES S., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s Consul, <i>Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1880 MELVILLE, GEORGE W., <i>Assistant Government Secretary, Georgetown British Guiana.</i>
	1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2505	1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., <i>Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2510	1885 MESSEVY, ALFRED, M.A., <i>Rector Royal College, Mauritius.</i>
	1882 METZGER, JOSEPH M., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1876 MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, <i>District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.</i>
	1883 MIDDLETON, W. H., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2515	1880 MILES, GEORGE, <i>Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 MILLS, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 †MILLS, THOMAS, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1879 MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 2520 1885 MINTON-SENHOUSE, REV. C. A. S., *Rosedale Hall, Liverpool, New South Wales.*
 1883 MIRRIELES, JOHN D., *Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras (viâ New Orleans).*
 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad.*
 1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G.,
Government House, Maritzburg, Natal
 1888 MITCHELL, HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2525 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1877 MITCHELL, SAMUEL, *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1883 MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1883 MOIR, J. M., M.D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 2530 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. ALFRED, C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1889 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 MONRO GIBSON, *Plantation Blenheim, British Guiana.*
 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 2535 1881 †MOOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 MOORE, C. WILSON, C.E., F.R.G.S., *The Club, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1888 MOORE, JOHN MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.
 2540 1883 MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's House, Antigua.*
 1886 MOREHEAD, HON. B. D., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1884 MORGAN, JAMES VAUGHAN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 2545 1880 †MORGAN, M. C., *The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *African Boating Company, Durban, Natal.*
 2550 1877 MORT, LAIDLEY, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, *Civil Commandant, British Sherbro', West Africa.*
 1886 †MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1887 MOSSE, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES B., C.B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 2555 1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., *Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.*
 1880 MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*
 1886 MULLANE, J., M.D., *Surgeon Indian Army, Gauhati, Assam, India.*
 1881 †MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, M.C.P., *Plantation Vive la Force, British Guiana.*

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- 2560 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., 209, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., Armdale, Victoria, Australia.
- 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1887 MURE, JOHN S., New Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.
- 2565 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1877 MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, Edgcomb, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 MURRAY, ALEXR. KEITH, Hamilton, Mackay, Queensland.
- 1883 MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., Claremont, Cape Colony.
- 2570 1888 MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia
- 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., Magill, viâ Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1888 †MURRAY, JAMES, St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada.
- 1888 MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., "Cape Times," Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 2575 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1886 MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.
- 1888 MURTON, WILLIAM A., J.P., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1887 MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.
- 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 2580 1875 NAIRN, CHARLES J., Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., Oriental Bank Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.
- 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.
- 1879 NATHAN, D. P., Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 2585 1887 †NATHAN, J. E., Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.
- 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., Stellenbosch, Cape Colony
- 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, Durban, Natal.
- 2590 1875 †NELSON, FREDERICK, Havelock, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., Port Alfred, Cape Colony.
- 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1888 NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1888 †NEWBERY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., Melbourne, Australia.
- 2595 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, Singapore.
- 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., Lucknow, New South Wales.
- 1885 NEWMAN, WALTER L., Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1888 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 2600 1884 NEWTON, CHARLES READ, F.R.M.S., Kurseong, Darjeeling, India.
- 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.

Year of Election.	
	1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.</i>
	1879 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 NIND, PHILIP HENRY, <i>Better Hope House, British Guiana.</i>
2605	1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., <i>Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., <i>Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 NOBLE, JOHN, <i>Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., <i>Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
2610	1883 NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., C.I.E., <i>Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886 †NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J. (<i>West India Regiment</i>), <i>Jamaica.</i>
	1882 NORTH, HARRY, <i>Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
	1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i>
2615	1888 NOWELL, THOMAS B., <i>Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
	1882 †NOYCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
	1887 NOYES, EDWARD, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1882 O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
2620	1883 O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., <i>President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 36, Yonge Street Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883 O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.
	1883 OCHSE, ANDREW, <i>Barberton Club, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1885 ODLING, FRANCIS JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2625	1886 O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885 O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
2630	1886 OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 †O'GRADY, THOMAS, <i>Alderman, Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 OLDFIELD, H. C., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 OLDFHAM, JOHN, 51, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2635	1882 O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1876 O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., <i>Attorney-General, Hong Kong.</i>
	1886 O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., <i>Town Clerk and Treasurer, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 ONSLOW, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 ORGILL, B. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2640	1886 ORKNEY, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1879 ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., <i>Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>

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- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, M.L.A., *Barkly East, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 ORRETT, JOHN, *Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 2645 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 OSBORNE, GEORGE E., *Mahadawa, Lunugalla, Ceylon.*
- 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †OSBORNE, JAMES, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2650 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1887 OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, *Woollongong, New South Wales.*
- 1886 OWEN, SAMUEL, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 PAIN, HENRY, 448, *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2655 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1889 PALING, WILLIAM H., J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 PARKE, EDMUND WILLIAM, *Alice Springs, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 2660 1882 †PARKER, FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., J.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Courts, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1888 PARKER, JOHN H., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 PARKIN, J. W., *Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL, *Mossiel Station, via Booligal, New South Wales.*
- 2665 1886 PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, *Government Resident, Northern Territory, Palmerston, South Australia.*
- 1883 PARSONS, THOMAS, 8, *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 PARSONSON, JOSEPH M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 PATERSON, GEORGE H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2670 1887 PATTERSON, MYLES, JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1880 PAUL, F. W., *Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 2675 1880 †PAYNE FREDERICK W., JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 †PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2680 1884 PEARSON WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 346, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †PELLEREAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 PEMBERTON, SHOLTO R., *Barrister-at-Law, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1888 PEPPIN, FREDERICK, *Keroongola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 2685 1888 PERCIVAL, EXLEY, B.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888 PEREGRINE, LAWSON N., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1886 PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1887 PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 476, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2690 1886 PERRY, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1883 PERSSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888 PETCHELL, WILLIAM C., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1885 PETER, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1884 PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., *Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 2695 1878 PETERSON, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1879 PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1883 PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
- 2700 1879 PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1887 PHILLIPS, CHARLES H., *Registrar-General, Trinidad.*
1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1882 PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, *Superintendent of Police, Perth, Western Australia.*
1878 PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 2705 1884 PHILLIPS, LIONEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887 PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 PHILLIPS, PHILIP D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G., *Protector of Chinese, Singapore.*
- 2710 1887 PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
1879 PIKE, CHARLES, C.M.G., *Treasurer of Gold Coast Colony, Accra, West Africa.*
1885 PIKE, STEPHEN, *Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.*
1886 PILCHER, CHARLES E., Q.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 2715 1889 PILE, HON. A. JONES, *Speaker of the House of Assembly, Greno Point St. George's, Barbados.*
1889 PILE, THEODORE C., *Trinidad.*
1884 PINNOCK, PHILLIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1875 PINSENT, HON. MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1884 PITKETHLY, JAMES WILLIAM, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 2720 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1880 POGSON, EDWARD, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
1888 POLAND, JAMES H., M.R.C.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 2725 1885 †POLLRAD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., *Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1885 POLLEN, HENRY, M.D., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1889 POLLOK, MORRIS, JUN., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1879 POOLF, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.L.A., *Breakfast Vlei, viâ Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 2730 1889 PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1885 PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 POTTS, MOSES A., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, *Stettin, Germany.*
- 2735 1883 POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.
- 1886 PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 PRESTOE, HENRY, *Government Botanist, St. Ann's, Trinidad.*
- 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1881 PRICE, HON. J. M., *Surveyor-General, Hong Kong.*
- 2740 1889 PRICE, L. E., *New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles,*
- 1884 PRICE, R. M. ROKEY, *Melvin, Sittee River, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1887 PRIESTLEY, A., *Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PRILEVITZ, JOHAN M., *Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
- 2745 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1879 PROWSE, HON. MR. JUSTICE, D.W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., 88, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Kukuihaele, Hawaii.*
- 1879 QUIN, GEORGE, *General Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 2750 1889 QUIN, WILLIAM J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 RANCE, THOMAS A., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 2755 1882 RAPHAEL, H. J., Box 27, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1889 RAUCH, T. VIVIAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †RAVENSCROFT, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, C.M.G., *Auditor-General and Controller of Revenue, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2760 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1888 RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., *Urangan, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 RAY, JAMES R., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 RAYNER, THOMAS C., *District Commissioner, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 READ, HORATIO, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 2765 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1885 REED, JOSEPH, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 REES, WILLIAM LEE, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1882 REID, JAMES.

Year of Election.	
	1883 REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
2770	1881 REID, J. STUART, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 REID, ROBERT, 27 & 29, <i>Little Flinders Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 REID, WALTER, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1889 REID, W. J. G., <i>Funchal, Madeira.</i>
	1888 RENDALL, PERCY, M.D., <i>Assistant-Colonial Surgeon, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2775	1886 RENNER, PETER A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1885 RENNER, W., M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881 REVINGTON, ALFRED, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1874 RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 RHODES, A. E. G., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2780	1880 RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 RHODES, ERNEST T., <i>Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., <i>Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
2785	1883 RICE, LIONEL K., <i>The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1881 RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., <i>Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 RICHARDS, EDWARD H., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882 RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2790	1889 RICHARDSON, CHARLES J., <i>Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., <i>Queensland.</i>
	1874 RICHMAN, H. J., <i>Lincoln Gap, Port Augusta, South Australia.</i>
	1880 RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F.
	1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2795	1886 RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 RICHTER, G. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
	1886 RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
2800	1886 RIGDEN, J. LAMBE, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1881 †RIMER, J. C., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, <i>Valparaíso, Chili.</i>
2805	1889 ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., <i>The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hewham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1876 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †ROBERTSON, ANDREW, <i>Chairman Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1881 ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
2810	1887 ROBERTSON, H. F., <i>Ontario, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 ROBERTSON, JOHN, <i>Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1876 ROBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2815 1887 ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., *Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 ROBINSON, GEORGE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1880 ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G.
- 1869 †ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
- 2820 1888 ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1886 ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, Messrs. Bain, Perdue, & Robinson, *Winnipeg, Canada*
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 2825 1879 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C., G.C.M.G., *Government House,*
Melbourne, Australia.
- 1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Trinidad.*
- 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
- 1886 ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3, *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., *Palmerston, near Wellington, New*
Zealand.
- 2830 1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Assistant*
Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1889 RODGER, J. P., *British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 ROGERS, J. W. F., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2835 1885 ROME, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1877 ROMILLY, ALFRED, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 †ROSADO, J. M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1883 ROSE, HENRY, JUN., *care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson & Co., Dunedin, New*
Zealand.
- 1882 ROSS, ARTHUR W., *Plaisand, Grenada.*
- 2840 1885 ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 ROSS, FREDERICK L., *New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., *District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1882 ROSS, REGINALD, J.P., *Regalia, British Honduras.*
- 1883 ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2845 1884 ROSS, W. O., *West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas,*
West Indies.
- 1881 †ROTH, HENRY LING.
- 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ROW, FREDERICK, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2850 1888 ROWAN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., *Consul-General for Denmark, Melbourne*
Club, Australia.
- 1887 ROWE, W. J. VIVIAN, *Government Medical Officer, Maseru, Basutoland,*
South Africa.
- 1883 ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., *Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE, *Black River P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
2855	1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., Melbourne, Australia.
	1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., Hong Kong.
	1883 RUNCHMAN, M. S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., Melbourne, Australia.
2860	1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
	1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., Chateau de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.
	1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1875 RUSSELL, H. C., Government Astronomer, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1876 RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, Mount Herbert, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.
2865	1889 RUSSELL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Chief Justice, Hong Kong.
	1885 RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand
	1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1875 RUSSELL, PHILIP, Carngham, Victoria, Australia.
	1877 RUSSELL, CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.
2870	1888 †RUTHEERFORD, HENRY, J.P., Controller of Exeise, Durban, Natal.
	1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., A.M. Inst. C.E., Rosebank, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.
	1876 RYALL, R., Strand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1882 RYAN, CHARLES, Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
	1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.
2875	1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., Westmoreland, Jamaica.
	1873 †ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpelier, France.
	1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
	1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
2880	1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
	1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 9, Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1885 SALIEE, FREDK. J., Hobart, Tasmania.
	1884 SALIER, GEORGE W., Hobart, Tasmania.
	1882 SALMON, CHARLES S.
2885	1882 SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1884 SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1888 SALOMANS, FREDERICK B., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1887 SALOMON, MAX G., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1883 SANDEMAN, HON. GORDON, M.L.C., Burenda, Queensland.
2890	1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., Fremantle, Western Australia.
	1886 SANDS, ROBERT, Marmion, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882 SANDWICH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., R.M.L.I., Head Quarter Staff, Cairo, Egypt.
	1887 SARAM, J. H. DE, Registrar-General, Colombo, Ceylon.
2895	1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK T., C.M.G., M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
	1876 SARJEANT, HENRY, Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.
	1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., Aliwal North, Cape Colony.
	1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., Johannesburg, Transvaal.

Year of
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- 1881 SAUNDERS, JAMES R., J.P., *Tangaati, Natal.*
- 2900 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Secretary, Table Bay Harbour Board, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., *Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 2905 1885 †SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 SAYCE, EDWARD, *Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 SCARTH, WILLIAM B., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 2910 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COL. FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SCHREPS, MAX, *Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 1886 SCHOLEFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM, *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1878 SCHOOLLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 2915 1884 SCHUTE, FREDERICK, F.G.S.
- 1882 SCHWABACHER, S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 2920 1888 SEARLE, WALTER, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 SEE, JOHN, M.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1885 SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 2925 1885 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada.*
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, *Montreux, Switzerland.*
- 1889 SERRET, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
- 2930 1880 SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., *Fitebes Creek Estate, Antigua.*
- 1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, *Hong Kong.*
- 1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*
- 1882 SHAW, HENRY B.
- 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 2935 1883 SHEA, H.E. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1884 SHELTON, WILLIAM, M.D., *care of J. Murray White, Esq., 69, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SHEPHERD, SOLOMAN, *Corozal, British Honduras.*

	Year of Election.	
2940	1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1869	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FFRENCH, <i>Attorney-General, Gibraltar.</i>
	1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2945	1880	†SHIPPARD, H.E. SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s Administrator of Government, <i>Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1880	SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1884	SHERIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia.</i>
2950	1886	SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1877	SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Singapore.</i>
2955	1889	SIMPSON, DUNDAS, <i>The Exchange, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK.
	1885	SIMPSON, GEORGE, <i>Lockerville, Western Australia.</i>
	1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2960	1881	SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1888	SIMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	SIMSON, R.J.P., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1884	SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, <i>Roslin, Forth, Tasmania.</i>
	1888	†SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., <i>Residency Surgeon, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
2965	1885	SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	SIEWRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN MCLEAN, <i>Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1885	SLADEN, DOUGLAS, B.W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2970	1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, <i>Famagusta, Cyprus.</i>
	1888	SMITH, H.E. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Singapore.</i>
	1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
2975	1882	SMITH, C. W., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1873	†SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1883	†SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	SMITH, EUSTACE A., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	SMITH, HON. FRANCIS, <i>Puisne Judge, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2980	1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

Year of Election		
	1888	†SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, Chief Judge, Native Land Court, Auckland, New Zealand.
	1886	SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, Townsville, Queensland.
	1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.
2985	1887	SMITH, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1885	SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
	1885	SMITH, JOHN G., Madras Club, Madras, India.
	1888	SMITH, JOSEPH H., South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.
2990	1887	SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.
	1886	†SMITH, R. BURDETT, M.P., J.P., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	SMITH, THOMAS, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Ceylon.
	1887	†SMITH, WILLIAM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
2995	1882	SMITH, W. B., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1887	SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
	1877	†SMITH, H.E. W. F. HAYNES, C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
	1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.
3000	1881	SMUTS, J. A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1887	SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., Gympie, Queensland.
	1886	SNEDDON, W. D., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1889	SNELL, EDWARD, Durban, Natal.
	1881	SNELL, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
3005	1883	SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., Penang, Straits Settlements.
	1886	SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	SOILLEUX, MONTAGU, Townsville, Queensland.
	1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.
3010	1883	SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1888	†SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.
	1889	SOMMERS, WILLIAM, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	SORAPURE, J. B., Kingston, Jamaica.
	1884	SOUTHEY, HON. RICHARD, C.M.G., Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony ; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.
3015	1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., Victoria, British Columbia.
	1882	SPAINE, JAMES H., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1889	SPEIGHT, RICHARD, Victorian Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.
	1889	SPENCE, EDWIN J., Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.
3020	1884	SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1888	SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., B nbury, Western Australia.
	1886	SPICER, KENNETH J., Kingston, Jamaica.
	1882	SPILSBURY, THOMAS HAMILTON, Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.
	1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., St. George's, Grenada.
3025	1881	SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.

Year of
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- 1881 SPROULE, JAMES H., J.P., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *Nana Oya, Ceylon.*
- 1888 STAIB, OTTO, *The French Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 3030 1882 STANCLIFFE, F., 175, *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1883 STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, J.P., *Santa Rita, British Honduras.*
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 3035 1880 STEIBEL, GEORGE, *Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.*
- 1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO, *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1879 STEPHENS, LIEUT.-GENERAL W. F. (India), *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3040 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1882 STEVENSON, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 STEVENSON, HERBERT, *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 3045 1882 STEWART, CHARLES, W. A., *New Zealand.*
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *New Zealand.*
- 1883 STEWART, GEORGE VESEY, J.P., *Mount Stewart, Kati Kati, New Zealand.*
- 1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146, *St. Augustin Street, Quebec, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 STEWART, MCLEOD, *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 3050 1882 STOCKDALE, R. H., *Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, *Herbert River, Queensland.*
- 1881 STONE, ROBERT S., *Mauritius.*
- 1882 STOW, FREDERICK, *Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.*
- 3055 1882 †STOW, F. S. P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STOWE, EDWIN, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1888 STRACHAN, CAPTAIN JOHN, F.R.G.S.A., *care of R. E. Begg, Esq., Lyndhurst Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 STRANACK, J. W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, COUNT, C.M.G., *Villa Bologna, Malta.*
- 3060 1881 STROUSS, CARL, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., *The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, *Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.*
- 1888 STUART, JOHN P., *care of Messrs. Hill & Rathborne, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 3065 1880 STUART, M. V. D., *Collector of Customs, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †STUART, WALTER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 3070 1889 STURDEE, HENRY K., Chief Officer, Tender, "Richmond," Bahamas.
 1881 STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., Mandeville, Jamaica.
 1882 SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., Sierra Leone.
 1887 SUTTOR, HON. FRANCIS B., M.L.C., Bradwardine, Bathurst, New South Wales.
 1883 SWAINE, CHARLES S. DE P., The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 3075 1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, Mullens River, British Honduras.
 1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., The Residency, Kuala Kausa, Perák, Straits Settlements.
- 1881 +SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
 1884 SYMON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 3080 1885 +SYMONS, DAVID, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1886 SYNNOT, RICHARD W., Melbourne, Australia.
 1888 SZCZEPANOWSKI, S. A. PRUS, Lemberg, Austria.
- 1879 TAIT, M. M., Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).
- 3085 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE J., J.P., Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
 1888 +TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
 1889 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1886 TANNER, EDWARD, Invercargill, New Zealand.
 1888 TANNER, JOHN E., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, Trinidad.
- 3090 1877 +TANNER, THOMAS, Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.
 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., Barkly West, Cape Colony.
 1887 TATE, C. J., National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.
 1889 TATE, FREDERICK, Melbourne, Australia.
 1889 TAYLER, J. FRED J., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 3095 1888 TAYLOR, ALFRED J., The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.
 1879 TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.
 1887 TAYLOR, GEORGE WILLIAM, J.P., 20, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1887 TAYLOR, HENRY WM., Durban, Natal.
 1888 +TAYLOR, JAMES B., Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 3100 1886 TAYLOR, JOSEPHUS S., Lagos, West Africa.
 1882 +TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.
 1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., Brisbane, Queensland.
 1881 TAYLOR, W. P., Pretoria, Transvaal.
 1885 TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 3105 1872 +TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.
 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.
 1883 THIBOU, JOSEPH T., St. John's, Antigua.
 1887 THOMAS, JAMES, J.P., Coromandel, New Zealand.
- 3110 1885 +THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., Adelaide, South Australia.
 1886 +THOMAS, JAMES J., Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.
 1882 THOMAS, M. H., Gallehria Estate, Madulkelly, Ceylon.
 1883 +THOMAS, RICHARD D., Christchurch, New Zealand.

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Election.

- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 3115 1884 THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 THOMPSON, HERBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., *Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3120 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 3125 1873 THOMSON, MATTHEW C., *Maldon Downs, Capella, vid Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Oficinas del F. C., de Algeciras, Algeciras Spain.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 THOMSON, W. K., *Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
- 3130 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbadòs.*
- 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1885 †THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva Fiji.*
- 1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 3135 1875 TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 TILLEY, H.E. SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
- 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 TOBIN, P. J., *Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.*
- 3140 1885 TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 TOOTH, ROBERT LUCAS, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 TOPHAM, WILLIAM, H., C.E., *Athenæum Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
- 1884 TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., H.M.S. "Scout," *Port Augusta, Sicily.*
- 3145 1884 TORROP, EDWARD C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., *Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1887 †TOZER, HORACE, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1877 TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE G., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 3150 1889 TRAILL, G. F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1886 TRAILL, SYDNEY B., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, District Magistrate, Toledo, *British Honduras*.
 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR, *Union Steamship Company*.
 1888 TREACHER, W. H., *Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements*.
 3155 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica*.
 1886 TRIMINGHAM, J. L., *Hamilton, Bermuda*.
 1880 TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados*.
 1883 TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, *Buenos Ayres, South America*.
 3160 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand*.
 1883 TRIPP, L. O. H., *Barrister-at-law, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand*.
 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Penang, Straits Settlements*.
 1886 TROWER, HERBERT A., *Sydney, New South Wales*.
 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia*.
 3165 1882 TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, Resident Magistrate, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales*.
 1883 TUCKER, HENRY, *West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1883 TUCKER, KIDGER, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
 1883 TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 3170 1888 TULLOCH, C. G., *Launceston, Tasmania*.
 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland*.
 1883 TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia*.
 1889 TURNER, DUNCAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 90, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1882 †TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, *care of Union Mortgage & Agency Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia*.
 3175 1885 TURNER, HARRY, J.P., *Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia*.
 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1883 TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia*.
 1879 †TURNER, WILLIAM S., *Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana*.
 1882 †TURTON, C. D., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony*.
 3180 1889 TWEEDIE, W. K., *Suffry, Assam, India*.
 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 38, *Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales*.
 1881 TVSON, THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1885 UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
 3185 1883 USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, *Belize, British Honduras*.
 1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, *Belize, British Honduras*.
 1885 VALENZUELA, JOSÉ MARIA, *Comayagua, Republic of Honduras*.
 1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Wynberg, Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F.B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony*.
 3190 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony*.
 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia*.
 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji*.
 1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, *Technological Museum Laboratory, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1881 †VEENDAM, DR. J. L., *Essequibo, British Guiana*.

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- 3195 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore.
 1888 VENN, H. W., M.L.C., *Dardamup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1869 VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 3200 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., Attorney-at-Law, *Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
 1886 VERSFELD, HENRY.
 1881 †VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., Auditor-General, *British Guiana.*
 1889 VINCENT, GEORGE, *Land and Survey Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 3205 1882 VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1880 VOHSEN, ERNST, *Zanzibar.*
 1886 VOSS HOULTON, H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 WACE, HERBERT, *Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.*
 1885 WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, New South Wales.*
- 3210 1887 WAGNER, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1885 WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, *Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1889 WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Nierkerks Rush, Vaal River, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 3215 1880 WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., *Falkland Islands.*
 1884 †WALKER, CRITCHETT, Principal Under-Secretary, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1886 WALKER, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Mason Brothers, Limited, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 3220 1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
 1883 †WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F., Chief Commissioner of Police, *Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1882 WALL, T. A., Supervisor of Customs, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 WALPOLE, ROBERT S., Secretary to the Wool Growers' Association, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1869 WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 3225 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1881 †WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1879 WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 WARD, WALTER J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 3230 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria Australia.*
 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., M. Inst. C.E., *Haputale Railway Extension, Nanu Oya, Ceylon.*

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3235	1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, Mount Pleasant, Golden Spring P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.
	1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
	1880	WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Singapore.
	1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.
3240	1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, Addah, Gold Coast Colony.
	1888	WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, Malvern Road, Prahran, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886	WATSON, CHARLES MARRIOTT, 22, Collins St. West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, Najera, Assam, India.
3245	1887	†WATSON, HARRISON F., Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1882	WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
	1886	†WATSON, T. T., Govt. Surveyor, Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1879	WATT, GEORGE, Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.
	1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, Sydney, New South Wales.
3250	1881	WAY, E., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1885	WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., P. O. Box, 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., Perth, Western Australia.
	1885	WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE.
	1887	†WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., Club da Engenharia, 6, Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
3255	1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1880	WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1885	WEBSTER, A. SPEER, 3, Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
3260	1886	WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., Mackay, Queensland.
	1880	WEBSTER, EBEN.
	1885	WEBSTER, WILLIAM, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1880	WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.
	1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
3265	1883	WEIL, JULIUS, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
	1884	WEIL, MYER, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
	1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
	1888	WELCH, EDWIN J., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1889	WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
3270	1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.
	1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, HON. W. A. E., M.L.C., M.A., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1887	†WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2, O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1889	WETZLAR, CHARLES N. B., Jamaica.
	1888	†WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., West India Regiment, Jamaica.
3275	1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1880	WHITE, MONTAGUR W., Cedar Hill, Antigua.

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	1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3280	1876 WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881 WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1875 WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3285	1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., <i>Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3290	1888 WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, <i>District Commissioner, Akuse, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
3295	1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3, <i>Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 WILLIAMS, WM. BEUNO, <i>care of Messrs. John Parry & Co., 66, Chapel Street, Prahran, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., <i>Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Grenada.</i>
3300	1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 WILSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3305	1886 WILSON, DAVID, <i>Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 WILSON, JAMES, <i>Bimbirrim, Maryborough, Queensland.</i>
	1887 WILSON, JAMES, <i>Oriental Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 WILSON, JOHN, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
3310	1881 WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., <i>Waterside, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1875 WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 WILSON, ROBERT, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 WILSON, ROBERT F., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3315	1881 †WILSON, HON. WALTER H., M.L.C., <i>Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; & Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 WILSON, WILLIAM, *Hart's Wharf, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 WILTON, MAJOR J. R. H., *West India Regiment, Barbados.*
- 3320 1885 WINCKLER, A. R., *care of Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, 131, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDEYER, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 WING, EDGAR, *Hare Street, Echuca, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 WINTER, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 3325 1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., *Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.*
- 3330 1884 WOOD, B. C., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1888 WOODFORD, ETHELBERT G., *State Engineer of Mines, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED., M.E., *Sheba Mine, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 3335 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 WOODS, JOHN, *Fairlight, Manley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER, *The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 3340 1881 WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A. (Oxon), *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 WRIGHT, A. E. AMAND., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79, *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3345 1885 WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., *Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.*
- 1886 WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WYATT, ALFRED, *Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
- 1882 WYLLIE, J. C., *Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 3350 1885 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., *Halduddmulla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, *Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1883 WYNNE, AGAR, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *District Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 YEARWOOD, HON. TIMOTHY, M.L.C., *Edgill, Barbados.*
- 3355 1887 YOCKMONITZ, ABRAHAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 †YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., *District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1884 YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, *Jonesville, Corosal, British Honduras.*

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	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
3360	1882	†YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	†ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
3365	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The Royal Niger Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>

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 „ Royal Gardens, Kew.
 „ Royal Geographical Society, London.
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 „ „ „ Newfoundland.
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 „ „ „ Quebec
 „ „ „ Victoria, British Columbia.
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.
 „ Hamilton Association.
 „ Historical & Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
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 „ McGill University, Montreal.
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 „ Royal Society of New South Wales.
 „ School of Art, Grafton.
 „ „ Maitland West.
 „ „ Wollongong.

*Royal Colonial Institute.**Queensland.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
 „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
 „ „ Brisbane.
 „ „ Ipswich.
 „ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

- The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
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 „ Public Library, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

- The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
 „ „ Launceston.
 „ Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

- The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
 „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
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 „ „ Stawell.
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 „ Royal Society of Victoria.

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- The Public Library, Port Louis.

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- The Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

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- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde
Van Nederlandsch-Indië.

ITALY.

- Società Africana D'Italia.

UNITED STATES.

- The Department of State, Washington.
„ Smithsonian Institution . „

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Residence

being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 18

} from personal knowledge.

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Elected	18
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I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

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